

FROM MEXICO.

Further Particulars by the Louisiana.

VERA CRUZ DATES TO THE 25TH ULTIMO.

The Picayune says, "the Mexican papers claim positively that the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans. General Arista sets down the force of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery; our numbers are stated to have been 3,000 men, more or less, with great superiority in artillery. The destruction by our artillery is represented to have been severe. Over three thousand shots are said to have been fired at the Mexicans by our artillery, between 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 in the evening, when the battle closed. The Mexicans, in the same time, discharged seven hundred and fifty shots from their artillery. The Mexican loss on the 8th is set down at 352 killed, wounded and missing—and they claim to have retained possession of the field of battle.

We have not the description of the action of the 9th by Gen. Arista as we had supposed in our haste, but we have by a journal friendly to him. His position is represented to have been gallantly forced, notwithstanding the repeated charges of the Mexican cavalry, the last of which was headed by Arista in person, and during which they actually "cut to pieces two entire companies of the Americans." The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the Mexicans.

The papers make very patriotic appeals to all good citizens to come up now to the rescue of the country—Even El Republicano claims that "the President is making and will make new efforts as great as the emergency requires." It urges all to make the sacrifices which will be demanded, and appeals to the Congress about to assemble to sustain the war at every possible hazard. It recommends the putting aside of personal dissensions, and denounces those who would resort to foreign intervention to bring about a peace.

El Republicano praises Arista for the personal gallantry he displayed in action, and hopes yet to see his name associated with victories. "The General who has fought valiantly with the foreign enemies of his country has a solid title to the love of his fellow citizens."

In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the official letter of the Minister of the Treasury, Senor Iturbe, dated the 13th, before the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received. It sets forth the urgent necessity of money for the war, and urges the duty of the clergy to submit to the hardship forced upon all by the national calamity. He tells the Archbishop that the Government has appropriated all revenues which were mortgaged, suspending without exception, all payments to its creditors; that it withheld a fourth part of the salaries of all its employees; that all classes were called upon to make sacrifices, and the clergy must not be exempt. He then calls for a loan of \$2,400,000, payable in twelve monthly instalments, commencing the 30th June.

The archbishop is called upon to partition the loan among various bodies of the clergy. On the 15th, the archbishop replied that he had summoned an ecclesiastical convention to meet that morning, before whom that matter would be laid; and that he would co-operate to the extent of his powers "in a war in which were at stake the two precious objects of Mexicans, its independence and its religion." The next we hear of the loan is an announcement in El Republicano, of the 21st, that the metropolitan churches could not contribute the \$98,000 a month allotted to them, as the total of their revenues will fall short of that sum.

The same paper states that the collection of such sums as are assigned to the other churches, is utterly impracticable in the present ruinous state of the titles and the general depreciation of ecclesiastical property. This disappointment will prove, according to all accounts, very injurious to the Government. The wealth of the clergy had been relied upon as the ultimate resource of the Government in its emergencies. Whether the disappointment will be total, however, we are too little informed to pronounce. If it be, it will prove fatal to the administration of Paredes.

The garrison of Tepic had pronounced against the Government; but, according to the Diario, it had marched directly into Sinaloa, because the citizens of Tepic had refused to take part in the movement. Tepic is a town in Guadalajara, only a few miles from the port of San Blas. As the report of an insurrection at Mazatlan reached us at the same time as the action of the garrison at San Blas, we infer that the movement was a concerted one, and that a formidable rebellion may reasonably be expected in Sonora.

The disturbances in the South of Mexico are attributed by the different journals to different causes. According to some it is but a war of castes; according to others the grita is for federalism and Santa Ana. Many have been arrested on a suspicion of being implicated in the dissensions; and that they are of a very grave nature there can be no doubt. That it is connected with some general plan which is by degrees developing itself in those departments of Mexico lying on the Pacific, we think is a reasonable conclusion. Of the nature of it, the Mexican papers leave us in the dark. The seizure of the armament which was destined for California, was no doubt one of the ramifications of extensive combinations.

