LATER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers of the 23d instant, contain intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 15th ultimo

The Eagle complains in set terms of the dullness of Vera Cruz and the excessive heat, which sulf in the confidence of the people of Mexico. threatens to become yet more intense. Nothing And yet it is no new thing for Santa Anna to as said of the health of the city. From the re- be in a dilemma. His situation, when a prisoport of the proceedings of the city council, we ner in Texas, was most critical; and he was perceive that our countrymen have brought a worse off, perhaps, when a prisoner not long wind deal of American energy to the task of since in the castle of Perote, and with his head cleansing the city, providing a police, support- anything but firm upon his shoulders Nevering schools and the like. Before we are done with Vera Cruz, we hope it may become quite and attractive and healthy city.

Mr. Kendall, writing from Jalapa, mys:

We have no further news from the city of Mexico, yet an intelligent Spaniard informs me that the most unparalleled distress prevails among the poor classes there. All the employers graph upon the subject: of the Government-the secretaries, clerk, and all who depended upon their salaries for support-are literally starving. They have recei- knowledge of state secrets to perceive it, that ved no pay for months, and are fairly obliged Santa Anna's only chance of success consisted to beg the food with which to maintain life. Grunt distress stalks through every street and without risking a general engagement with our thoroughfare, and even the better disposed are forces. He had two capital chances to treat compelled to steal or call upon charity to save with us, viz: One at Buena Vista, and the oththem from starvation.

Poor, and most unhappy Mexico ! and what is to be the end of all this? If this war continues another year, and is prosecuted with that vigor which it becomes the United States to press it, there will be nothing left of Mexico but a name, and that not of the proudest.

FROM THE BRAZOS .- The U. S. steamship Trumbull, Captain Stotesbury, arrived on the 22d from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 19th ult.

Quite the most important intelligence by this arrival concerns the safety of Col. Doniphan's command. According to the letter of our correspondent, dated the 3d instant, from Monterey, the most grave apprehensions were entertained in regard to that command. The rumor was, as will be seen by that letter, to which we refer, that Col. D. had been defeated by the Mexicans, and lost all his artillery. We are greatly in hopes that this will prove to be a mere Mexican the fact that the Pieket Guard, published at Saltillo on the 3d, makes no mention of the rumor, and anticipates the speedy arrival of Col. Doniphan and his command at that place.

The Guard says that several English gentle man who arrived at Saltillo on the 3d inst., from Durango, report Colonel Doniphan to have started from Chihuahua on the 1st of April for Saltillo, by way of San Jose del Parral. This agrees with the report we had in the papers of force returned to Chihushus, after having progreat hopes this is true, and that the report al- vessel: ready alluded to of Col. Doniphan's defeat may have grown out of this retrograde movement .--The Guard thinks the whole command must be within a few days' march of Saltillo ; but it had not probably heard of the return to Chihuahua, or hearing of it, did not credit it.

The Picket Guard contains the result of a artial in the cases of Gen. Land

Santa Anna and his Chances.

The Bicknell's Reporter says: To judge from recent events, one would suppose that the day for Santa Anna had gone by; and that he would never be able again to re-establish himtheless, he contrived to weather the storm in each case, and to re-enter Mexico in triumph. Who, then may venture to prophecy as to his fortunes for the future! Nevertheless, we think he made two and blonders at Bucon Vista and Cerro Gordo. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has this pithy para-

"It was, indeed, evident to any calm, rational observer, and required no witchcraft and no in making himself strong with the Mexicans, er at Cerro Gordo. Had he, when 22,000 or 25000 strong, sgainst 4,500, offered to treat with Gen. Taylor, the latter, with his instructions, could not but have entertained the proposition, and the conditions granted would have been in proportion to Santa Anna's untrivd power to do mischief. At Cerro Gordo was his last and best chance ; he ought to have treated behind his guns, and with a full dieplay of his still undiminished power. Every sensible person expected that he would do so, and that his extensive military preparations were only to mask his peaceable intentione. But Santa Anna tell into the popular error of many an orator of the present day, who by declaiming loud and long in advocacy of certain principles, finishes by becoming himself a convert to it. His martial proclamations at last engendered a martial spirit, and, pressed forward by fate, he at last fell a victim to his own persussion. But his fate will be a warning to others. The next rumor, and we are encouraged in this hope by Mexican who steps forward to seize upon the supreme power of State will be more cautious in his promises to the people, and less apt to give pledges of maintaing the territory of the Republic one and indivisible.

