

From the New Orleans Picayune, 24th inst.

LATER FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

Tampico Lagoon.—By the arrival of the schooner Amalia, taken off Alvarado on the 27th ult. by the U. S. steamer Mississippi, our neighbor of the Mercury yesterday received later news from the squadron and account of the taking of Laguna by Com. Perry.

It seems that Com. P. arrived off that place on the 20th ult. with the steamers Mississippi, Petrel, Vixen and Bonita, and the same day took possession of the place without opposition. Several cannons were destroyed, some 900 lbs. of powder taken, and fifty soldiers disarmed, although the latter affected to be favorably disposed to the cause of the Campechians. The latter had declared themselves entirely independent of Mexico, and had sent their commissions on the schooner Sialia to Com. Conner, at Anton Lizardo, to request him to desist from any hostile measures against Yucatan, until commissioners could be sent to the Government of the United States to obtain the recognition of the independence of the State. These commissioners left Anton Lizardo on the 29th, to return, but the result of their conference with Com. Conner is not known. We happen to be among those who do not altogether believe in the sincerity of these Yucatanese. A double game has been played on that coast all summer and the inhabitants require the closest kind of watching.

Our readers may recollect that we mentioned, a few days since, that a boat from the John Adams had made a thorough night examination of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The officer who had charge of the boat, as we learn from the Mercury, was Passed Midshipman Fitzgerald. He had eight men in his boat, with muffled oars, and in the darkness of the night rowed round and round the castle, went under the drawbridge, entered the water battery, and made a thorough reconnaissance of every part. This gallant exploit has proved that men may be landed from boats at night, and that the water batteries may easily be taken.

Com. Perry, on his return to Anton Lizardo from Laguna, looked in at Alvarado and Tabasco, and found that the fortifications of both places had been repaired and much strengthened since they were attacked by the squadron. At Tabasco there were about three thousand troops; at Alvarado about four thousand. Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, the general impression is that Com. Conner will soon attack these places.

On the arrival of Gen La Vega at Vera Cruz on the 15th, all the prisoners from the squadron in the hands of the enemy were released. It is now ascertained that eleven of the crew of the Somers drifted to the main land when she was wrecked, and not sixteen, as first stated. Midshipman Rogers was at Vera Cruz. He had been tried by the civil and military tribunals of a spy, and had been acquitted by the former, but found guilty by the latter. It was believed, however, that the more favorable verdict would prevail, and that he would be liberated.

Purser Andrew D. Crosby, of Mississippi, was accidentally killed while entering Laguna. He was in the rigging of the Vixen at the time, assisting in piloting the vessel, says the Mercury, as the fidelity of the pilot, (the same Mexican who was pilot on board the Truxton when she was lost at Turpan,) was suspected. The vessel giving a heavy lurch, Mr. C. lost his hold and fell on the deck, and was instantly killed. He was buried with military honors in the cemetery of the British Consul at Laguna.

The Aizawa came up in the charge of Passed Midshipman Barbour and a prize crew. Passed Midshipman Barbour and Chief Engineer Wood were also on board. She sailed from Anton Lizardo on the 20th ult., and left the following vessels there; the Raritan, (flag ship,) store ship Relief, steamship Princeton, schooners Petrita, Mahonesa and La Puebla, and the following merchant vessels: bark John Barnes, brig Albatross, Garnet, Clinchilla, schooner Petria, and a schooner, name unknown. The Mississippi, with Com. Perry on board, sailed at the same time for Norfolk via Havana. She goes to Norfolk to repair, and will return in a short time to the Gulf.

The John Adams was blockading Vera Cruz; the McLane and Bonita, Tabasco; and at Laguna the Vixen and Petrel were left blockading.

VERA CRUZ.—The Washington Union copies some extracts from a letter from Havana, received by the Mississippi, which gives some interesting information respecting Vera Cruz.

"The troops in Vera Cruz are badly paid and worse fed, numbering three thousand five hundred, and the castle about eleven hundred, with provisions only for a month at a time. The information from Tampico, received at Vera Cruz by the last packet, in relation to the conduct of our troops, had calmed the feelings before felt towards the volunteers by the Vera Cruzans, and they speak in the highest terms of the American general for the measures he took to secure private property and persons, and that the excitement against the Americans at Vera Cruz was indignant against Santa Anna and his government, which was manifested by their late unanimous vote for Herrera.

