IMPORTANT RUMOR PROM MEXICO. | called on the citizens of Matamoras to enroll

Gen. Santa Anna advancing against Gen. Worth at Saltillo with 15,000 men - Gen. Worth falling back upon Monterry- Toyfor advancing to the support of Worth-Patterson on his merch to Moutercy-A Battle expected.

We have received, (says the New Orleans Mercury.) through the politeness of a commercial house in this city, the subjoined extract of a letter written by an intelligent gentleman at Tampico, and received by an arrival at Mobile :

Tampico, Dec. 17. Advices, via Vera Cruz, were received last evening, of the action of the Mexican Congress. They decreed that they will not think or treat of pence until every hostile foot has cleared Mexican soil, and every vessel that lines her coast is withdrawn, I consider the war now commenced or real earnest, and I prophecy that Tampico will become an American town.

[From the N. O. Delta, Jan. 2.1 From the Army of Occupation.

Capt. Brown, of the schr. Robert Mills, was formed by Capt. Todd, of the U. S. Army, that Santa Anna, at the head of 15,000 troops, was on his way and within four days of Saltillo and that General Worth, unable to maintain his ground against such overwhelming numbers, was slowly falling back in the direction of Monterey : and that Gen. Taylor, in anticipation of an attack on that city, was fortifying it at every assailable point. It was also stated that Gen. Patterson, who was on his march from Camar go to Tampico, being made aware of the state of affairs, had countermarched the division under his command, and was rapidly advancing, by forced marches, for Monterey

From Mr. Fowler, a gentleman of this city, who came passenger in the steam propeller Virginia, and who left Saltillo on the 17th ult., we have subsequently learned, that previous to his terrention whatever to bring about a peace. leaving, Gen. Worth's spies had come into camp This confirms the previous statements. and reported that Santa Anna was within three or four days' march of Saltillo, and rapidly advancing, at the head of about 15,000 men.

Gen. Worth immediately sent an express to Gen. Taylor, which reached him at Victoria at 11 o'clock, P. M., on the 17th; and 3 o'clock, A. M , the next day, Gen. Taylor despatched two regiments, the Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers, to reinforce Gen. Worth at Saltillo, intending to follow himself, as soon as possible, with all his disposable forces. Gen. Taylor felt confelent of his being able to arrive at Saltillo before Santa Anna could reach there.

The whole force of Gen. Taylor would then amount to about 10,000 men, which he consider ed sufficient to cope with any force that Santa Anna could bring against him

To-day we shall be in receipt of our correspondence by the Virginia, which vessel had not come up to the city at a late hour last night, when we shall be enabled to lay before our readers the full details.

FROM TAMPIOS -The alarm created by the rumor of a Mexican force advancing for its recapture had subsided; and Col. Gales, the commandant, at the time of the sailing of the Empresario, felt confident of maintaining the city against any force the Mexicans could bring a gainst it. The five thousand Mexicans which, by previous advices, were said to have shown themselves in the vicinity of the city, turned out to be a band of marauding rancheros, who left as suddenly as they came.

Important from the Army.

Confirmation of the advance of Santa Anna u pon Saluilo - Mexican Force Reported at 80.000-advance of Reinforcements-Battle supposed to have taken place about Christmas -Apprehended Attacks by Rancheros upon Camergo, Matamoras and other posts on the Rio Grande-Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos-Gen. Patterson's march for Tampico countermanded-Reported Decision of the Mexican Congress Comfirmed-No foreign intervention to be permitted.

The U. S. steamship Edith has arrived at New Orleans from Brazos Santiago, which she left on the 30th ult. She brings a confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo with a large force. The Mexican army under his command is reported to number thirty thousand

Gen Taylor had only advanced six or eight miles on his march for Victoria when Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, and the troops under Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in the advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps and proceed immediately towards Saltillo. troops he could collect to join Gen. Worth. Gen. Lane started for Saltillo on the 20th with his command. Marshall started the next morning with the remainder of the forces, except Hunter and Swartwout's commands.

The troops from Camargo were on a forced march in order to reach Saltillo in time for the anticipated battle. Reports having prevailed before positive advices had been received of the movements of Santa Anna, and as Gen. Wool was at the last advices only ninety miles from Saltillo, it is supposed that he would have joined Gen. Worth in time to assist in repelling the enemy. Rumor states that Santa Anna had thrown forward a force of 17,000 men, to prevent te junction of the forces of General's Worth and Taylor, but it was generally disreedited.