Steamship Washington.

The new steamship Washington,-the first of the American Line intended to ply between New York and Bremen, via Cowes and Southampton,-went to sea from New York on Monthe city of Mexico, but the latter allege that the day morning on a trial trip, and was to return in the alternoon of that day. The Journal of efficient organization of the party is certain. The ceeded twenty odd lesgues south. We have Commerce has the following notice of this fine

> As she is the first steam versel which has been built and fitted out at this port as a regular packet to Europe, it may be interesting to our readers to learn some particulars of her size. engine power, and accomodations for passengers. She is 1800 tons burden; length of

keel, 220 feet; on deck, 240 feet; over all, 256 feet : breadth of beam, 39 feet, depth hold, 31 feet; engines, 1000 horses power pinion of the Court was as follows :- The court each ; 72 inch cylinders, with 10 feet stroke. Shafts, cranks and frame all of wrought iron .-Shaft 20 inches in diameter ; weight of cranks, 7000 lbs. each; boilers, 15 feet front, 12 feet sheft, and 36 teet long. Her fire room is so completely covered with sheet iron as to prevent almost the possibility of accidents from that quarter. Her wheels are 38 feet in diameter, 71 feet face. So much for size and equipments ; and now as to her accommodations for passengers : Her main saloon is 85 feet long by 20 feet wide, elegantly decorated and gilded, and lighted at night by lamps of a costly kind and novel construction. Herstern windows are composed of splendidly stained glass each pane of which contains either the arms of one or o ther of those countries which she is intended to visit, or the likeness of some American or foreign patriot. Every part of her intended to be occupied by passengers, is most elegantly furnished, and supplied with everything that could be thought of to minister to their comfort or convenience. And if the entertainments farnished them are only in keeping with the mag out the engagement, and through the whole day nificent service of china, glass and plate, with Col. Bowles evinced so want of personal cour- which her pantry is filled, her passengers will age or bravery, but that he did not manifest a certainly have no cause to complain of their palace, and even this day may be considered a wonder, in comparison to the cost of other vessels of a similar class. The entire outlay upon her, for all and everything, being but \$250,000, for which her owners are indebted to the ecogeneral agent for the Company.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Esate and Coal Office, corner of 8d and Cheened Streets, Philadelphia, at Ms Offic s .Vo. 160 Massau Breet, New York, S. E. Corner Bal. imore and Calvert do., Baltimore, and No 16 State Street, Boston, to authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorised to act as our Agent. ------

Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH. Of Montgomery County.

WRIG NOMINATIONS. For Governor, GEN. JAMES IRVIN. For Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON

OF THE CROPS -The late rains have most apidly improved the crops in every section of the country we have heard from; still, many tarmers say that the yield will not be an average one We trust, however, that their fears will not be realized. In the west and southwest it is said that the prospect for an abundant yield was never better.

OF GES KEIN, of Reading, Marshall of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, arrived here on Sunday last. The General is a perfect gentleman, and is deservedly popular with the democracy of the state.

CF The "Harrisburg Argus" will be furnished during the campaign, for 50 cents Col Seth Salisbury, late state librarian, has become connected with the editoral department of the paper. As a political writer he is well known to the people of the state.