"All the extra defence that has been made about the walls of Vera Cruz are, that holes have been dug near together along the wall, and pikes put into them and covered over with prickly pears, so that in marching up our troops would fall into them; but we could soon lay plank over them."

No man should be ashamed of the occupation which secures to him an honest livelihood.

Letters from Tampico.

The Picayune publishes the following letter from a foreigner, resident at Tampico.

As an indication of the wishes of the foreign residents in this regard, the opinions of the writer may be a safer criterion than they are of the disposition of the native and Mexican population. He predicts a destiny for the Mexican nation which many profess to foresee. His observations on this head must pass for what they are worth. We repeat that the writer is a man of character—a European who has long resided in Tampico:—

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

TAMPICO, December 29th, 1843.

Messrs. Editors:—This city, occupied but a few weeks by the American forces, has already changed its aspect. There prevails an unusual activity never dreamed of before. Public order and tranquility are every where visible. Provisions are abundant, and at low prices, such articles as the inhabitants were formerly deprived of now daily arrive from New Orleans, and those that the country affords come into market with the same regularity and as plentifully as heretofore.

The Mex can people, in spite of their natural indolence—in spite of their blind hatred to all that is foreign—cannot in a short time fail to acknowledge the advantages which they will derive from the United States, although these be transmitted through an armed invasion of force to their national feelings and pride. Public officers, civil or military, may complain, but they no doubt will be the only Mexicans that will not be benefited by a change of nationality. The laboring class will always have employment and fair salaries, joined to cheap food and cheap clothing. House rent will prove a good income to proprietors; but above all, the land proprietor, almost reduced under the Mexican administration to starvation, will find himself opulent and wealthy.

How could they have been so long blind to those blessings? The people tremble at the idea of the return of Mexican power here, and it is only when they perceive that the Government of the United States has firmly established its dominion over their territory that they will venture to breathe their real feelings.

This the Government at Washington should do at once: declare that the territory occupied by the American troops belongs to the American nation, and implant, inasmuch as it can refer to be done for the present, the laws and institutions of the United States, and so prepare the Mexican population to become American citizens. Is it not in the human destiny that at some future period Mexico will be invaded by the Anglo-Saxon race? Why, then, since a proper conjuncture offers, not avail ourselves of it, and anticipate the work of posterity, sparing further bloodshed and heavy expenditures, to attain an object which is just at the point of their bayonets? Now that the war has been pushed so far, the Sierra Madre should be the limits of the two Republics—Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, Mazatlan, on the Pacific, must be the bulwarks of American dominion. Let the rest of the country belong to Mexico.

Let its Government be ever so obstinate, let it be ever so vain or boasting, it must call for peace, deprived of its richest provinces and of all pecuniary resource; but let it be at once curtailed of the northern part of the country, as far as the line we have just described, and let that part be from this very moment an integral one of the American Union. I have gone far from my previous object; my intention was solely to speak of Tamauilipas, and more particularly of the city of Tampico.

The State of Tamauilipas, bordering upon Texas, is of all the Mex can territory, that which most deserves the attention of the American statesman. Its possession will complete that of Texas, and, to say the truth, Tamauilipas cannot exist unless annexed to the United States. Its greater extent is on the sea shore, or little in the interior; the ground is level, and easy to cultivate. At both of its extremities is a beautiful river, the Rio Bravo and the Panuco, which American industry would render navigable to a great distance. It might, perhaps, contain two millions of inhabitants, although in our days it is reduced to fifty or sixty thousand. The different produce which might be cultivated in its fertile soil—such as tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, coffee, &c., would render it one of the choicest States of the confederation, and under all circumstances it is a possession worthy of envy.

Tampico is its principal port and its principal city. This is where all foreign goods consumed in the interior of the country must arrive and with a liberal law of customs this place would, in a few years, count ten times the number of its present inhabitants. Its population is mostly foreign, and of all Mexican cities this is the most ready to receive American institutions.

It would be desirable that from this very moment the United States should not be satisfied with its military possession; doubtless there is an anomaly in the existence of two such different powers—hostile, we may say, one to the other. Authority, under all its shapes, should be American, municipal and judicial as well as military, and it is only then that the benefits of invasion will be felt by all parties. All this bears wonderful interest. Tampico, during the war, is destined by its position to be the depot and general quarters of aggression; in peace, let its solution be what it may, it is a key to Mexico, and a security which it might be imprudent to give way—it is, or might become the Gibraltar of the Gulf of Mexico. Let the people and the Government of the United States reflect on this.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, January 23, 1847.