It was the general impression of the passen gers on the Edith, that the battle had been fought about the 25th; but they thought, however, that the American forces above mentioned reached Saitilio before that time, and attack of the force only did the bears and wolves devour it with under Santa Anna The number in the Mexican army is believed to be overrated.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in great ferment, on account of apprehended attacks Matemoras and other points Col. Clark had seven columns of a blanket sheet

themselves at the Brazos. Gen. Jesup had done the same thing. Both points were sadly deficient in arms and men, and it was thought Canales had 2 000 rancheros under his command.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult, and proceeded for the mouth of the Rio Grands on the following day, where he was waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the reeiment of mounted riflemen, when the Edith Jeft. It was understood that he would proceed immediately to Camargo.

It was believed that an express had been sent to G n. Patterson, countermanding his march in the direction of Victoria.

The steamship Alabama was at the mouth of the Brazos when the Edith sailed, and by her arrival in a few days we shall probably receive more definite intelligence.

A letter in the Picayane of the 5th inst., dated Camargo, 19.h December, 12 o'clock at night puts at rest all doubts as to the facts of the advance of Santa Anna. An express had been received there from Gen. Worth at Saltille, announcing the march of a large Mexican force. The letter gives in details all the fects

24th December. They are no later than the ad- battle has been fought, the result of which must

A letter published in the Picayene, dated Tampico, December 23d, from a reliable source states that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive Commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines her coast shall have been withdrawn. The Congress has also resolved that they will accept of no foreign in

The Troops in Mexico.

DESPOSITION OF THE ARMY .- The reports of Santa Anna advancing upon Saltillo have cau sed some excitement, and the New Orleans papers are considering the probabilties of the reports being true and the consequences which the various divisions of the army.

The position of the advance posts respectively were: Gen. Butler at Monterey with about 2000 men ; Gen. Worth at Saltillo with about 1700; Gen Wool at Parras with about 3000. The two latter places are west of the mountains.

A rapid march to Saltillo and taking possession of that place would cut off communication between Gen. Wool's column and the forces immediately under the command of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Wool's camp at Parras is west and San Luis Potosi is almost directly south of Sal-Saltillo passing a short distance east of Gen. Wool's camp.

If Santa Anna took this road, General Wool would be apprized of the advance of the enemy in sufficient time to break up his camp and join Gen Worth at Saltillo; but there is a road direct, which is probably the road preferred by the Mexican chief, and should be succeed in reaching Saltillo before Gen. Worth could be well reinforced, it is possible the place may have to be evacuated, as no force of consequence could be spared from the garrison at Monterey. The brigades of Generals Quitman and Briggs left Monterey for Victoria on the 13th, and, therefore had been four days on the march before the express arrived at Monterey, and no considerable force was stationed at any of the points between Monterey and the Rio Grande. By the last advices two regiments had been ordered from Camargo to join Gen. Wool, but they could, at the time Santa Anna's movement became known have scarcely reach-

Notwithstanding this apparently inauspicious posture of affairs, we do not indulge any lively apparehensions. The utmost confidence is to be placed both in the watchfulness and skill of the accomplished officers who command, and we have no question they would be able to anticipate the movements of the enemy in time to prepare properly for his reception. As the reports of Santa Anna's advance reached Gen. Wool's camp so early, it is not impossible the latter may have effected a junction with Gen Gen. Butler had already marched with all the Worth, in which case we should count both to be safe, whatever force the Mexicans might number. Should the companies en route from Camargo have reached Saltillo, the force of Gen. Worth would increased to 2400; and at the worst we believe he would be able to hold out till he could be further strengthened. We shall look for the next accounts, therefore, with great interest, but not with fear of any serious disaster.

> THE ANTI SIPTIC POWER OF ICE is adm tted in the following remarkable natural exhume. In the year 1803, at Yakoust, on the banks of the river Lens, in Siberia, the body of a mamoth slowly appeared from a mountain of ice, in which it had been extombed and preserved from decay, according to all probability, from the time of the deluge. The animal was sixteen teet in length, nine feet in height, and the flesh was in such excellent preservation, that not eagerness, but the inhabitants of the district actually cut up as food for their dogs.

from rancheros, under Canales, upon Camargo, State, has delivered the largest message. It fills the silence of the Vera Cruz and Tampico editors



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, January 16, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 8d and Chemut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Museau Mireet, After Frenk. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert

sta. Baltimore TRINTING INE - A fresh supply of superior

printing ink just received, and for sale at Phila-

delphia prices.

have it in full force.