OF YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. -The propriety of holding a Democratic State Convention of Young Men, is advocated, we see, by some of the papers. That a convention of this kind will have a tendency to effect a more proposition is a good one, and will doubtless be concurred in by the Young Democracy of the state. No one doubts that we are in possession of a large numerical majority in the state; and, if the signs of the times indicate anything, the result of the October election is already a "fixed question."

DF PROSPECT OF PEACE-GEN. PATTERSON'S OPINION -Brilliant as have been the achievements of our army in Mexico, there are

TATLOR AND THE South .- Our whig | friends of the North, who have been crowing so lustily for Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, without having any knowledge of the sentiments he entertains upon measures now agitating the publie mind, will not, we apprehend, fancy the following extract taken from the New Orleans Bee, the leading whig paper of Louisiana :

"One reason why the South should, and proba bly will sustain General Taylor for the Presidency, with great unanimity, is because h s nomi nation affords us a final and unionked for chance of electing a Southern man to office. Now, when it is considered that both the great parties at the North court the anti-slavery faction-that oth are opposed to the extension of slaveryand that both exhibited in the late Congress a settled determination to disfranchise the Bo the importance of placing at the head of the Government one who from birth, association and conviction, is identified with the South, and who will fearlessly uphold her rights and guard her from oppression, cannot fail to strike every can-did mind In this view, his election becomes a matter of vital moment to the slaveholding portion of the confeileracy.

Now, supposing Taylor to be a whig-and we are not prepared to concede as much until convinced of the fact by an open declaration of the General himself-can the whig party, with any degree of consistency, and with their notions of abolition haunting them, support a man who is solely taken up by the south as the slavery candidate ? This premature step of the whise, in acting without a "why or a wherefore," as they did in the case of John Tyler, may yet prove an eye-sore to the party. The geographical division of parties, as indicated in the above quotation, is a matter too serious to be looked upon with indifference by those who are attached to the Union. Nothing, in our estimation, is so much calculated to lessen the affections of the people for the perpetustion of the Republic, as a question of this kind.

OF BENTON AND CALHOUN .- These distinguished gentlemen of late have been engaged in speech making and letter-writing. Their object in doing this is doubtless to place themselves properly before the people; not as candidates for the Presidency-for there are reasons to believe that their aspirations have no tendency in that direction at this time-but as public servants, who are conscious of having committed some follies during the last Congress. Mr. Calboun considers himself absolved from all party obligations, while Mr. Benton, with all the disappointments he has met, professes to be as strongly attached to the leading measures of the democracy of the

nation as ever

OF GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY -Below we give an extract of a letter from "Old Puebla, and, concentrating his troops at that Rough and Ready" to a friend of his at West Baton Rouge, La., relative to the Presidency. Although he is "mum" upon politics, there is not much doubt of his accepting a nomination, should of Mexico. it be tendered him. He says:

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I would not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes, for I am free to say, that I have no asp rations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps, only wish, has been to bring, or aid in bringing this was to a speedy and honorable close. It has ever been and still is, my anxious wish that some one of the most experienced, talented and vigorous statesmen of the country, should be chosen to that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that, if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say that I the head of his noble band of Mississippi volun- tionably make good settlers. have not the vanity to consider myself or

THE MORMONS .- These deluded people may | THE WAR .- In the Washington Union of last yet figure conspicuously in the history of this | Friday, we find the following emphatic exposicountry. With all the severe treatment and per- tion of the real character, scope, and extent of secution they have received at the hands of a the war against Mexico, as entertained by our lawless hand, we find them still united, firm | Government ; in their purpose, and apparently with undiminished confidence in the virtue of the ridiculous doctrines which Joe Smith so successfully humbugged them with. They are to be pitied rather than despised. This delusion has followers forms of official statement. It demands full refrom all sections of the union. There are several, we believe, from this county. The St. Louis against future injuries as the basis of an honora-Republican gives a detailed account of the movements of this sect since their departure from