V. R. P. L. W. R. H., Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 13d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also of his Office, No. 180 Nassau Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

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

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. James Pollock, and also to Capt. Hunter, for public documents.

The editor, it will be seen by the proceedings of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Convention at Philadelphia, is absent from his post. The proceedings of the Convention elicited considerable attention. About 175 delegates were in attendance. It probably adjourned on Friday. The Convention was very ably addressed by Wm. F. Packer, C. W. Higgins, Jacob Hoffman, Josiah Randall, and others.

FIRE!—On Thursday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a destructive fire occurred in the borough of Northumberland, by which Mr. John Taggart's tavern stand, lately occupied by Mrs. Withington, Mr. Brautigam's drug store, a barber shop, (in which it is said the fire originated,) and a number of back-buildings were totally consumed. We understand the property was insured.

The Democrats of Union county have chosen Thomas Bower, Esq. as their delegate to the 4th of March Convention, and instructed him to support James Burns, Esq. for Governor, as their first choice, and Hon. N. B. Eldred as their second choice. He is also instructed to vote for Col. H. C. Eyer for Canal Commissioner, from first to last, and no other.

STATE TREASURER.—The following is the result of the election for State Treasurer, which took place on Monday last, in the House of Representatives, and resulted in favor of Mr. Banks:

John Banks, 72 votes.

James S. Snowden, 55 "

Shorlock, 1 "

JAMES M. POWER, Esq., the newly elected Canal Commissioner, was duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his official duties, on the 12th inst.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Correspondence.

JANUARY 12, 1847.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—Permit us to convey to you and your family, the sympathy and condolence of the members of Sunbury Lodge No. 203 of the I. O. of O. F., in the sudden and afflicting bereavement with which Divine Providence has visited you in the death of your son, our Brother, Dr. I. N. SWINDEL. By the rites of our order, we were privileged to hail him as a Brother, and by that endearing name to cherish the memories of our childhood and youth, hallowed by the ties of Odd Fellowship. On the eve that he received his summons to another and a better world, he was with us—uniting in "Friendship" to ameliorate the condition of mankind—joining in one common effort with that "Love" which encircles the whole human family in its paternal embrace, and trusting for its reward in "Truth," which is no other than the Infinite and Eternal—inspiring the confidence of man in man, much more of man in his maker.

Our Brother has been called hence just as he entered upon the threshold of manhood—ere yet the blossom of youth had ripened into the goodly fruits of which it was full of promise. And thus he stood in the vestibule of our Temple. But his just appreciation and exemplary practice of those principles of our Order, which were revealed to him in his novitiate, gave abundant promise of those virtues which would flourish and mature in the progressive life of an Odd Fellow.

His recent initiation into solemn mysteries on earth—inculcating useful lessons of wisdom as the surest safeguards against the ills of life, and properly directing the holiest affections of the immortal spirit, was to him the pleasing harbinger of his initiation into the Eternal Mysteries of Heaven which it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive, and where there are no signs, tokens, or pass-words, for the Good Shepherd knoweth his own.

You, and those who surround you, mourn for him as a beloved son and brother—holier ties of nature and of kindred. We, connected with him by the endearing tie of a common Brotherhood, ask to share your sorrows, and mingle our common grief. We submit to the afflicting dispensation, with "Faith" in the Justice, wisdom and love of God. We sorrow not as those without "Hope," and whilst with "Charity" we overlook each other's faults, we are moved to recount the virtues of our deceased Brother, and embalm his memory in our hearts.

With sentiments of kind regard and profound sympathy, we remain your Friends, Truly
J. H. PURDY, Committee of Sunbury
D. T. TRITES, of Lodge
W. L. DEWART, of Lodge No. 1
R. A. FISHER, of I. O. F.
C. W. HIGGINS, of O. F.
To Rev. J. P. SWINDEL.

JANUARY 13, 1847.

Committee, J. H. Purdy, &c.

Dear Friends:—Accept my gratitude for the feelings you express in your communication to

me, on account of the afflicting bereavement that befel me, in the death of my dear son, Dr. I. N. SWINDEL. May the order to which you belong, and of which my son was so fond, continue pure, and the members of all the different lodges be faithful in the discharge of their social duties, and once again meet with him in bliss and felicity beyond the stars, never to be separated.

I am, in sincerity and love, Yours,
J. P. SWINDEL.

From the Phila. Daily Sun.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Convention.

