

**South Anna's mode of supplying her army—
 @2,000,000—Discontent in the Capital—
 The Mexican Account of the Battle of Monterey, &c.**

Through the same channel by which we received the intelligence given in another column from the Gulf Squadron, we also received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 24d of October. The intelligence is interesting and important.

In the first place we may say in general terms that in no paper which we have opened do we find any token of submission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance. Their losses are enumerated in detail, to found thereupon more urgent appeals to the patriotism of their citizens to give every thing for the support of the war.

It is not too much to say that there is the warmest enthusiasm apparent in all that we read—whether in editorial remarks or the military addresses with which the papers are crowded. The spirit of all is, "War to the knife." But this shows the surface of affairs only. We shall have occasion to note incidents, which lead us to suspect the country is by no means so united as the crisis in her affairs would seem to demand.

We enter into the details of the news without much attempt at arrangement or time for revision; but this will be excused. And first of Santa Anna.

The news of his arrival at San Luis Potosi, which we gave the other day, was at least premature. He did not reach there until the 5th of October. As every thing in regard to his movements is sought after, we annex his letter announcing his arrival.

LITERARY ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
 Headquarters, San Luis, Oct. 10, 1846.

Most Excellent Sir—On the evening of the 8th inst., I arrived at this capital, accompanied by my staff, and established therein the headquarters of the Army of the Operations, destined to repel the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the United States of the North. I have the pleasure of saying to your Excellency that my entrance into this State was made amidst the congratulations of a magnanimous people who have not ceased to bestow upon me profuse marks of consideration, and the same remark will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.

Oblige me by communicating these facts to his Excellency, the General charged with the supreme executive power, and accept assurances of my consideration and esteem. God and liberty. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To the Secretary of War.
 One of the first acts of the wily generalissimo was to supply himself with funds. This he did very effectually by seizing upon a consignment of specie, thereby getting hold of two millions of dollars. His pretext was that it was unsafe to forward this large amount of money to the sea coast in the present state of affairs. He gave receipt for the money and his individual bonds for its restoration. It must be confessed that this mode of supplying his coffers is infinitely more expeditious than advertising for a loan, and more acceptable to the people at large than a forced loan from the clergy.

The accounts we give of this great financial stroke we do not derive from Mexican papers, but we have entire faith in the facts. We trust they will be satisfactory to English merchants, and be accepted as an earnest of the security of the money they loaned Mexico on the mortgage of the Californias. We find Santa Anna's letter of the 10th ult. in the latest paper before us. We regret to say that the papers give us no clue to his plan of operations.

But while Santa Anna was on his way to San Luis he wrote back from Queretaro, on the 3d of October, as follows: "The disaster which we encountered at Monterey is not so great as I at first thought. Our troops have left for Saltillo, and have already occupied the principal points of the Sierra. So far from the troops having become demoralized, I am assured that great enthusiasm prevails among them. Their success has cost the enemy, according to incontrovertible evidence, more than fifteen hundred men. Our artillery was well managed, and it is said that the enemy believe it was served by French officers."

"I am now about to unfold all my character, with the energy which is habitual to me, and the Americans will very soon succumb, or I shall cease to exist." Upon copying this effusion of Santa Anna, the *Diaro* breaks forth: "May heaven crown with the most brilliant results the patriotism of the illustrious chief of his country, whom we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory."

We now for the first time learn what fruits the Mexicans derived from the seizure of our mails near Marin, intended for General Taylor at Monterey. Among the multitude of papers forwarded by Ampudia to Santa Anna and the Government, we find a letter from our Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, to Gen. Taylor, revealing the design upon Tampico and San Luis Potosi. The letter is dated Washington, Sept. 2d, and though our accounts of the contents of the letter will be an old story at Washington, we may say here that the design of the Secretary's letter is to obtain Gen. Taylor's opinion, rather than to dictate a line of proceedings for him. He is told what the Government has thought of doing, and asked what he thinks about it. The Government refers to him for information upon various points—as to the difficulties of his own avowed—whether he deems it advisable to continue his march upon San Luis Potosi, and various kindred topics.