In the papers of the 21st of May, is announced the arrest of six eminent citizens of Mexico, with a view to an examination of their private correspondence by the government. The measure is denounced as a tyrannical one in itself, and particularly in a time when the government should strive to conciliate the sympathies of all classes.—The papers of an earlier date contain the names of parties suspected and arrested, or ordered to be arrested. Intercepted correspon-

dence of Alvarez had led to many of these arrests. We cannot pretend to give the names of the parties, but the number of them proves the extent of the dissatisfaction with the administration.

Letters had been received in Mexico from Chihuahua, announcing that two American officers had presented themselves near a presidial garrison seventy leagues from the city of Chihuahua, and having encountered a soldier of the garrison, they obtained from him a minute account of the force which was maintained there, and how many inhabitants and soldiers could be drawn from the department to defend the city. Upon leaving him, they made him a gratuity and announced that they would return in a few days with a strong force. We find these details in El Republicano.

La Voz de Michoacan says that Gen. Hernandez did actually attempt to revolutionize that department under orders from Gen. Alvarez, but that he failed and was taken prisoner and sent to Mexico. The previous report was that he was convinced of his error and had voluntarily given in his adhesion to the central government.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 5th. The Army of Occupation.

The "army of invasion" would be a better designation of the force under Gen. Taylor, as the American troops have crossed the Rio Grande, and are now in possession of the territory of the enemy. But as the army has gained credit under its own title, it will be well to keep this nomenclature until it has done greater things under its new one.

We understand that the next demonstration of Gen. Taylor will be upon the city of Monterey. This place is about 90 leagues from Matamoros, and is approached by a difficult road running through an arid and ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and commands the entrance of the table lands, or the interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, if not absolutely certain, Gen. Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles, by water, above Matamoros. To do this securely, it is necessary for him to have transports of a draft suitable to the navigation of the Rio Grande. Camargo will be the basis of operations upon Monterey; this point must be first made the depot of supplies, and entrenched in a style capable of sustaining a siege.

It was the design of General Taylor, as we learn, to be at Monterey by the first of July; but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo, has compelled him to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo to Monterey is about 40 leagues, or 120 miles. The country lying between that town and Monterey is more fertile than that between Matamoros and Monterey—consequently it is altogether better for the army to proceed from Camargo upon Monterey than from Matamoros.

With a view to expediting the march of the army, Capt. Sanders, who has distinguished himself in the admirable defence he has constructed about Point Isabel, has been despatched to this city to procure the necessary transports. He is now in the city of New Orleans, but will proceed up the river immediately to supply the deficiency in transports with his purchases here, to answer the purposes of an invading army, and therefore Capt. Sanders will go west to find them.

Before reaching Camargo, the army will have to take the town of Reynosa, which is between Matamoros and Camargo. It is not expected, however, that any defence will be made of such villages.

General Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon as July is possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand if at all during the war. If the troops under Gen. Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side the Sierra Madre will be in the possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, etc. etc. This calculation is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the Missouri river upon the Northern provinces. If this be done, the whole of North Mexico will be in our possession. Such a disposition of the forces of the United States would end the war at once. But if it did not, our army would hold the key to the whole of South Mexico, and the gates of the capital would, speaking in a military sense, be in the possession of Gen. Taylor.

THE VOLUNTEER EXPEDITION TO SANTA FE.—This expedition, under the command of Col. Kearney, to which this country looks with so much interest, is at present pushed forward with the utmost vigor. All the supplies required—ordnance, stores, subsistence, baggage trains, &c., were expected to be at Fort Leavenworth early during the present week. When it is remembered, says the St. Louis Republican of June 3d, that this expedition will require near a thousand mules for draught, several hundred horses for the ordnance, and for mounting the dragoons, at least two hundred wagons, a large stock of cattle on foot, and other stores in proportion, and that the requisition only reached here last Sunday, some idea may be formed of the despatch with which the United States government officers have performed their duty.

"WE CAN DO OUR OWN VOTING AND OUR OWN FIGHTING."—This is the language of Native Americanism. But professions are not always carried out in practice. One of the Editors of the St. Louis American, a Native paper, who belonged to the "St. Louis Grays," when called into actual service induced an Irishman to take his place in the corps as a substitute! There are, we apprehend, a good many political Natives, who, if the day of trial comes, would be willing to let Irishmen "do their fighting."—Ab. Eve. Jour.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SUPPOSED PROPOSITIONS FROM PAREDES TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—THE THREATENED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO, &c., &c.

