

LAFER 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 threatens to become yet more intense. Nothing is said of the health of the city.

Mr. Kendall, writing from Jalapa, says: 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.

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 BRAZIL.—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 Guard says that several English gentlemen 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.

The Picket Guard contains the result of a court martial in the cases of Gen. Lane and Col. Bowles. In the case of Gen. Lane the opinion of the Court was as follows:—The court are of opinion that during the whole period of the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, Brig. Gen. Lane conducted himself as a brave and gallant officer; and that no censure can be attached to him for the retreat of the 2d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

With reference to the first charge, the court are of the opinion 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 throughout the engagement, and through the whole day Col. Bowles evinced no want of personal courage or bravery; but that he did not manifest a want 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 steamerboat Corvete, 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.

A NEW PEST.—We have been shown, says 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 clench bug, five or six of which fix themselves upon the blossoms of the wheat, and seem in a fair way to destroy it altogether.

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 himself in the confidence of the people of Mexico. And yet it is no new thing for Santa Anna to be in a dilemma. His situation, when a prisoner in Texas, was most critical; and he was worse off, perhaps, when a prisoner not long since in the castle of Perote, and with his head anything but firm upon his shoulders.

It was, indeed, evident to any calm, rational observer, and required no witchcraft and no knowledge of state secrets to perceive it, that Santa Anna's only chance of success consisted in making himself strong with the Mexicans, without risking a general engagement with our forces. He had two capital chances to treat with us, viz: One at Buena Vista, and the other at Cerro Gordo. Had he, when 22,000 or 25,000 strong, against 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 untiring 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 display 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 intentions. But Santa Anna fell 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.

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 Monday morning on a trial trip, and was to return in the afternoon of that day.

As she is the first steam vessel 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 accommodations 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 of hold, 31 feet; engines, 1000 horse power each; 72 inch cylinders, with 10 feet stroke. Shafts, cranks and frame all of wrought iron.

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. Her stern windows are composed of splendidly stained glass each pane of which contains either the arms of one or other 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.

THE FAMINE AT MADEIRA.—The New Bedford Mercury learns by authentic advices from Madeira, 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.

Perote is thirty-six miles beyond Jalapa, and one hundred and eight from Vera Cruz, and one hundred and seventy-one from the city of Mexico.



Saturday, June 5, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 180 Nassau Street, New York, &c.

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

Whig Nominations. For Governor, GEN. JAMES IRVIN, For Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON.

THE CROPS.—The late rains have most rapidly improved the crops in every section of the country we have heard from; still, many farmers say that the yield will not be an average one. We trust, however, that their fears will not be realized.

GEN. KEIM, 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.

The "Harrisburg Argus" will be furnished during the campaign, for 50 cents. Col. Seth Salisbury, late state librarian, has become connected with the editorial department of the paper.

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 efficient organization of the party is certain.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—GEN. PATTERSON'S OPINION.—Brilliant as have been the achievements of our army in Mexico, there are none so infatuated as to desire a continuance of hostilities, if a restoration of peace can be brought about upon honorable terms.

INTEREST FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.—By the Ledger, we have later news from Mexico. It brings intelligence of the safety of Col. Doniphan, and the contradiction of his defeat, he having counter-marched to the city of Chihuahua, 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 increasing 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 breathes nothing but the most inveterate hatred towards us. The government has suspended the liberty of the press. Santa Anna is still manoeuvring about as though he intended to give Gen. Scott another battle before he surrendered the Capital.

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 Philadelphia papers say that it has had the effect of unsettling prices in their market.

ED. 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 defy the ravages of time, and like Cincinnatus of old, he puts his own hand to the plough and walks in the furrow, and participates in every kind of labor that is done upon his own farm.

TAYLOR 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 public 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 probably will sustain General Taylor for the Presidency, with great unanimity, is because his nomination affords us a final and unlooked 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 both are opposed to the extension of slavery—and that both exhibited in the late Congress a settled determination to disfranchise the South—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 candid mind. In this view, his election becomes a matter of vital moment to the slaveholding portion of the confederacy."