The letter pursues its inquiries in the most respectful terms, deferring it to the better judgment of Gen. Taylor; but it of course discloses our plans, the number of troops intended to be used against Tampico, and some other general particulars. The letter of Gen. Ampudia, covering Mr. Marcy's despatch, contains singular

paragraph, if, in our haste, we rightly apprehend it. It is to the following effect: "Every moment which passes, confirms my idea of the immense advantage we have gained from fighting four consecutive days at Monterey, since now the enemy entertains great respect for the Mexican soldier, and American blood flowed with such profusion that from the *Generals of the enemy* came the suggestion of an armistice of eight weeks, which disarms, as it were, a great part of his regular troops."

Since writing the above we have seen another positive assertion made on the authority of Ampudia that the idea of the armistice was suggested by American officers, and the Mexicans are led to presume it was suggested by them because the greater part of our regulars were cut to pieces at Monterey.

The Mexican accounts of the battles of Monterey are more numerous than have been published in the United States. As a matter of necessity, they praise very highly the valor of our troops, and they insist upon the obituary and gallantry of the defence. The movements of Gen. Worth on the West side of the town are described as very brilliant.

One fort taken by Gen. Worth is said to have been taken and re-taken three several times—once by Gen. Mejia at the point of the bayonet, capturing at the same time three hundred Americans and eight pieces of artillery. Some of their first accounts declared that Gen. Worth was killed. From Saltillo, Gen. Ampudia wrote to his government demanding an investigation of his conduct, both before and after Gen. Taylor presented himself at Monterey. He courts society, alleging that "as the laws of honor and the good of his country are the only elements of his existence, his mind cannot be tranquil until the Secretary of War, the supreme government, and the Republic are satisfied with his conduct, considered under every aspect."

This humble letter does not save him from the letter writers. They charge him with the grossest cowardice and incompetency. But we have neither time nor space to-day to enter further into the Mexican accounts of the battles. One thing we must note, however. Almost all their accounts say that they refused to capitulate until we agreed to salute their flag; and then they boast ostentatiously that the Americans did in fact salute their flag. Before the two months' armistice expires, the Mexicans contend confidently that Santa Anna will have an army around him which will prevent any further advance of Gen. Taylor.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DOWNING.—On Tuesday, the 3d inst., Capt. Reeves, of the U. S. A., who has been engaged in this place in the recruiting service, his wife and sister-in-law, walked to the river for the purpose of viewing the stream of the Susquehanna, which had been considerably swollen at the time, by the continued rain previous. The letter sat down upon a stump on the bank close to the water's edge, which had stood the storms and waves of many seasons; but the very moment she had seated herself the stump gave way, and the young lady was precipitated into the river. Capt. Reeves, who was but a short distance from her, ran to her rescue, and was fast going in himself in consequence of the bank giving way. A young lad, son of Mr. Barrows, of Fairfield who also was near at the time of the accident, immediately plunged into the river, but was unable to render them any assistance, owing to the current carrying him away. Had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by Mr. John Stabb and Col. Joseph S. Titus, who were the only persons near at the time, three persons would have inevitably met with a watery grave.—*Williamsport, Lycoming Co. Gazette.*

ONE OF A LARGE FAMILY.—The Richmond (Va.) Palladium announces the death of Gen. Martin Green Clark, who died near that place on the 25th ult., in his 75th year. The Palladium says: "He was borne in Lunenburg county, Va., on the 12th of December, 1771, and was one of a family of twenty nine brothers and two sisters, by the same father and mother. Before he was 21 years of age he left his native State and came to the west, then a wilderness, and for some years resided at Clarksville, in Clark county, arriving at the latter place on the 1st day of June, 1790. After an absence of twelve years from Virginia, he returned and in 1803 married and moved with his family, in 1805, to Kentucky, and in 1807 came to Indiana, since which he has been a citizen of the State."

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—We find the following account of a singular marriage in the St. Louis Republican: "Married, on the 1st instant, on board the steamer Di Vernon, by Esquire Waugh, of Scott County, Mo., Mr. Baptiste Vean to Madam Charlotte Hoffman.