We find in the New York Herald the following letter from its Pensacola correspondent, which contains some important facts not communicated in the Pensacola papers.

PENSACOLA, June 5, 1846.

I have endeavored to get hold of the news which the steamship Mississippi brings, in order to inform you. She arrived late last evening, five days from Vera Cruz, with a bearer of despatches. There is a good deal of mystery attending the subject of these despatches, and what they refer to.

It is stated, that it is to inform the department that the Constitution, and one or two other ships, had sailed from Mazatlan before contrary orders were received. But it is said that this is but a cloak—for it seems singular that Dr. Wood and Mr. Parrot should have been permitted to remain in Mexico the length of time they were; and further, to embark without molestation. Again, an expensive ship like the Mississippi would not have been withdrawn from the blockade without some reason. No doubt, as the suspicion is, she brings proposals from Paredes to the government. This, the officers say, is the most probable cause.

The news of the battle with Gen. Taylor had arrived in Mexico. At first they endeavored to suppress the accounts; and afterwards, it was treated as a skirmish. Paredes was trying all he could to collect troops, ostensibly to go to the frontier; but the true cause was, to put himself at the head of a body of men, to wait events which the revolution would bring forth. It was supposed he would retire, and await to declare for the popular favorite.

More full news of the battle and capture of Matamoros and details was known at Vera Cruz. They put down their forces at 6,000, and the Americans at 7,000—and their loss at three thousand killed, wounded, prisoners, and runaways.

No mention is made of any more troops being sent towards Matamoros; in fact, no troops could be collected.

The news from Mexico is quite important. The western provinces had pronounced for Santa Ana.

Vera Cruz was on the point of revolution, and the time had been appointed to pronounce; but owing to the increasing popularity of Gen. Bravo, it was put off, and the presidency offered to him, which he refused.

I have just seen Mr. Diamond, (Consul,) who had come up in the Mississippi; he says he saw a full plan of the revolution, which was shown to him—and, since Bravo would not be President Santa Ana is decided upon.

Quite a gentlemanly warfare is going on at Vera Cruz. Gen. Bravo had permitted all American vessels to sail, stating that, as they had come in good faith, they should go also in good faith. Capt. Gregory, in return for this, had permitted three vessels to pass in on tobacco, stating that he too could not make captures of the enemy's vessels under such generous treatment. He had, however, placed on parole two Mexican field officers found on board one of them. Gen. Bravo, wishing to keep up the correspondence, expressed regrets that he could not send on board fresh provisions; to which Capt. Gregory replied he was well supplied a present, but he regretted to state, that he might find it necessary before long, to come on shore and take some.

This gentlemanly warfare had not been in continuation long, for General Bravo had been quite riled up by the Mississippi's first captures being Yucatan vessels, which were permitted to pass free, with the assurance that their vessels would not be molested. However, he had cooled down.

P. S.—Since writing this, Dr. Wood has said, in conversation with him, that it was thought in Mexico that no relief could be expected from England whatever. And Paredes was collecting what troops he could press around him, to sustain himself in the revolution. No hopes was expressed of sending more troops to Matamoros. Mr. Diamond says, that ere this, the revolution has broken forth. The United States ship John Adams sailed to day for Vera Cruz.

The American ships of war at Vera Cruz are Raritan, Falmouth, and by this time, no doubt, the Princeton has also arrived. The St. Mary's is blockading Tampico.

The Somers has been sent to Campeachy, to ascertain whether the people of Yucatan are favorable to our cause.

From Mr. Parrot we learn that he met the news of the capture of Captain Thornton and the commencement of hostilities, at Gaudelaxara. Upon inquiring at the post-office he learned that the governor had not expressed the news. Mr. P. immediately employed a trusty person to carry despatches containing all the particulars possible to be obtained to Commodore Sloat, lying at Mazatlan with his squadron. This express would reach Com. S. five days in advance of all other communications, and there can be no doubt that ere this our flag is waving over the walls of Mazatlan as well as Monterey, in California.