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 whigs, 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.

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.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Below we give an extract of a letter from "Old 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 it be tendered him.

"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 aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps, only wish, has been to bring, or aid in bringing this war 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 must, however, be allowed to say that I have not the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and responsible a station, and whilst we have for 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 he whom he may,) can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

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 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 throughout 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 of a few friendly legacies, to the children of Dugger, who ten years ago fell by his hand in a duel. If this statement be true, it affords another evidence of the noble character of Mr. Dromgoole.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun 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 ounces, will be forwarded free. Please allow me to correct this, by reminding you that the letters must not exceed one ounce, and over the supererogation should be appended the words 'belonging to the army.'"

LIEUT. HUNTER is to be presented in New York with a magnificent sword, belt, and epaulettes by the citizens. It is said that the President intends to appoint him to the command of another vessel.

THE MORNING.—These deluded people may yet figure conspicuously in the history of this country. With all the severe treatment and persecution they have received at the hands of a lawless band, we find them still united, firm 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 from all sections of the union. There are several, we believe, from this country.

"They will send at least one thousand souls west of the mountains this season, destined to centre in California. These, with some hundreds who have reached there by sea, together with near five hundred of their 'battalion,' will, within a few months, make them quite an integral portion of the limited population of California. 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 season, 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 ascendancy will be degraded, 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 boom 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 domestic 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 prevail in their midst. In whatever light we may view them, their intended position will give them an enlarged influence on the Pacific, visible to the world at large, and they are designed to become a people of more or less interest."

EMIGRATION 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 distant country. Sometimes ten or fifteen of them with their accompaniments of men, women, children and cattle, go by in a day. Many are from Northern Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. They usually carry cooking stoves in their wagons, of very small size. Most of them seem to be people of some substance, and will unquestionably make good settlers. "The severe and general sickness of the last season, has been the moving cause of much of this emigration."

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.

A CONVICT EMPLOYED in the penitentiary, Allegheny city, has made a clock the works of which are entirely composed of leather. The clock is in operation in the penitentiary.

MR. AMES of Springfield, Mass., died a short time since, as it is supposed, from poison, imbibed by swallowing, in the night, the materia with which an European dentist filled one of his teeth a couple of years since.

BUSINESS ON THE READING RAIL ROAD.—The success of the Reading Rail Road, in the rapid augmentation of its transportation business, exceeds the expectations of even its most sanguine friends. The amount of Coal transported on the road during the week ending Thursday, 20th inst. was 29,774 tons, being an increase over the previous week of about 3,000 tons. The whole business, to the present time, amounts to near 400,000 tons, which is some 50,000 tons more than were carried over the road in the corresponding period last year.

THE SCHOULLYILL NAVIGATION has taken down from Pottsville and Port Carbon this year, near 31,000 tons of coal. Much more would doubtless have been transported, were it not for the scarcity of boats.—Reading Gazette.

THE EXPERIMENT OF JUDICIAL ELECTIONS is to 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.

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 accompanied him as servants, and were to go with him to France, and that he was willing it should be left to their opinion to go with him as such, or not. Both the boy and girl decided to continue with Mr. Duchong, and the case was discharged.

THE WAR.—In the Washington Union of last Friday, we find the following emphatic exposition of the real character, scope, and extent of the war against Mexico, as entertained by our Government:

"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 forms of official statement. It demands full reparation for past outrage and adequate guarantees against future injuries as the basis of an honorable peace. It demands nothing more. It makes no war against Mexican nationality. It wages no conflict against Mexican institutions, either civil or religious. It seeks indemnity and justice, not conquest or subjugation. The charge 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 drazeons have invariably been accompanied, even almost in their charges, by light artillery; and it is 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 gentlemen of the Royal artillery in America, will condescend to pay attention to the manner in which Jonathan manages his guns in the field.

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