tract : centre in California. These, with some hundreds who have reached there by ses, together with near five hundred of their "battalion." will, within a few months, make them quite an integral portion of the limited population of Calitornia. Not more than three or four years can elapse, if they continue their emigrating system. (and they are sure to do that.) before these people will treble, if not quadruple the entire population of that territory. At this time they are making strenuous exertions in England ; and from that quarter they have reason to expect. this session, not only considerable pecuniary assistance, but a large number of families And what will give them a greater preponderance there is, that from their former character, their social and political ascendency will be dreaded. and the tide of every other class of emigration will be diverted to higher latitudes, where they will be no commingling or juxtaposition. That their social and political characteristics will be stamped upon the future condition and history of California, we believe to be certain ; and we fear in such colors as will not cause the bosom of philanthropy to rejoice, or show a progress in the moral elevation of the present era. Industry they undoubtedly have, and they possess within themselves all the elements to make any community prosperous; but they are imbued with dogmas which deeply affect their social and comestic condition-we fear rumor does not slander them in this. As philanthropists, we have a deep faith in the conservative virtues of human nature; and we hope that in their case, better and correct influences may yet pre vail in their midst. In whatever light we may view them, their intended position will give them an enlarged influence on the Pacific, visihle to the world at large, and they are designed

The New Orleans Times, alluding to the position of Gen. Scott, says that the concurrent opinions of every correspondent indicate the determination of the Commander-in-chief to pause at place, to await the reinforcements deemed essential to the effective and successful accomplishment of the reduction and occupation of the city

to become a people of more or less interest."

SUGGESTED BY GEN. TAYLOR -The Washington Union says that before the late operations in the Gulf, under Gen. Scott, were undertaken, Gen. Taylor was consulted, and in September last suggested a large body of regular troops for such an expedition. This induced the call for the ten additional regular regiments.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATOR .- Col. Jefferson Davis, who distinguished bimself at Buena Vista children and cattle, go by in a day. Many an has been appointed by Gov. Brown, U. S. Senator, to fill the vancancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Speight. Col. Davis is still in Mexico, at he people of some substance, and will unques

"In the policy which dictates our present war with Mexico, the administration has never wavered. That policy has been repeatedly proclaimed to the country in the most authoritative paration for past outrage and adequate guarantees ble peace. It demands nothing more. It makes no war against Mexican nationality. It wages Nauvoo, from which we make the following ex. no conflict against Mexican institutions, either civil or religious. It seeks indemnity and jus-"They will send at least one thousand souls tice, not conquest or subjugation. The charge west of the mountains this season, destined to that any idea is entertained by the administration, or any member of it, of destroying the national organization of Mexico, or of holding Mexico in subjugation, or of annexing Mexico to the United States, is, therefore, the mere slander of a faction too blind to see the truth, and false enough to its own country to make a daily business of quoting and uttering against its government anonymous slander which it has not the manliness to put forth in its own name."

CAPT LINCOLN -- A correspondent of the Utica Gazette writes from Saltillo that the body of Capt Lincoln, immediately upon his death, was taken to Saltillo, and properly cared for, and adds :

"Of all the dead I have seen, he was the only one that I could look upon without shuddering, His face had a smile upon it. He must have died instantly, and at a moment when he saw something that pleased him. He received a ball in his spine, and another in his head, the latter lodging under his right eye, but not marring the lid."

BRITISH OPINION OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY -A writer in the Montreal Courier, speaking of the progress of the American arms in Mexico, says :-- Permit me, before closing, to direct your attention to the extraordinary efficiency of the Light Artillery of the United States Army. That arm seems to be used by them with a facility and ease, equal to that with which light artillery is generally used. In fact, their dragoons have invariably been accompanied, even almost in their charges, by light artillery ; and be it remarked not six and nine pounders, but 12's and 18's. Nor has the rapidity of movement been exceeded by the rapidity of firing and the precision of the fire. I have a very high opinion of our artillery, horse and foot, and perhaps they would have done all that has been by the artillery of our neighbors, but I hope the gentlemer of the Royal artillery in America, will conde scend to pay attention to the manner in which

Jonathan manages his guns in the field.