But little doubt exists at Mazatlan and among the officers of the squadron, that the British Admiral has instructions not to allow the American squadron to take possession of any Mexican ports on the Pacific. If this supposition should prove correct, the next news from the Pacific will be of the most highly exciting character—as there cannot exist a doubt that Com. Sloat will take possession at all hazards. It is supposed that for some time past Com. S.

has had instructions to seize all Mexican ports on that coast, whenever he should receive reliable news of the commencement of hostilities between the two countries.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger. Letters from the Army.

CAMP MATAMOROS, MEXICO. Army of Occupation, May 23d, 1846.

The two squadrons of the 2d regiment of United States Dragoons, and two companies of mounted Texan Rangers, which left here on the 19th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Garland, to reconnoitre the army of the retreating Mexicans, have just returned to our camp, bringing with them 25 prisoners and a small amount of plunder.

This returned scout report that they came upon the rear-guard of the Mexican army during the night of the 20th, about 45 miles from this camp—that the Texan rangers were fired upon, without receiving any injury; returned a volley upon the Mexicans, captured 25 prisoners and a small amount of property, and put the whole army, 3000 men, to a quick step. It was not thought advisable that a small force of 200, the number of our scout, should follow them closely in pursuit.

The people of Matamoros are well satisfied with the present change in their political existence, and exhibit every show of courtesy to their new friends.

Small quantities of Mexican government property are being daily brought out from their hiding-places. Yesterday some tobacco and cigars were discovered and brought into camp. Tobacco is a government monopoly. To-day a distribution was made of the cigars; and at this time you may see a cloud of smoke issuing from almost every mouth in our extended camp.

We have no idea of our next move, when, where or how.

I am, as ever, your friend, O. P. H.

CAMP MATAMOROS, MEXICO. Army of Occupation, May 24, 1846.

Gentlemen:—I am sorry to say that a band of thieves and murderers are lurking about the city of Matamoros, and have commenced the practice of their infamous vocation upon our people.

Within a few minutes past the lifeless body of a young Dragoon, Hospital Steward of the Second Regiment U. S. Dragoons, named McLaughlin, about 24 years of age, was found in a trench within a short distance of the city, where it had been thrown, evidently after the murder.

From the appearance of the corpse the young man must have been strangled. Another instance of outrage, perpetrated last night, is that of a young dragoon of the band, who being in the city after 9 o'clock, was stopped in a public street by three Mexicans, two of whom were armed with pistols, the other with a club, and compelled to deliver to them all the property he had in his possession. This state of things cannot last. The Mexican municipal authorities will be held to answer for the misdeeds of their community, or, an excited soldiery will purge the city by acts of violence. Thus far the kindest feelings have been shown by the Army towards the conquered people, which in instances has been ill requited.

Seven hundred Volunteers, part of Gen. Smith's command, from New Orleans, arrived on the banks of the Rio Grande since 10 o'clock, A. M.—all in good health, and anxious for a brush if required. They report a large number of volunteers at Point Isabel.

The government steamboat "Neve" is on the Rio Grande river, a few miles below this city. She will be alongside our bank to-day.

Without doubt, within a few weeks, our steamboats will be ploughing this river with an independence splash, characteristic of our nation.

N. B.—The "Neve" has arrived at Matamoros, Mexico.

It is reported that the Mexican Army is in full retreat for Vera Cruz.

We shall probably remain in our camp a month or two, to rest and rest, and if necessary to scout or skirmish, give the volunteers an opportunity to distinguish themselves. O. P. H.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.—The newspapers have been making a great noise about Gen. Scott, and censuring the Government because it did not send him to take command of the army in its operations against Mexico. We pay very little attention to the various statements published, as they did not appear to rest on better authority than the mere opinions of the partisan letter-writers in that city. We have now the official correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott upon the subject. From this it plainly appears that the President was determined, from the commencement of the war, to give the command to Gen. Scott. The Secretary of War cheerfully agreed to the selection. Gen. Scott was called into consultation with them, to devise the best plan for conducting the campaign. It was decided that he should repair, as soon as possible, to the camp. Gen. Scott, in a letter dated 21st ult., accredits the impatience of the Executive, as he calls it, to hostility; speaks of a design to cripple his energies, and says he does not desire to place himself between two fires; one upon his rear, in Washington, and one upon his front, in Mexico. This language was deemed a direct imputation of unworthy motives in the Executive Government—of a design to carry on a war against the public enemy—and the Secretary of War, in his communication, says the President, under these circumstances, would be wanting in his duty to his country to persist in the determination of enforcing upon him the command of the army of Mexico.—Philadelphia Ledger.



