[Correspondence of the Public Ledger]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7th, 1847.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE WITH MEXICO AGAIN OPENING.—There is news enough in town this evening; but I will endeavor to condense it.—First, that which concerns the country. Letters have been received here, opening again the prospects of peace, and representing the people in and about Mexico in favor of it.

Pena y Pena is doubtless in favor of peace—but what kind of peace? That's the question.—Shall we still offer 10 or 15 millions for California? Shall our government renounce the indemnity which it claimed for its citizens? Shall it surrender the blood stained battle fields, monuments of our national glory, in order that the bones of our brave soldiers may be desecrated by a dastardly foe? Above all things, shall we withdraw from Mexico, without her paying the expenses of this war, and without a guaranty of peace in future?

The President, in his last message to Congress, declared expressly that this war was waged for the purpose of obtaining full indemnity for our outraged citizens, and that he should hold Mexico responsible for the expenses of the war. Mr. Buchanan, in his report said the same thing. Mr. Van Buren in his last letter to the Wilkesbarre Farmer, re-echoed the same sentiments, and to recede from this ground would be admitting to Mexico and to the world that the war, which we have been waging against Mexico, is not a just war, and was not provoked and commenced by Mexico.

Mr. Van Buren may now be in doubt about the origin of this war, but by referring to his Message in 1837, accompanied by the report of his then Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, he will find the causes enumerated, which even then, in his opinion, as in the opinion of General Jackson before him, justified war against that most faithless of all nations and governments. We must, now that Mexico is prostrate, carry out these views of our great statesmen in and out of power, and there is no doubt in my mind, that they will be carried out, should a treaty of peace be concluded. Mexico must pay the expenses of the war, and if she have no money, she must pay in territory, which, moreover, has this advantage, that it diminishes the power of Mexico to do mischief, or to recommence the war under some new adventurer, who, after the withdrawal of our troops, may chance to seize upon the reins of government.

For this purpose we must fix upon a *military* frontier, and keep possession, for a time at least, of some of the most important fortified places which are considered the keys to her wealth and power. The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa ought never to be surrendered. That Gibralter of the Mexican Gulf, which opens the road to her capital, and commands the navigation of that sea, ought to permanently remain in our power.—England, in making a treaty of peace with China, knew very well, the rebellious mob of Canton, and insisted on Hong Kong as a British naval station, from which readily to punish any attempt of insurrection or depredation on her commerce. She is now bitterly sorry not to have, in addition, insisted on the surrender of the Chusan Islands, which command the harbor and canal that leads to Pekin, and ten chances to one she will have it before another decennium passes over our heads.

To make sure of the trade of the North Sea, and to command that trade in time of war, she is now fortyfying *Helgoland* at the mouth of the Elbe; the Ionian Islands and Malta command the Dardanelles, Gibraltar the whole Mediterranean. It is by such means that she preserves the European equilibrium, that is *peace*, and *prevents* her flag from being insulted.

The Castle of San Juan is of no value to the Mexicans. Any maritime nation, at war with her, now that we have shown the manner in which it is to be done, may seize upon it, and she may surrender it by treaty to a European power, to prevent the United States from holding it, as the French sold Louisiana to the United States, when they expected that, in the war with England, it would be captured by the British.

The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa is of vital importance to us, and of no use whatever to Mexico, except that it may enable her again to assume a warlike attitude, and force us to fight our battles over again.

We are now in possession of the best part of Mexico. We shall soon command her mines and her commercial resources. She has neither the means to raise an army nor the revenue to pay and maintain one. She has exhausted all her resources, and is on the eve of anarchy and confusion. But she has come to this after violating all her promises and pledges, and all the laws that govern civilized warfare; she has come to this by her folly and treachery; and after involving us in an expense of a hundred millions, and the sacrifice of 4,000 of the stoutest hearts that ever beat for freedom. She has shown that she is incapable of comprehending generosity; and the only means, therefore, which we have to prevent her from again arraying herself against us—that is, against superior civilization and law—is to deprive her of the means of doing all this over again, on some frivolous pretext. The millionaire cannot play a game of hazard with a beggar; the industrious man cannot very well fight the vagabond, or the saving man the spendthrift, without suffering in the contest. He has too much at stake against the zero of his antagonist, and hence he must permanently disarm him.

The news from the North, which you know as soon as I, has made a deep impression here, and the Union replies in a very able article to the New York Evening Post, which charged the defeat of the Democratic party, at the late State election in New York, to the conduct of the administration. General John A. Dix is now, to pour oil on the troubled waters, I suppose, while the friends of Calhoun seem to like the news passing well, expecting to do considerable execution in the *melee*. But of this more in my next letter. OBSERVER.