The Delegates, numbering in all about two hundred, and representing a number of counties of the State, as well as the city and county of Philadelphia, assembled in Convention yesterday morning, at the Franklin House, in Chestnut street above Third.

The Convention has been called in order to have a full and free discussion of the proposed route of the Central Railroad from this city to Pittsburg via Erie—to brush away all delusion which is entertained by many relative to the feasibility of the project, and arrive at the truth in all its particulars.

The Convention organized by calling General W. F. Packer to the chair, and appointing I. Camp and H. B. Messer Secretaries.

On motion the Reporters for the press were invited to take seats in the Convention.

On motion, the following named Delegates were appointed as a committee to select the officers of the Convention—Messrs Hoffman, of Berks; Keating, McKean; Bally, Columbia; Gillis, Elk; Quiggle, Clinton; Higgins, Northumberland; Irwin, Centre; Palmer, Schuylkill; Jenks, Berks; Edson, Warren; Woods, Union; White, Philadelphia; Moore, Montgomery; Farres, Lycoming.

A special committee was appointed to select a place for the future sittings of the Convention. After the transaction of some other preliminary business, the Convention adjourned until four o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention met, and the Committee to whom was referred the selection of officers reported as follows:

President—Hon. J. L. GILLIS, of Ridgway, Elk county.

Vice Presidents—John Tucker, of Philadelphia; Hon. T. Burnside, Centre; General G. M. Keim, Berks; Dr. P. Jenks, Bucks; R. Moore, Montgomery; Major J. C. Lessig, Schuylkill; J. R. Preistly, Northumberland; Dr. W. H. Magill, Columbia; James Moore, Union; George White, Lycoming; J. P. McClintock, Clinton; Lewis Bensing, Elk; W. Keating, McKean; Dr. W. A. Irwin, Warren; Irwin Camp, Erie.

Secretaries—Walter R. Johnson, of Philadelphia; H. B. Messer, Northumberland; B. W. Cummings, Schuylkill; J. S. Richards, Bucks; W. Sandburn, Erie.

The President, upon taking the chair, returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred in selecting him to preside over its deliberations. The object of assembling, continued the President, is one of great interest to the city and county of Philadelphia, as well as the interior of the State of Pennsylvania. There has been a great misunderstanding among many of the citizens of the State, respecting the contemplated Railroad, and as there are delegates from the various sections or localities, an opportunity would now be offered to enter into a full, free and candid expression of the different feelings entertained by the delegates, which he hoped would be expressed in all good feeling. [Applause.] The worthy President now took his seat.

Josiah Randall, Esq. moved that when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock—carried.

Special Committee reported that they had obtained the Upper Saloon of the Museum Building corner of Ninth and George streets, as the place to hold the future sittings of the Convention. Reported accepted.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft the order of business, viz: Messrs J. S. Richards, C. W. Higgins, W. F. Packer, L. A. Machie, Josiah Randall.

On motion of Judge Palmer, of Pottsville, a resolution returning thanks to Mr. D. K. Miner, for the liberality and kindness extended by him to the Convention, was unanimously adopted.

General G. M. Keim, made a motion that a public meeting be held on Thursday evening, by the friends of the Sunbury and Erie railroad.

Judge Burnside offered an amendment, to refer the subject to a committee. This gave rise to a discussion, after which the amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, which was withdrawn, after considerable discussion. The following substitute was then offered.

Resolved, That the ladies of the city and county of Philadelphia be invited to attend the deliberations of the Convention, and that a public meeting of the friends of the Central Railroad from Philadelphia to Erie, thence to Pittsburg, be called on Thursday evening.

On motion of J. Randall, the resolution was divided, and so much of it as relates to the ladies, passed unanimously, and that part which refers to the holding of the public meetings was negatived.

On motion of Judge Burnside, the Convention adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

There is a great deal of sickness in the Theological Department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. About twenty of the students are down with some fever of a typhoid character. There was one death of a typhoid character.