In another column our readers will find some important news from the seat of war. The The trig Queen arrived at New Orleans on rumor that Santa Anna was advancing on Sattille the 4th from Anton Lizardo, bringing dates to is confined, and it is more than probable that a vices by the arrival of the Potomac at Pensaco- reach us in a few days. As the Mexicans are resolved on nothing but war, we should let them

> In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Samuel A. Brady and M. Parker, who have taken the Mount Vernon House, No. 95 North 2d Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Brady formerly kept the Montour House at Danville. We need only say that while Mr. Brady was at the Montour House, he gave entire satisfaction to his numerous friends and customers, and we have no doubt that he will give equal satisfaction in his new location. The Mount Vernon house is well established, and in a convenient location for business

BF The rise in the river and the running ice, cut off all communication for a few days, in the beginning of the week, between this place and the west side of the river. A number of Jurors that it shall be speedily completed. and others who had come to attend court, were are likely to eneue. The New Orleans Mercus obliged to remain at Northemberland on Monday ry shows the present position and strength of On Tuesday appearances were no better. The loss of the Northumberland bridge is now most severely jelt. Whilst we could get over by the ferry the loss of the bridge was merely an inconvenience, but now it is an actual deprivation. We are pleased to find that measures have been adopted which will secure the erection of a new bridge in the course of another year.

> Quite a number of delegates left here of Friday morning, for Philadelphia, to attend the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Convention

SUNBURY AND ERIX RAIL ROAD .- We UM a few points north of Saltillo, 115 miles distant; derstand that the committee, formerly appointed considerable time. The committee is composed mentioned. of the following persons

H. Bellas, F. Greenough, A. Jordan, E. Y. Bright, Geo. C. Welker, G. Markel, and Wm. J. Martin.

triotic Poetry, chiefly relating to the War of 1846."-The above is the title of a neat little place, and published by him in Philadelphia. Mr. McCarty previously published a collection of na- ered in Namida, Africa. tional songs and ballads, in three volumes, containing about 700 pieces, in which he exhibited considerable research and extensive reading.

We are pleased to find that Wm. Brindle, of Muncy, who accompanied the Danville volunteers as second Lieut, has been elected Major of rate of 25 cents per pound. the 2d Regiment. Major Brindle will no doubt make a good officer, and will not fail to command the same respect in the army, that he uniformly sustained at home. We wish our young friend honor and success in his new sphere of ac-

There is a strong probability that there will be, or probably has been, another battle between Gen. Taylor's army and the Mexicans, Anna is marching with 15,000 men.

Mr. Archer announced the death of Mr. Pennybaker, in the Senate, of which melancholy duty he acquitted himself in a very appropriate

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN POTTEVILLE PRILADELPHIA .- We were informed a few days since, says the Miners' Journal, that a company was forming in Philadelphia, for the construction of a Magnetic Telegraph between Philadelphia

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT IS NOW TOMplete. The Boston boys could not endure the reflection that two regiments of fighting men were raised in the Quaker State before one could be mustered in Massachusetts, and so they whipped up their patriotism and will not now have to accept the offer from Pennsylvania to supply the deficiency in their ranks.

The Legislature of Obio have taken measures for the removal of the remains of Gen Thomas L. Hamer from Mexico to the soil of Ohio, at the xpense of the State

The Picayone, of the 5th, speaking of the reports, says :- "Neither the news from the squadron, nor the Vera Cruz papers received by the Potomac, nor the Tampico papers, make any mention of Santa Anna's descent upon Saltillo. It may turn out that he is not with the force reported by Gen. Worth's scouts as advancing from San Luis Potosi. We are not prepared, however THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE, the smallest to discredit the advices received from Saltillobeing but negative evidence, at hest"

For the American. A Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Selinagrove Lodge of the I. O. of O. F., held Jan. 7th, 1847, it was, on motion of A. C. Fisher, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to

fraught resolutions in relation to the death of our late Brother, Dr. I. N. SHINDEL. Brothers A. C. Fisher, G. Gundrum and E.