Foreign Items by the Caledonia.

Louis Philippe completed his 74th year on the 5th instant.

The wife of the celebrated Vidocq has committed suicide in Paris.

The Archbishop of Paris has just been named by the Pope Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Bavarian Government is taking measures to contract a loan of 49,687,000 florins for railroads.

A process has been patented by which artificial stone of every quality may be produced, from granite to statuary marble.

A patent for an eight day watch, made to go without an inside chain, has been taken out by Mr. Henry Summersgill, of Preston.

A. M. Ledet, a Frenchman, ascended in a balloon on the 12th ult., in St. Petersburg, and has not since been heard of. The balloon has been found on the lake Ladoga.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the amount in value of the corn exported from Russia since the last harvest is 32,891,622 roubles equalling about 132,000,000f.

The Emperor of Russia has sent to England as a present to the Zoological Society, two aurochs, or European bisons. These rare animals have never before been seen in England.

There are in the new House of Commons fifty-four eldest sons of peers, seven heirs presumptive, thirty five younger sons, nineteen grandsons, forty-five brothers, and altogether 266 persons connected with the peerage.

A gang of forgers of Russian bank notes have been apprehended in London.

A large importation of West India yams has lately taken place in consequence of the anticipated scarcity of potatoes.

It has been stated that 107 parts of wheat, 111 of rye, 117 of oats, 130 of barley, 138 of Indian corn, 177 of rice, 895 of potatoes, 1235 of turnips are equal in nutritive power.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Everybody who is acquainted with our history, must have noticed with admiration the spirit and energy with which we have repeatedly defeated, in a peaceful manner, the most unjust measures of the British. When the British threatened to hang up some of our officers, Washington immediately placed under arrest several British officers, and threatened retaliation. Again, in the war of 1812, when the British seized upon some of our men and threatened to shoot them, because they were British born subjects, our government retaliated, and saved the men, by threatening to execute a double number of British prisoners. These are military instances of military retaliation; we have now to record what may be considered a curiosity to the history of nations; namely, a civil and commercial retaliation. The situation of affairs in relation to the mails and the postage between the United States and the British Government, has been so often adverted to and explained by us, that it is unnecessary here to repeat all the history. Below, however, we give the ultimatum of our government. This document is important; it is an act of just reprisal. We give place to this record with pleasure—we call attention to it with some pride, and we hope it will have the effect, as in former military cases it has done, of bringing back the English Government, per force, to rational, just, and amicable postal relations.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 5, 1847.

The British Government having seen fit to charge with full postage across the Atlantic the mail matter which was actually conveyed across it by the United States Mail steamer Washington, it became necessary, as a measure of self protection, that this government should take the steps therein authorized for terminating the subsisting arrangement between the two countries, in relation as well to British mails in transit through this country for their colonal possessions on this continent, as the ordinary mail intercourse between those possessions and the United States. This was accordingly done; and those arrangements will, in consequence, terminate on the sixteenth day of the present month.

The necessary result will be, that on and after the sixteenth instant, no mail matter destined for any of the British possessions on this continent, will be permitted to leave the United States, unless the United States postage thereon is previously fully paid

CAVE JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ENGLAND.—The New York Tribune publishes the following letter from a friend of the editor, in Liverpool,

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18, 1747.

* * * I have been travelling in the country. The potato rot is doing its work of destruction to a fearful extent, and, it is feared, will cause great distress the approaching winter. Failures are daily taken place in Liverpool, owing to Sir Robert Peel's Bank Restriction and Free Trade Measures. On the 15th Sir Robert visited Liverpool, and met with a cold reception. Several distinguished citizens declined to meet him at a public dinner given him by the Mayor. The Factories are working short time, having discharged a great number of hands. Unless a speedy change takes place, the laboring classes must suffer severely the coming winter, while the capitalists are not exempt from the common disaster. There are about 5,000 cases of typhus fever in Liverpool at present—of course mainly among the poor.

Mr. De La Haye proposes to connect England with France, by an iron tunnel across the Channel between Dover and Calais!

THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, November 13, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Democratic Central Taylor Committee.