The above was handed to us last evening with an account of the wooing, engagement and speedy marriage. The happy groom is a Spaniard, who has just arrived from the Rio Grande; the fair bride, a widow, was taken from the ship which brought her from Germany, and the first time they met was on board the Di Vernon, where each had taken passage for this place. Neither could understand a word the other said, but the enamored Spaniard, with eyes and gestures, and the occasional aid of an interpreter, so vigorously urged his suit that on the second day out from New Orleans the widow surrendered, and on the following day, there happening to be a Justice of the Peace on board, they were married. The joyful bridegroom regaled the passengers and officers of the boat with champagne and other delicacies, and spent his money freely. And well he might, for, with the widow, he also got possession of forty thousand dollars in gold, which, on her coming on board, she had deposited in the clerk's office."



V. B. PALMER, Esq., of his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, 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.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

The editor's absence from home, for several weeks, must account for any deficiency in editorial, during the period.

We are indebted to the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas for a pamphlet, entitled "The Casting Vote of Vice President Dallas, on the Tariff of 1846," containing Mr. Dallas' address to the Senate, and his letters to individuals and committees, on the subject of the tariff and his casting vote in the Senate. The letters are written with Mr. Dallas' usual ability; but we regret that we cannot concur in the premises he has laid down, or the conclusions he has drawn therefrom.

SECOND GROWN APPLES.—We were presented with three apples, a few days since, being the second crop of this year. The apples were taken from the garden of Mr. Peter Hileman, in this place, and are about the size of a hulled walnut.

We have no desire to prolong a useless controversy with our neighbors of the Gazette, and will only remark that we never assert what we do not believe or cannot substantiate. The attempt of the editor to create an impression that we voted against Mr. Van Buren, because we were at Philadelphia at the time of the election, is a small piece of deception unworthy the character of a gentleman. In regard to our loss of subscribers, we will wager something handsome with the editor, that we have lost fewer old subscribers and gained more new ones, to both our English and German papers, during the last month, than has the Gazette, as our books will show.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The City Councils of Philadelphia have subscribed two and a half millions of dollars to this road, leading from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, by way of the Juniata. The most central—the best and most economical route, is undoubtedly the route by way of the West Branch of the Susquehanna to Erie and Pittsburgh. Philadelphia would thus receive the benefits of the lake trade. And as the former is much more valuable than the latter, we cannot conceive what induced the bad policy of adopting the Juniata route, which will develop no new resources in the State, and most evidently draw off a large portion of the trade of the main line of our public works.

HOMICIDE.—We have been informed that a young man by the name of Robins, residing in Greenwood township, Columbia county, was killed by his brother, a few days since. The brothers were engaged in taking in corn fodder. The one engaged in pitching the fodder in the barn having vexed at something, was reproved by the brother on the mow on account of his ill temper, when he replied he would show him when he came down. As soon as the deceased came down, his brother struck him over the head with a piece of board and knocked him down, and repeated his blows several times before his arm was stayed. The deceased walked home, but died a few hours afterwards. We understand that no attempt has been made to arrest the offender.

A second attack was made on Alvarado, on the 15th ult., by Com. Conner, which proved a failure. This is rather disheartening to the friends of the Navy. The natural defences and shallow water are obstacles that cannot be easily overcome. Commodore Perry has set out with 400 men, for the purpose of capturing Tobasco.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The arrival of the Great Western and Acadia is announced in the Philadelphia papers. The news is of considerable importance to this country. Bread stuff is rising all over France, as well as England, and the starving masses are turning their eyes to this country for a supply of the necessities of life. The condition of Ireland, as represented by the English papers, is truly alarming. As the famine continues to rage the elements of disorganization are increasing still faster, and it is feared, the efforts of the British government to ameliorate the condition of the people will prove ineffectual.—Complaints against the government are "loud and deep," by the Irish.

The news of the capture of Monterey had reached England. Its effect was like that of a bomb shell thrown into the midst of Ampudia's troops in the Grand Plaza.

The London press offer many speculations as to the probable result of the war. As usual, they denounce us, and, through their false sympathy, favor the cause of the Mexicans. We are termed a band of robbers, while they, in their own estimation, are a nation of philistines.

The Hon. G. Bancroft, our Minister to England, has arrived in London.