Saturday, June 20, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, 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 moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.

The editor is still absent, but will, we presume, be at his post next week.

The First Battalion of the 3d Regiment, met in this borough, pursuant to order, on Saturday last, for the purpose of organizing a volunteer infantry corps, under the late act of Congress. We believe the quota for this regiment was one company. The number who offered their services in the battalion was 90; more than is required from the whole regiment. The volunteers, with the exception of 7 or 8, were all from the Sunbury and Northumberland companies. We were surprised to see that several of the companies did not furnish a single volunteer.

After the parade was dismissed, some of the "b'hoys" having had their war blood roused by the music and excitement, seized this opportunity to get up a bit of a row. They would have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectation, had not Sheriff Billington promptly appeared on the ground, and put an end to their sport.

THE OREGON QUESTION may now be considered as finally settled. The Senate have advised the treaty, by the large vote of 38 to 12. This is in accordance with the wishes of at least nine-tenths of the people. England having conceded all that we demanded in 1824, it would have been madness to have plunged the nation into a war for a few degrees of barren territory.

Mr. Allen's resignation is a matter of but little importance. He never should have filled the responsible station of chairman in the committee on foreign relations. Subsequent events have shown that neither the President or the Senate had much confidence in him. Mr. Buchanan's expected resignation is not surprising, since the settlement of the Oregon question. He will most probably go as Minister to England, in place of Mr. McLane.

The treaty with England has given a new impulse to enterprise. Capitalists will again embark in manufactures of all kind, the beneficial effects of which will be felt over the whole country.

Our government has determined to prosecute the war with Mexico with great rigor. This will soon bring them to terms, especially since the settlement of the Oregon question has banished all hopes of aid from England.

GEN. ROBERT H. HAMMOND, of Milton, has been appointed Paymaster in the United States Army. We think this a good selection, and one that will give general satisfaction.

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to a call, a large number of the citizens of Sunbury assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday evening the 16th inst., to express their views relative to the projected Rail Road from Philadelphia to Erie and Pittsburg.

Hon. LEWIS DEWART was appointed to preside, and JOHN H. PURDY, Esq. acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That Hugh Bellas, A. Jordan, E. Y. Bright, Gideon Markel, F. Greenough, Hon. Geo. C. Welker and Wm. J. Martin be a committee to prepare and report an address upon the subject of the projected rail roads.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, to hear the report of the committee.

LEWIS DEWART, President.

JOHN H. PURDY, Sec'y.

THE VOTE ON THE OREGON QUESTION.—The following, according to the latest reports, is a statement of the vote in the Senate on the question of advising the President to compromise the Oregon controversy on the basis submitted to the Secretary of State by Mr. Pakenham.

YEA.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrieh, Calhoun, Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, T. Clayton, Colquitt, Davies, Dix, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hayward, Houston, Huntington, Johnson, of La. Johnson, of Md., Lewis, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, McDuffie, Niles, Pearce, Pennypacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—38.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon—12.

Declined voting.—Mr. Atchison, (having paired off with Mr. Crittenden,) and Mr. Westcott—2.

Absent.—Messrs. Barrow, Bright, Corwin, (sick, but went up to vote and was too late,) Crittenden, (paired off with Mr. Atchison.)—4.

A MISTAKE.—Mr. Webster's calculation of the amount of the daily expenditure of the Government to wit, half a million of dollars, must be a mistake. The amount, so far as the Quartermaster General's office may be relied on, is said to be but one million per month. This makes a difference.

COMMONS CORNER.—This gallant naval officer, now in the command of the Gulf Squadron, is according to the Mobile Herald, a native of the good old Keystone State. It is only a few years since that the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted him a sword, as a mark of their appreciation of his daring conduct during the war of 1812.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Monday.

The Oregon Question.

THE BRITISH PROPOSITION FOR ITS SETTLEMENT.—The Senate, on Friday evening last, by a majority of three-fourths of its members present, advised the President to conclude a Convention with England for the adjustment of the Oregon question, according to the terms proposed by the Government of Great Britain and laid before that body.