ported as follows : Whereas, It hath pleased the Supreme Being

to remove to a higher state of existence, an esteemed Brother, who was endeared to us by his eminent worth as an Odd Fellow, and his telents and extensive acquirements as a Physician : Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with

er, and sincerely hope, that while he has been released from the cares and sorrows of Earth, they may receive comfort and protection from the same wise Being that has so unexpectedly deprived them of a dutiful son and affectionate brother, and us, of a bright ornament to our Order. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Sunbury and New Berlin papers. as an expression of respect for our late worthy Brother, and in sympathy for his parents and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the parents of our late Brother, by A. C. FISHER,

G. GUNDRUM. E. BASSLER, Committee

INCREASE OF THE REGULAR ARMY .- It will be seen by the Congressionel proceedings that the House has passed the bill providing for raising ten additional regiments of regulars. The amendment appointing a Lieutenant General was voted down on Saturday by a decided vote. It is expected, now that Mexico has refused to treat, that Congress will adopt the most vigorous measures for settlement of difficulties with that country and provide money and troops enough to render our military operations both powerful and deci sive. It is action, and not talk, that is required The question of the justice of the war has been settled by the people long ago, all they ask is

IMPORTANT IF TRUE .- The New Orleans La Patria says :- According to information given us by a friend in this city, who has seen a letter from San Luis de Potosi, written by an officer of the Mexican army, 'Gen. Santa Anna has administered an oath to all the officers of his troops not to take the life of American soldiers who may tall into their power, but to make them prisoners to be sent into the interior, where a depot for prisoners is under preparation."

The celebrated Sulem vein, (red ash anthracite coal,) at Young's Landing, Pottsville, Pa., has now reached a working depth of 900 feet below the level of the surface streams. This seam of upon this really central route, by way of the West | coal dips downward at an angle of say 46 degrees tillo, the great road from San Luis Potosi to Branch, intend to resume their address upon this southwardly. It is on this dip that the working superior line, which has been suspended for a shaft, or inclined slope, is driven to the depth

> A Key West letter in the New York Courier states that fifty-four vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at \$1,411,800, have been wrecked at Key West and on the Florida Reef during the

A Curious Fact - It is stated that the characvolume, compiled by Mr. Wm. McCarty, of this ters on Grave Creek Mound, Va., are indentified with the inscription on some ruins lataly discov. His object was to furnish the government with

> stone,' weighing over thirty pounds was recent- of the army, and to make the burden as light as ly exhumed at St. Louis from a thin coating of possible upon those who will have to furnish the bees-wax, in which it had been purchased at the means. The objects of taxation, recommended

LUCAY FELLOW - A Gentleman landed from a steamboat at Cincinnati last week, the Captain of revenue; and the session of Congress being thirst, drags himself toward the tank which limited his stay to one honor. As he strolled through the streets he passed a lottery office and went in and purchased a ticket which drew a prize of \$5000.

Mr. Christian Happy, a farmer near Hudson, sent a large quentity of apples to England last with Santa Anna at their head. The engagement fall, packed in barrels with kiln dried cut straw. will most probably be at Saltillo, to which Santa On their arrival there, they opened perfectly sound and fair and some of them sold as high as \$12 per barrel. The whole netted him \$5 per barrel, after deducting all expenses.

> The Mobile Herald of Dec. 29 says :-- Mr. Thomas Wright, of Albany, committed suicide in that city a few days ago. He was wealthy, and so pursued by the idea that he would lose all his property and be reduced to want, that he cut

> During last year 115,230 passengers arrived at New York from foreign ports-exceeding by over 30,000 the arrivals of any former year. It is an average of over 400 a day.

An iron steamship, called the Passport, was launched at Kingston, Canada, last week, of a substantial and elegant make, the iron of which was in the bowels of the earth in Scotland in

THE BALTIMORE Son, in speaking of Governor Shunk's message, calls it a short message. We do not know what standard the Sun measures by, but Governor Shunk is so tall that he can't stand straight out of doors.

A GERMAN, named Alfred Schilling, lately, at Cincinnati, attempted to carry for a wager 800 lbs. of pork 400 yards. He broke down before he had accomplished half the distance, literally realizing the saying of 'Too much pork for A. Schilling."