The following article, on the "Freedom of Opinion," we copy from the Baltimore Clipper. It contains some homely truths, plainly spoken. We commend it to the careful perusal of our neighbors of the Gazette:

"FREEDOM OF OPINION.—It has been truly said, that 'liberty is not in danger where the freedom of the press prevails;' and it is certain that nothing tends more to restrain rulers within the legitimate sphere of their duties, than mainly independence in the public press. This is more particularly the case in a republican system of government, where the people, being the source of all power, are entitled to have the transactions of their rulers freely and fully canvassed. But it unfortunately occurs, even under this free government, that some editors adopt a servile, sycophantic course, at war with their duty to the people, and repugnant to the principles of common honesty. Of such presses it cannot be said,

'Here shall the press the people's rights maintain, Unaw'd by influence, and unbrib'd by gain.'

No—the role object of their editorial labors is to flatter those in authority, that they may 'put money in their purse.' They have no opinions upon public matters, excepting those which are dictated 'by authority,' and for the publication of which they are paid a compensation. The editor who has not mind enough to form an opinion, is an ass—he who, having the mind, suppresses the honest expression of his sentiments for gain, is a knave, whom it would be unsafe for any one to trust. And yet there are men, who neither see with their own eyes nor speak with their own tongues; not because they are deprived of these faculties, but because they are bribed to deny their exercise. Such men have no originality of thought—no independence of spirit. They have but one theme upon which to write, and that is, the praise of their employers. They are blind to all faults—inaccessible to all the promptings of patriotism; and callous to all events which tend not to deprive them of their stipend. When such menurate public concerns, we think that we can see their hands extended for the reward. When they undertake to give advice, they never fail to impress upon their readers the duty of submission. Our armies may fight and conquer, or be sacrificed—they still continue to exclaim, 'all's well.' And is a press thus meanly and miserably conducted, to guide public sentiment, and to have an influence upon the affairs of the country! We would as soon trust to the honesty of the thief, taken with the stolen goods in hand, as to the patriotism of the editor who is guided, in the management of his paper, by no higher or more honorable consideration than that of dollars and cents—who is the mere echo of those in authority—who can change shapes with the chameleon, provided he be paid for every change. It would be as consistent for a bard to lecture upon chastity, as for such an editor to write upon patriotism. And yet there are such editors, whose venal propensities could not be more notorious, were they to place 'for hire' upon their signs."

REQUISITION FOR TROOPS.
 PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT—We learn by the Washington Union of Monday evening, that requisitions have been sent out from the War Department, calling into the service of the United States, nine additional Regiments of Volunteers, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. They are asked for from the following States:

- One Regiment of Infantry from Massachusetts.
- One Regiment of Infantry from the State of New York.
- One Regiment of Infantry from Pennsylvania.
- One Regiment of Infantry from Virginia.
- One Regiment of Infantry from North Carolina.
- One Regiment of Infantry from South Carolina.
- One Regiment of Infantry from Louisiana.
- One Regiment of Infantry from Mississippi; and
- One Regiment of Mounted Men from Texas.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The independent portion of the Democratic press, are beginning to speak out. They see that without unanimity there must be defeat, and that to ensure success we must have new candidates.

The Philadelphia Keystone says: "Unexceptionable nominations should be a cardinal element with all those to whom power is delegated, for it is evident that if a man who is obnoxious to the people is placed before them, defeat is certain. The New York Globe remarks in relation to Gov. Wright:

"One thing is evident, the Democratic party must hereafter go into the canvass with men upon whom the whole party can unite. The opposition to Mr. Wright was unjust, and generally undeserved on his part, yet it existed, and the strength of our opponents is such that it is suicidal to force upon the party men, however strong their claims may be, who cannot command the whole strength of the party."

This is certainly the proper ground to take, and under the warning evidences which we have had, it is to be hoped that the Democratic party throughout the whole Union will, hereafter, avoid forcing men upon the party, however strong their claims, who cannot bring to the polls the whole Republican force. Let us profit by past experience—let us take warning by late events—and although truth is mighty, let us not, by a personal or partial predilection for any man or set of men put in jeopardy the success of that truth, which it is our purpose and glory to see established and perpetuated."