ENIGRATION TO OREGON .- A letter from Princeton, Illinois, dated May 3d, says-

"If the emigration to Oregon may be estimated by the number of wagons which passed by my house this spring, it will be very large. More than one hundred wagons have passed through Princeton this season, on their way to that dis tant country. Sometimes ten or fifteen of them with their accompaniments of men, women from Northern Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio .-They usually carry cooking stoves in their wa gons, of very small size. Most of them seem to

Col. Bowles. In the case of Gen. Lane the oare of opinion that during the whole period of the 22d and 23d of February, 1647, Brig. Gen. Lane conducted himself as a brave and gallant cficer ; and that no censure can be attached to him for the retreat of the 2d Regiment Indiana Volunteers,

The following is the opinion of the court in the case of Col. Bowles:

With reference to the first charge, the court are of the opinon that Col. Bowles is ignorant of the duties of colonel; but the court would remark that ill health, and absence on account of ill health, have in some degree prevented him from fitting himself for the duties of that office.

The court are of opinion that at the time Col. Bowles gave the order "retreat," he was under the impression that the artillery had retreated, when in fact the battery had gone to an advanced position under the orders of Gen. Lane, which orders had not been communicated to Col. Bowles.

And in conclusion the court find that throughwant of capacity and judgment as a commander.

Romano Paz, a notorious Mexican robber and murderer, was captured in the vicinity of Old Reynosa, by Captain Reid, of the steamboat Corvette, and brought down to this city on Wednesday last, where he is now imprisoned. It appears that he holds the rank of captain under Canales, and visited the settlements near Reynosa for the purpose of inducing the rancheros to join his standard. The people were not disposed to join him, and sought an opportunity to place him in the hands of the Americans .---This was effected by informing Capt. Reid of his whereabouts and designs, who collected a force from the boat and made him prisoner at a rancho where he had been quartered for several days .- Matamaras Flog.

A NEW PEST - We have been shown, mys the Richmond Republican, some living specimens of a new and troublesome insect, which is now infesting the wheat fields of our neighborhood. It is a specimen of clinch bug, five or six of which fix themselves upon the blossom of the wheat, and seem in a fair way to destroy it altogether. Mr. Garland Haines states that thousands of them are in one of his fields, and likely to produce a total annihilation. We have not heard to what extent this annoyance has spread, but hope it is by no means general.

THE FAMILE AT MADEIRA. - The New Bedford Mercury learns by authentic advices from Madeirs, received by Rev. Howe, Pastor of the Seamen's Bethel in that city, that many hundreds of the inhabitants of Madeira have already perished by starvation. Flour has sold as high as \$27 a barrel, but most of the inhabitants were unable to purchase at any price. The Mercury gives the following extract :--"We have had no potatoes for two years, on

account of the potato rot. For God's sake send us some Indian corn, or we must all perisb. A little rice will be thankfully received. Oh, that we might have a portion of that which the highly favored Americans throw to their animals, to keep us from the grave."

Perote is thirty-six miles beyond Jalapa, and old, he puts his own hand to the plough and tes by the citizens. It is said that the President one hundred and eight from Vera Cruz, and one | walks in the furrow, and participates in every | intends to appoint him to the command of anobundred and seventy one from the city of Mexico. | kind of labor that is done upon his own farm.