BLASTING ROCK .- Gun cotton is used in blasting on the line of the Vermont Central Railroad. [Correspondence of the Public Ledger] FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan 9, 1847. As I hinted in my letter of the day before yes terday, the complaints against Gen. Taylor and the officers under his command, were repeated to-day on the floor of the House of Representa- bout a reform in the mode of collecting taxes in tives, by Mr Ficklin, of Illinois, and the delay this Commonwealth. in the capture of Monterey, plump and plainly Bassler were appointed said committee, and re- charged upon the commanding officer. If this is vising the laws relating to the docket fees of Atto be a prelude to the appointment of a Lieute- torneys, &c. nant-General, it is, to say the least, a dangerous one; for if the charges brought against Gen. Taylor cannot be substantiated or are disproved, they must necessarily recoil on those who have preferred them, whether they be made individually or in behalf of a party. All we know thus far the aged parents and relatives of our late Broth about Gen. Taylor is, that he is brave and that he has done all he has been ordered to do, and that wherever he has met the Mexicans he has beaten them. Against such a man it is difficult to institute charges of so heavy, nay, treasonable, ted Messenger. nature: for it cannot be denied that if the justice of the war be, with the permission of the commanding officers, (as is charged,) questioned by volunteers in the service of the United States. the officers of the regular army, he ought not to be permitted, for a single moment, to hold command over the smallest force of the United States. That there are strong antipathies existing between the regulars and volunteers, no one can doubt, but whether the "plan to remedy" them is the proper one, is still more doubtful. If there are just reasons of complaint against Gen. Taylor, they ought to be brought forward in an open, manly manner-not in the questionable shape of a mere rumor, backed only by letter writers from the camp-or no officer will conider his honor safe and serve the country, except for wages. Conduct such as is charged on Gen Taylor and his staff officers, calls imperatively for a military and judicial investigation, in order that stern justice, and not stratagem, may pun-To-day it was whispered that Gen. Samuel

Houston is to be substituted for Col. Benton in Sam Houston might be the man to heal them. from the fact that he is not only acceptable, but unexceptionable to both branches of the service. He commenced his career as a private soldier in the United States army, advanced regularly to he grade of sergeant, and received at last a lieutenant's commission, which was soon followed by a captaincy. He bears to this day the wounds he received in the regular service of the United States, which no surgical skill up to this moment has been able to close, and he is in military discipline, and in every thing that appertains to a regular soldier, not inferior to any officer now in the United States.

THE TARIFF.

instant by Mr. Cameron, was taken up for con-

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate on what artican be increased beyond the existing rates, so as to augment the revenue, and to what extent the said duties can be increased, and what additional revenue would accrue therefrom.

Mr. CAMERON said he called for this infornation, with the hope of drawing the attention of the finance department of the government to some articles not included in the free list, that will, in his opinion, greatly augment the revenue money to carry on the war, or to close it, upon terms honorable to the country-to sustain the YANKER TRICK .- A regular, full grown grind troops who had so patriotically filled the ranks by the Secretary of the Treasury, tea and coffee. struck by him in the most brutal manner, and having met with no favor in the House, whose saves himself in the steerage. In the evening duty it is, by the constitution, to originate bitls a sufferer half dead, and parched with a burning stready nearly halfended, it was time that every one should turn his attention to the subject of revenue, and do what he could to furnish supplies. The gallant men who have volunteered to risk their lives for the honor of their country. should not, for a day be permitted to want a single comfort promised to them. The Secretary of the Treasury has stated in his report of last year that on the four articles of cnal, iron, sugar, and molasses, there was made six millions of revenue, at an average duty of 60 per cent. Upon these articles, by the tariff of 1840, we have brought the daties down to 30 per cent. Upon iron, these reductions will fall most heavily upon boops, neil rods, and sheet iron, which have paid a duty of from 60 to 115 per cent. and of which the imports amounted to five thousand tons. To raise the same amount of revenue from these articles, the number of tons imported must be increased to over 20,000, an amount so large that no one will, for a moment, suppose its consumption possible. This reduction is made, too, at a time when its advocates tell us that the great demand for railroad iron in Europe must prevent its increased exportation to this country, proving clearly that it was an error on the part of those who formed the bill. I desire to see the highest amount of duty on those articles that, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, will come within his idea of a revenue standard

> PROBABLY TRUE .- Somebody says that a newspaper in a family is equal to three months' time in a school each years. Go into the family where a newsprper is taken, and into those who "cannet afford it." and mark the difference of the children and be convinced

How very FRENCHY -- An account is given in French Journal of a gentleman committing suicide by cramming his ear full of gun cotton and igniting it with a cigar. Who but a Frenchman could have thought of making his quietus by the merchant marine of the United States is insuch means '-. flbany Journal.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1847. Bills in place were read, by Mr. Leyburn to secure to married women the use and enjoyment

of their on real and personal property-by Mr. Lawrence, a bill to change and bring a.