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.
 The true old-fashioned democratic principle, rotation in office, when departed from, rarely fails to produce results not only unfavorable to the correct administration of our public affairs, but often proves injurious to the public interests, and encourages an overbearing aristocracy of manner and one of domination which too long a retention in office has a tendency to beget. The pampered favorite who has been continued in office too long, is apt to imagine he is there by inherent right, and forgets the foundation upon which his power rests: the 'people,' therefore, should always bear in mind that the main object of our frequently recurring elections was, and is, to preserve in their own hands that controlling power, which if properly exercised, secures a strict accountability on the part of the elected, and a due regard for the interest and respect for the opinions of his constituents.

Our whole system is based upon and recognizes the irreversibility sovereignty of the people, and the people to maintain that sovereignty in full force and make it respected and obeyed, must neglect no portion of the wholesome provisions of our system of government, digested with care and designed to protect and defend every right, and which years of experience has improved and strengthened.

The accountability of the elected to his electors cannot be too strictly enjoined nor too scrupulously observed, and perhaps the return of the elected, at the close of the term for which he was chosen, to mingle again among the great body of the people, giving place to a successor in office, is the safest and the only true democratic line, which should rarely if ever be departed from.

Our government is purely elective, but the purity of the principle will be best maintained by changing the elected as often as practicable, and to carry this into effect, the one term principle is the only and true one.

The love of power which actuates every human being more or less, and an aptitude to indulge in its abuse, proves to every thinking mind the wisdom of the men who advised those constitutional checks which not only set bounds to the exercise of that power, but limited its duration to a definite term. To cherish and enforce this principle is a duty which every democrat owes to his country. It is our safeguard against innovation—against the intrigues and plots of party aspirants—against corrupting influences.

Let every individual be permitted to retire from office at the expiration of the term for which he was elected, nor be permitted to obstruct, by any kind of compact or intrigue, the free choice by the people of a successor—let him fall into the ranks of private life, amid his fellow-citizens, nor attempt to interfere with their freedom of choice by negotiating or intriguing with party for a re-election. Let it always be born in mind, that in our community, we have abundance of excellent material out of which to choose our President, Governor, Members of Congress, &c. There is no dearth of talents, qualifications and fitness in our great Republic for every office in the gift of the people. With these principles impressed deeply on our minds, we avow ourselves friendly to what is denominated the one term principle, and will give to it all the support in our power.

Lancaster Democrat.

Which Will Ye Choose—Victory or Defeat?
 The nomination by the next Fourth of March Convention, of a Democratic candidate for Governor, is fraught with the most important consequences to the party, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the whole Union.

We look upon that nomination as involving our chances for success at both the gubernatorial and Presidential elections. If it be such an one as will unite the whole party, we can enter into the contest flushed with the confidence of success—we can elect the nominee, and secure the State the following year for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. But, if "madness rules the hour"—if the Convention should disregard the warning voice which announced our late defeat, and insist on the sacrifice of principle to men, by putting in nomination the present Executive, or any other candidate who must fail to unite the party in one harmonious concert of action, we may as well "hang our harps on the willows," and cease sounding the notes of anticipated triumphs—Governor, President, and all, will be in the hands of the whigs, and the power of the State and National administrations will pass from our possession.

In this State the Convention were warned against re-nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, who could not unite the party, in consequence of the growing disposition to discountenance the practice of re-election to offices of power and patronage. The Convention, however, paid no heed to the warning—they had the numerical strength, and, disregarding the principle which governed the action of the minority, they forced through the re-nomination—and the result is a whig Canal Commissioner. In New York the same thing has just occurred. Notwithstanding the well-merited fame of Gov. WRIGHT, dissatisfaction had, during his administration, crept into the Democratic ranks. Many of the leading presses, and numerous meetings of the party, insisted upon the selection of a new candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate, for the purpose of promoting harmony, and securing the success of the Democratic ticket—and that, as the distinguished predecessor of Gov. WRIGHT (Gov. BOUCE) had, for the sake of union, been subjected to the operation of the one term principle, the members of the party depended upon his being subjected to the same rule. But the leaders said no. They tried the experiment—Gov. WRIGHT was re-nominated, and JOHN YOUNG, the whig candidate, has been elected by a majority

of about 10,000 votes. That the dissatisfaction produced by refusing to select a new candidate, contributed materially to the defeat of the Democratic ticket, may be seen in the vote of several Democratic counties where Anti-Rentism had no existence.—*Harrisburg Argus.*

Counting 10, at Least!
 We clip from the Pennsylvania, a strong free trade paper heretofore, and the organ of Mr. Buchanan, the following extract. By what means this sudden summer, we cannot explain—less it be the result of the late elections. But hear it speak in its own language:

"We will use our influence to have correction and modifications made." Made in what? In the Tariff of 1846. "Many of our people may not approve all of the details of the Tariff of 1846. We do not wish to be understood as approving all of them ourselves. On the contrary, we wish to see it modified and amended!"