It is believed that the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter will be elected U. S. Senator from Virginia. His competitors are M. Jones, formerly Speaker of the House, and Governor Smith.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers at N Orleans. RICE ON THE PART OF THE MILITARY.—On Monday night, at about 19 o'clock, company D, (70 men,) of the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, now quartered below the city, fully armed, with Captain Hill at their head, appeared at the entrance of the Washington Ball-room, in St. Philip street, and demand admittance. They were told that on depositing their arms at the depot they might exceed. Unwilling to do this, they forced their way into the assembly. The proprietor called on the police for aid, when corporal Whitmore, of the First Municipality Police, went up and expostulated with the Captain on the course he was pursuing. Captain H. immediately made him prisoner, and a scene of great confusion ensued. Citizens assembled from all parts of the vicinity, the watchman left his beats to go to the scene of action, and a serious riot seemed impending. In the midst of the confusion, the volunteers descended into the street with their prisoner and made for the Globe Hall-room, corner of St. Claude and St. Peter streets, intending a similar coup de main there. Meanwhile Recorder Genois was summoned from his bed, and hastily repaired in a cab to the latter place, where he found a crowd of citizens armed with pistols and Bowie knives, prepared to defend the ball-room from the meditated attack. On the appearance of Capt. Hill and his company, his Honor strongly reprobated the unlawful course he was pursuing and demanded, in the name of the State, the instant release of his officer. Capt. Hill refused, stating he was acting under orders from his superior officer, and inviting the Recorder to go to the St. Charles Hotel and submit the case to the Colonel. This proposition was refused, and the excitement of the citizens and police was so great that Capt. H. formed his men into square, and intimated his intention to send for the remainder of the regiment. His Honor told him that he was not in Mexico, but in the United States, and that they were all fellow citizens—that, but for his reluctance to deeds of violence, and to prevent the effusion of blood, he had enough men at disposal to overpower them all. He therefore conjured him to obey the law, and if the police officer then in custody had offended, he should be severely punished.

Captain Hill then promised to deliver up Corporal Whitmore if the Recorder would accompany the soldiers to the principal watch-house. His Honor consented, and brought the citizens to disperse. On their arrival at the watch-house the Major of the regiment made his appearance, and the Recorder's office being opened, the former stated he would direct Capt. Hill to deliver up the police officer. Whilst, however, the Recorder was in his office, the volunteers moved off towards the barracks, still keeping Corporal Whitmore prisoner. On reaching the tobacco warehouse, Col. Black of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, met them and released the police officer. Thus the affair rests; but we understand the second Lieutenant of Police, with a warrant, has been despatched to the barracks for the apprehension of Capt. Hill.

A great deal of credit is due to Recorder Genois for the forbearance he displayed on this trying occasion. Had he not acted with admirable self-possession, a terrible collision would have taken place, attended, no doubt, with the most melancholy consequences. The tumult lasted from midnight until nearly four o'clock in the morning.—New Orleans Times, 6th inst.

We find in the New Orleans Delta of the 7th inst., the following apology from Capt. Hill for his course in the above affair:

CAPT. HILL AND HIS MEN.—Yesterday morning, Recorder Genois was called on by Capt. Hill, and after a full explanation of the disturbance which took place at the Washington ball-room and elsewhere, on Sunday night, in which Capt. H. and his men were said to be engaged, the Recorder consented to accept the following explanatory apology, which we have no doubt will be satisfactory to all parties.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1847.

To Recorder JOSEPH GENOIS, of 1st Mo.:

Sir—As commander of Company D, attached to the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, I profess to feel and entertain the highest respect for civil and judicial authority. On the night of the 4th inst., while present in this city for the purpose of arresting deserters from the camp, being ordered on that duty by Col. F. M. Wynkoop, I regret that I did not pay that respect and deference to your orders which I am satisfied your high and dignified position entitled you to. I was at that time smarting under provocations, which I had received previous to meeting you, and influenced by this feeling did not act in obedience to the authority which you exerted.

Hoping that you will consider this explanation a sufficient reparation from a soldier and a gentleman.

I remain, sir, yours, most respectfully,
JOSEPH HILL.

Capt. Co. D. 1st Regt. Penn. Vols.

We have been informed that an officer, attached to Capt. Hill's command, has drawn up an account of this affair, which places it in a different light, and shows that Capt. H. was but obeying a legitimate order, and behaved with great moderation when opposed in the execution of, what he considered his imperative duty, by an unexpected insult. Be this as it may, we would cheerfully have published the statement, so as to have given both sides, had it been furnished us.

The Vice President appointed Mr. Cass, one of the Smithsonian Regents, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Pennybacker.

The Hon. CALVIN COVINGTON has been elected Colonel of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers for Mexico; Capt. Isaac H. Wright Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. E. W. Abbott Major.

A petition has been presented in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the incorporation of a Gun-cotton Manufacturing Company.

LATE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

Difficulty Between Mr. Wise and the Government.—Arrival of the California Expedition.