infatuated as to desire a continuance of hostilities, if a restoration of peace can be brought about upon honorable terms. Our government has not been lacking in its efforts to accomplish this desirable object. Overtures of peace have been repeatedly made, but all to no purpose. With the magnanimity of a great nation, the olive branch has invariably followed the victories which have attended our gallant army in all its engagements, and, thus far, we stand before the civilized world in the proud consciousness of having done our duty,-our whole duty. The general opinion of the press, that the time for laying down erms is not as near at hand as was expected, is sustained by Gen. Patterson, who "expresses the opinion, that the prospect of peace in Mexico is more remote now than it was after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca. The Mexicans think that it will be impossible for us to hold the country long, on account of the immense expense to which our government will be subjected, and also from the expectation that the divisions of parties and differences of opinion among our people will eventually cause the withdrawal of our armies from the country. Gen. Patterson thinks that we ought not to look for or solicit a peace, but should proceed in the most prompt and vigorous manner to conquer and occupy the whole of Mexico. When we have done this, a government should be organized, officers fare. And now comes the cost of this floating appointed throughout the country, and a large army distributed through the States to maintain our authority and exact obedience to our officers. Forty thousand men are deemed adequate for this purpose. The expenses of this government and army will not exceed the ordinary revenue of the nomical management of Mr. Edward Mills, the Republic, or at least the amount of taxes paid by meet the gallant Worth. Accessions are howthe people."

OF FOREIGN ARRIVAL -The arrival of the ship Rainbow, announced in the city papers, shows an advance in the London and Liverpool markets in the prices of breadstuffs. The Philadelphis papers say that it has had the effect of unsettling prices in their market. Flour is offered at \$82 without finding buyers.

This arrival also brings the news of a terrible civil war in China. One hundred and thirty thousand persons killed and wounded.

COL JOHNSON .- We learn, from a letter to the editor of the Harrisburg Argus, that this illustrious Hero is in excellent health, enjoying the finest spirits, possessing the vigor and sprightliness of early manhood, together with a frame and constitution, that seems almost to de-

fy the ravages of time, and like Cincinnatus of

for so high and responsible a station, and whilst we have far more eminent and deserving names before the country. I should prefer to stand aside if one of them could be raised to the first office. in the gift of a free people. I go for the country, the whole country-and

it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution. (be h whom he may,) can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

Latest from the City of Mexico. By the Ledger, we have later news from Mex-

ico. It brings intelligence of the safety of Col. Doniphan, and the contradiction of his defeat, he having counter-marched to the city of Chihuahus, for the purpose of punishing those Mexicans who proved faithless in their promises to protect the Americans that remained in that city. The Mexican Congress is said to be dispersing Contributions are being made for sustaining the war, showing that the war-spirit is rather in creasing than abating, which goes to confirm the opinion of Gen. Patterson in another column. Strong appeals are made to the patriotism of the people to fly to the rescue of the country, and the press of Mexico breathe nothing but the most inveterate hatred towards us. The government has suspended the liberty of the press. Santa Anna is still manœuvring about as though he intended to give Gen. Scott another battle before he surrendered the Capital. He is in the neighborhood of Puebla, which Gen Worth is supposed to have occupied by this time. But his movement in this quarter is imputed to a desire to be near the Capital, to control the election for President, which was about to take place. His army appears to be in a wretched condition to ever being made to it, and he may gather a respectable army to meet Gen. Scott at the Capital. Mr. Trist, the person supposed to have been sent on, with proposals for peace, has arrived at

Gen. Scott's beadquarters. Tom Corwin the Hon. Senator from Ohio, who made such an able defence for Mexico, at the by the b'hoys at Buena Vista.

We are informed by an old acquaintance of General Taylor, says the St. Louis Union, that goole. there was not a more enthusiastic admirer and supporter of Gen. Jackson and his policy in the whole Union, during the Presidency of the hero of New Orleans ; and that Gen. T. has not since avowed any change of sentiments.

LIEUT. HUNTER is to be presented in New York with a magnificent sword, belt, and epauletther vessel.

teers. SPECIE GOING .- The N. O. Delta of the 22d says : "We understand that \$300,000 in specie

were shipped in this city for Vera Cruz, by the steamship Massachusetts, on Friday last."