If we are rightly informed, this proposition did not consist in general heads merely of an arrangement, but was, in effect, the full draught of a proposed Convention, which draught was assented to by the Senate without alteration. It all probability, therefore, a Treaty conformably thereto will be signed and sent to the Senate to-day or to-morrow.

This result, we doubt not, while it surprises many by its suddenness, will still highly gratify the great majority of reasonable and just men in the country; for it is understood that the general basis of the proposition is to make the 49th parallel of latitude the boundary between the territories of the two countries, from the point that parallel where the present boundary now terminates, to the middle of the sound or channel which divides Vancouver's Island from the continent, and thence along the middle of that channel, and so Southward and Westwardly through the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific; the navigation of this sound or bay to be open to both parties and the navigation of the Columbia river, up to its main stream and up its North branch, to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company and British subjects trading with that Company. On the whole, as we understand it, England has assented to terms quite so favorable to her as were offered in Mr. GALLATIN'S proposition in 1827.

We doubt not that the arrangement will be found to be a just and equitable one, maintaining the honor and securing the essential rights of both parties; and this is just what it ought to be. Reasonable men in both countries will approve it, and good men all over the world will rejoice that war has been averted, and the amicable relations of two great leading nations have been preserved. Certainly it is a blessing of Providence upon all mankind.

THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.—The Washington Union confirms in a measure the statement of the New Orleans Picayune, relative to the intentions of Gen. Taylor's marching further into Mexico, as soon as the troops are recruited sufficient numbers. It says the volunteers are approaching from different directions, preparatory to second with all their enthusiasm the movements of the commanding general. His main aim is towards Monterey—not, of course, the Monterey of the Pacific, but the Monterey of the province of New Leon. General Taylor is about to ascend the Rio Grande for Camargo—but wants, for this purpose, flat-bottomed steamboats. In this respect some of his arrangements have been delayed. One steamboat is rendered unsafe by the worms—another has bilged. He has sent an active agent up the Mississippi to obtain the necessary transportation. "Rough Ready" will lose a little time as possible, hope to hear of his reaching Monterey in all month of July. Then he is at the table of Mexico.

THE GANGES POISONING CASE.—We learn from our New Orleans papers of the 3d inst., that case of the brig Ganges, Capt. Bertrand, residing in the death of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the man has been investigated, and that the poison in the water casks. The former captain we have been arrested, but he had left for Havre.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIC RAILROAD.—A meeting at Lessig's Exchange Hotel will be found in our columns. The object of the meeting is to take the necessary steps to see the commencement of the Rail Road between Philadelphia and Erie by the Valley of the Schuylkill. We have only room to state this, that a fair examination will convince any prejudiced person that this route, which will only connect Philadelphia with Pittsburg, Lake Erie, but will also tap the New York Erie Rail Road, and the western section of State of New York, is far superior to the one route, which is now so strenuously urged.

PHILADELPHIA.—It passes the whole distance a mineral country—and the grade to be over is upwards of two thousand feet less than by other route that can be selected. This road be made; but it is extremely doubtful whether the central road can be pushed through.—M. Journal

MATCH FOR \$10,000!—There is a report town, says the New York Spirit of the 7th that a match has been concluded between J. T. and a slashing young filly in Kentu called Brown Kitty (by Birmingham, der Tiger, 4 years,) to run "a single dash of miles," in October next, over the Oak Course, at Louisville. If they should meet that course in fine condition, with the tra good order, we should be surprised if they not make the best time on record.

VIGOR, COURAGE, AND MANHOOD OF ROUGH AND READY.—Louisville papers when Gen. Taylor was a young man he an older brother, William, long since dead, s from the Kentucky shore across the Ohio to the Indiana shore, and back again resting. The feat was performed in the n of March, when the river was swollen and ly. It greatly surpassed the famous one of s ming the Hellespont, which is about a n course and of delightful temperature. The lors were not accompanied by a boat, as I was when he swam the Hellespont which v all the difference in the world. One v when Gen. Taylor was stationed at Prairi Chien, he used to walk every morning fro lodgings to the barracks, without a great when the thermometer was forty degrees zero,