The brig Reindeer, at New York, brings Rio papers to the 20th of November. All the vessels of the California expedition, under Col. Stevenson, had arrived safe at Rio, viz: U. S. transport ships Susan Drew, Loo Choo, and Thomas H. Perkins, with the U. S. ship of war Preble. The officers and men were all in good health. The expedition would sail in a few days for its destination.

Mr. Wise and the Government Trouble.—Mr. Wise, the United States Minister at Rio, had a difference with the Brazilian government, originating, according to the New York Sun, in the arrest of two men from the United States ship Columbus, who were on shore while the vessel was at anchor at Rio. The men got intoxicated, and while proceeding through the streets to go on board, were taken to prison. Lieut. Davis, of the Columbus, was on shore with the men. Being at some distance at the time of their arrest he followed, calling on them to accompany him. Before he got up, they were taken into the fort. On arriving at the fort, he drew his sword in evidence of his authority as an officer of the United States, and demand their release.

The guards then beckoned to him to come in, and supposing them desirous of having an interview with him in relation to the men, he did so, but immediately found himself and his men prisoners. Mr. Wise being apprised of the occurrence by Commodore Rousseau, of the Columbus, opened a correspondence with the government, demanding their release. The reply being deemed unsatisfactory, was answered by another communication from the Minister, informing them that the Columbus would open her batteries upon the city in two hours if Lieut. Davis and the men were not released within that time. The Lieutenant was promptly released, but the men were detained under the plea that being found intoxicated in the streets, they were amenable to punishment by the civil authorities. Further correspondence ensued, the men still remaining in custody.

A day or two after this occurrence, the Emperor's youngest child, the infant Isabella, was christened, the ceremonies being honored by salutes from vessels of war, and the illumination of dwellings of the foreign ministers. The fete lasted a whole week. But Commodore Rousseau and Mr. Wise declined to join in any ceremonies of this character, until full reparation had been made for the insult offered to their country. The authorities requested the Commodore to fire a salute which he declined doing. Mr. Wise and other Americans did not illuminate their dwellings, and have consequently been subject to repeated insults. The son of the Consul was assaulted in the streets and seriously wounded. The subject was taken up in the national Parliament, then in session. The House of Commons passed a bill requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Wise, but the upper House rejected it, and the Commons tendered their resignation in a body. Thus the affair rested at last advices, the men being still in prison.

Christening among the Californians.—During the excitement at Rio, the California boys arrived and resolved to have an opposition christening of one of our American sovereigns, two of whom were born on the passage. A splendid silver cup was provided as a present for the young volunteers, whom the Chaplain duly christened *Alto California*. Col. Stevenson stood God-father on the occasion. All the officers of the ships and many of the Americans were present. It was a splendid affair, and operated as a hint to the Brazilians, who were somewhat astonished at the American volunteers leaving their homes in such numbers to go half way round the world. The volunteers were allowed full privileges on shore, but there had not been a single desertion. Col. Stevenson made a speech to them in relation to the difficulties, and every man expressed his readiness to join in storming the City of Rio, if necessary to sustain the honor of their country's flag.

Capt. James M. Turner, of the California volunteers, arrived in the Reindeer, as bearer of despatches from the U. S. minister at Brazil, and will proceed this morning to Washington. The other passengers were, Mrs. S. G. Steele, of Athens, New York, lady of Capt. G. Steele, of the Volunteers; Robert P. Noah, (a son of Major Noah) of N. Y., Secretary to Colonel Stevenson, and Lieut. George D. Brewster, of the Volunteers, from West Point.

LATE FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO.—An ex-

tra from the New Orleans Times apprises us of the result of the application of the Campechian schooner to be considered neutral. A Mexican schooner, bearing a flag of truce, arrived from Campechy on the 24th. She brought the news of a declaration of the independence of that province from the Central Government, and claiming for her ports the privileges of neutrals, which it is believed Com. Conner refused, unless they hoisted the American flag. Merida and the country adjacent had refused to unite in the movement, and proposed to put it down by force of arms. The Campechians had marched upon Merida with a force of 2500 men, the Meridians having 4000. It was supposed by the captain of the flag of truce, that a decisive battle was fought on the 21st ult., that being the latest date from the army, at which time they were within a few miles of each other. The flag of truce left Anton with the answer of Com. Conner, on the 27th.

A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Peru, by which the latter government has agreed to pay to the United States \$300,000, and interest, for injuries suffered. Every disposition appears to have been made upon the part of Peru for the adjustment of all difficulties.