The House then proceeded to the election of

Mr. Burns presented a petition for a law re-

Sergeant at Arms, when James Morehead had 57 votes.

John R. Hurd had 42 "

Mr. Morehead, having a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected, and appointed as Assistants Benj. F. Work and R. R. Franks. For Doorkeeper, Jacob Sanders had 57 votes and Andrew Krause 42 votes. The first named was duly elected, Mr. E. M. Bigham was appoin-

Mr. Jackson introduced a bill for the extension of the right of suffrage to the Pennsylvania

Abominable Ontrage at Sen.

The Biston Transcript translates the following from the Courier des Etats Unis, Wednes-

Some day since we spoke of the ship Pontiac arrived at New York from Liverpool, after a passage of 65 days. We announced that her provisions had failed, that sickness had prevailed on board, and that twenty persons had died at sea. New details have come to us respecting this funereal voyage, and they weigh hard upon the conduct of the captain and his second mate. After the first days of the voyage, the captain was found to be in a furious temper, and the emigrants, the Germans, above all, were the objects of his brutality. The weather was frightful-the sea swept the decks at every instant, and they attributed the anger of the captain to the Lieutenant-Generalship. If dissensions ex- the bad time he was experiencing. But how ist between the regulars and the volunteers, excuse a rage without motives, and the excesses which we are about to relate. The following details were told us by an eye witness, M. Derville, the only cabin passenger on board the ship, and to whose valuable intervention a great number of the passengers are indebted for their

The voyage continued; the sea, far from calming was more and more disturbed, the Captain was always the same inflicting blows with a rope cudget and fist. M. Derville made many remonstrances against such conduct but in vain. He only drew the Captain's ire upon himself, and was obliged to be upon his guard, and above all to let him see that he carried arms about with him. The Captain would not permit the The following resolution, submitted on the 5th men to draw water from the sea to wash the moveables, the cooking utensils, of the dirty mess tub of the steerage. A pail of water taken from the sea was paid for with five or six blows with a rope. In short, the terror was so cles embraced in the tariff act of 1846, the duties great in the therage, that the unfortunate individuals who belonged there, numbering 234, dared not appear upon deck. The forced filth of these men who each day received blows for any attempt at clean ness, together with the infections pdor, engendered maladies. The scurvy prevailed; furty were attacked, and many persons died with it. The Captain having no command of himself, inflicted blows without distinction upon every one whom he encountered. Among the atrocities for which he is reproached, we recite the following :-

An unfortunate man was playing upon the flate on deck; the Captain wrested it from him and broke it to pieces against his body; another. alone on board, without relation or friends, is contains the water, to drink-but unfortunately for him, the Captain passing at this moment, upbraids him with kicks, and the poor fellow regains his miserable bed, upon which he dies two hours after.

The Captain immediately gives orders to a sailor to envelope the fleed body in a bag, and the next morning they threw it into the sea, without allowing an opportunity to verify the causes of the death. The steward is struck by the second mate in the most crue! manner. M. Derville hoped here for the interposition of the Captain and called him to behold the scene. The Captain approaches the mate-to stop him beyond doubt!-no-but strike with him. That the steward did not die upon the spot is attributed to the intervention of M. Derville and his pistols, of which he threatened to make use. This poor man is now in the hospital in a desperate condition. He has received from the Captain \$50 to say nothing about it. A young woman asked for a little molasses; in reply, he overwhelmed her with blows by a rope-she also is very sick at the hospital.

Since these unfortunate emigrants arrived at New York, fifteen have died. The captain now wishes to settle the affair amicably; he has lavished dollars to make his victims keep silence, but Justice herself is indignant, and will take cognizance of it; an inquest has been ordered, witnesses have been heard, and persons have been sent to the hospital on Staten Island to interrogate the sick. M. Derville. was present these unfortunate aufferers have declared that they consider him so their saviour. Every day fresh depositions came to hand against the captain. Let us hope, in spite of his efforts to bribe his victims, that justice will take its course, and establish either the justification or the guilt of this man. The honor of

volved therein.