WESTERN TELEGRAPH LINE .- It is confidently expected that this line will be in full operation, from Pittsburg to Cincinnati and Louisville, in sixty days. The line to Cleveland will also be immediately commenced, and finished during the month of July.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES -There passed through Washington, Pa., last week, forty-nine emancipated slaves, on their way to Ohio. They had been liberated by a Mr. Cochrane, of Hampshire county, Va., who had given them \$500 to pay their expenses.

The President of the United States and the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy, left Washington, on the 28th ult., for Raleigh N. C., to attend the commencement of Chapel Hill College, before one of the Societies of which Mr. Mason is to deliver an address. The President and Mr. M. will be accompanied by Mrs. POLK, the daughter of Mr. MASON, and Col. WAL-KER, the President's Private Secretary. Arrangements have been made at Fredericksburg, Richmond and other points along the route, for an appropriate reception of the President and his suite.

THE WAY TO ADVERTISE .- The New York Express says-We were shown a receipt for nine hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy five cents, the amount paid in advance for one year's advertising, by Dr. Townsend, in a Philadelphia paper. The Dr. paid one of the New York papers more than double that amount last year and this. It is not astonishing that his medicine has gained the great popularity it has attained thro'out the country, for he knows how and is not afraid to advertise.

A NOBLE ACT .- Gen. Dromgoole, it is said. has left his entire estate, with the exception o last session of Congress, bas been burnt in effigy a few friendly legacies, to the children of Dug ger, who ten years ago fell by his hand in a du el. If this statement be true, it affords another evidence of the noble character of Mr. Drom-

> LETTERS FOR THE ARMY .- The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore San corrects an error of some importance to those who have friends in the army.

"In a paragraph published a day or two since you say that letters for persons belonging to the army, not exceeding two onces, will be forwarded free. Picase allow me to correct this, by reminding you that the luiters must not exceed one ounce, and over the superscription should be appended the words "helonging to the

"The severe and general sickness of the las season, has been the moving cause of much o this emigration."

STRIKE .- The cabinet makers and carpenter on a strike at Pittsburg, demand twenty per cen advance of wages, to which some of the employ ers have acceded.

A convict employed in the penitentiary, Alle gheny city, has made a clock the works of which are entirely composed of leather. The clock i in operation in the penitentiary.

Mr. Ames of Springfield, Mass., died a shor time since, as it is supposed, from poison, imbi bed by swallowing, in the night, the materia with which an European dentist filled one of hi teeth a couple of years since.

BUSINESS ON THE READING RAIL ROAD .- Th success of the Reading Rail Road, in the rapi augmentation of its transportation business, ex ceeds the expectations of even its most sanguin friends. The amount of Coal transported on th road during the week ending Thursday, 20th ins' was 29,774 tons, being an increase over the pre vious week of about 3,000 tens. The whol business, to the present time, amounts to nes 409,000 tons, which is some 50,000 tons metthan were carried over the road in the corres ponding period last year.

The Schuylkill Navigation has taken down from Pottsville and Port Carbon this year, net 31,000 tons of coal. Much more would doubt less have been transported, were it not for the scarcity of boats .- Reading Gazette.

THE EXPERIMENT OF JUDICIAL ELECTIONS IS !! be tried in New York on Monday next, under the new constitution. Four Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be chosen. The Whig and Democratic parties have each nominated four candidates, and the Anti-Rent party, with a view of controlling the elections have made up a ticket on which are two of the Whig candidates and two of those nominated by the Democratic party.

Phila. Ledger.

A SLAVE CASE IN ALBANY .- Last week a Mr. Duchong, of New Orleans, arrived, accompanied by two colored children, one fourteen the other sixteen, who had been slaves, in his possession. Some persons felt it their duty to attempt to get these children from their master. The case or a habeas corpus came before the Court. Mr Duchong declared that they voluntarily accom panied him as servants, and were to go with his to France, and that he was willing it should b left to their opinion to go with him as such, o not. Both the bay and girl decided to continu with Mr. Duchong, and the case was discharged Phila. Ledger.