We infer the above to be the opinion of Mr. Buchanan, from the fact of appearing in the Pennsylvania. It is our suspicion; but whether it be his or not it is the true policy to be pursued. Amendment and modification of the Tariff! It is the only course which can bin our disorganized forces together. And was the Pennsylvania for coming up to the positive we assumed two weeks ago—and, if our pretensions are true, nine-tenths of the people of the State endorse this view of the case. Amend and modification. There may be, here and there an ultra free trade editor who persists in adhering to a policy that has already lost us every State north of the Potomac.—Such men their eyes will be—but they are few.—We have been beaten, and beaten with all the fury of the whirlwind, in the two great States of the Union. The Empire and the Keystone—Maine and New Hampshire—New Jersey and Connecticut—Ohio and Maryland have also declared for the Whig. Where will these successive victories stop, a what is the cause of them? It started in Pennsylvania—but in New York it was something else. When a general is defeated and his troops overthrown and discomfited, and he and they retreat, it is no time to speculate on the causes. It is enough for him and them to know that they are vanquished. So it is now with Democratic legions from Maine to Georgia, and to Florida—and he who denies it is a fool and the truth is not in him. Now, what is to be done? How is a future defeat to be prevented? That is the point. It is self-evident, and needs no argument. The tariff, as the Pennsylvania has said, must be "modified and amended," how can we ever regain our ascendancy? He truly humiliating is our position! And if we same career of madness is pursued in our national trial of strength, our defeat will be footed by hundreds of thousands, instead of thousands, they now are. Disorganization did not produce these results, nor the rain. Hear the Pennsylvania on this. "It is fully for any one to attribute the result to a few dissatisfied and disorganizing individuals, who claim to be of the party.—These men would have no power unaided by other and much more powerful causes to effect defeat." What are these powerful causes? Their one is the big lever, the horizontal scum which is put to bear upon the free labor of the North with the same severity it does on the slave!—and which the free men of the North never brook. This is the "powerful cause which worked 'defeat' in the opinion now of Pennsylvania, which but yesterday was advocating the doctrine of free trade.

It is time to pause, if not to wheel about, with State after State is marching into the enemy line. It is high time to talk of "amendment a modification!" and who knows it better than Mr. Buchanan?

Let the rights of South Carolina be treated with indifference, and she suffers and talks war and bloodshed. Let the North be slapp in the face and kicked behind, and while it struts some "dough-faces," there are some other who have a little more than the spirit of a mo who will resent it. What, pray, has South Carolina at stake in her cotton fields, compared with the vast mineral wealth of this Commonwealth? It is not worthy of comparison, and yet she is democratic all over when caught with brand of treason in her hand, ready to fire very temple of freedom! and we, poor Pennsylvanian men, run the risk of being read into federal party when we stand up for the staples of our State.—"Pshaw! Time will tell who are 'dough-faces,' and we are glad to convert to the only true faith—"Modification and Amendment," in the Pennsylvania.—*zeus Democrat.*

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Governor has appointed Hon. THOMAS S. BELL, of Centre, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Serge. This appointment will be received with universal approbation. Judge Bell, is an able jurist and a most estimable citizen.

THE FORCE IN MEXICO.—The Washington Union says: "General Taylor himself has called for no more volunteers to be drawn from several States, and with the accession of whom he is sent to have sent for from the Grand, he will have 2000 picked men, and wing, too, several thousand effective men at posts on the river."

THE FORCE IN CALIFORNIA.—The entries in California, or to be there, is as follows:

Stevenson's N. Y. Volunteers, about	6
Fremont's corps, about	25
Tompkins's artillery, about	20
Fauntleroy's dragoons,	10
Gen. Kearney's dragoons,	4
Total force,	17

Mr. BUREN, the Canal Commissioner, is generally ill from an attack of apoplexy.