Hon. John C. Bucher, of Dauphin county
Hon. John M. Read, of Philadelphia city
Hon Richard Vaux do do
Robert Allen, Esq. do do
Andrew Miller, Esq Philadelphia county
Samuel D Patterson, Esq Montgomery county
Franklin Vanzant, Esq. Bucks county
Joseph J. Lewis Esq Chester county
Dr William Gray, Delaware county
Henry W. Smith, Esq Berks county
Hon Ellis Lewis, Lancaster county
Charles W. Hegins, Esq. Northumberland co.
Hon. John Snyder, Union county
Col. James Burnside, Centre county
Robert J. Fisher, Esq York county
Oliver Watson, jr. Esq Lycoming county
Gen. J. K. Morehead, Allegheny county
Col Israel Painter, Westmoreland county
Thomas J Power, Esq Beaver county
Hon Edward Herrick, Bradford county
Hendrick B Wright, Esq Luzerne county
Francis W. Hughes, Esq Schuylkill county
James L. Gillis, Esq Elk county
James Peacock, Esq of Dauphin county
Hon. William Dock do
Gen. Simon Cameron do
Benjamin Park, Esq. do
Gen. Christian Seiler do
Philip Dougherty, Esq. do
O. Barrett, Esq. do
Francis C Carson, Esq. do
James Brady, Esq. do
Edward A. Lesley, Esq do

☞ THE NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGE has been passable for teams since the 1st of November.—In a few days the second track will be completed. This improvement has been well managed, and we trust will be as profitable as it is necessary and useful.

☞ THE CANALS.—The breach at Duncan's Island has been repaired, and the water was let in on Sunday last. Boats, "thick as mustard," are now on their way. The North Branch division is in good order. The breach around the Muncy dam, on the West Branch, will be repaired in eight or ten days. On the Juniata, from the junction to Newton Hamilton, the water will be let in to-day, the 13th inst. From thence to Hollidaysburg, the repairs will not be completed until March.

☞ NEW GOODS.—A boat loaded with merchandise, the first arrival since the breach in the canal, arrived here on Thursday evening.

☞ George C. Welker advertises more new goods, this week. Henry Masser has also received a new assortment.

☞ THE DAY BOOK.—We have received several numbers of a neat and splendid new daily paper, with the above title, published by Wm. A. Kinsloe, at Pittsburg.

☞ THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The board of directors of this company have recently elected Frederick Fraley, Esq., of Philadelphia, President, in place of Mr. Ellet, resigned. In this they have been most fortunate. Mr. Fraley, besides being a gentleman of acknowledged abilities, possesses the esteem and confidence of all who know him. As a member of the State Senate, a few years since, he occupied a position which talent and a high character for probity and honor, alone, could confer, and from which he was suddenly called to fill an important trust among his fellow citizens. And now, just as suddenly, he has been called upon to assume the management of the affairs of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. At the present time, especially, his services may be of the utmost importance. There is no reason why the Navigation Company and its great rival, the Reading Railroad Company, under the able management of Mr. Tucker, should not act harmoniously together. There is trade enough, or at least there soon will be enough for both companies. When the railroad is extended to the Susquehanna, both avenues to market will be crowded.

☞ CONGRESS will assemble at Washington on the first Monday of December. A number of members have already arrived at that place. The session will be one of unusual interest. The war question and the policy to be pursued towards Mexico will be the most exciting topic. The Wilmot proviso, which is intimately connected with it, in disposing of the newly acquired territory, will be debated with unusual warmth, and is probably the most difficult subject to dispose of. The succession to the Presidency will not be lost sight of, and we should not be surprised to see the contest narrowed down to an issue between the North and the South, the one for the extension and the other for the restriction of slavery.

☞ HAINES, the democratic candidate, who was elected Governor of New Jersey by a large majority, is a warm Taylor man. This accounts for his strong vote in a whig state, that has now a large majority in the legislature.

☞ The good people of Pottsville, having succeeded in the removal of the seat of justice to that place, are now, it seems, engaged in a sort of "Kilkenny cat fight" among themselves. We trust they will yet settle matters harmoniously. The following is from a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

POTTSVILLE, Nov. 8, 1847.

THE REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.—The commissioners appointed by law to choose a site for the public buildings, have spent two days in preliminary examination, and then adjourned for two weeks, to give time for deliberation. Great excitement prevails, and most unreasonable haste is urged upon the commissioners, who were expected to decide upon a locality at once.

The possible choice is confined to at most three or four places, of which Market street is one; though the commissioners may rule it out, from a proper sense of resistence, to the attempt to bias their free judgment

"The Orchard" is another place in view. The public buildings would show well here, and the space is not contracted,

A piece of ground is also offered at the lower end of Centre street, now occupied with rude frame houses, nearly opposite the new Hotel, (the American House.) This would also make a commanding situation and every way convenient.

Any one of these places would do. If it be desirable that the county prison should be easy of access to the court house, the latter two offer appropriate ground in the rear.

It begins, however, to be feared that the "down towners" may be driven, by the course of the "up towners" to withdraw their subscriptions, if the commissioners should yield to the attempted impressment, instead of faithfully obeying the promptings of their own judgment. If such a split should result, it would not astonish us if the seat of justice should remain at Orwigsburg.

☞ JUDGE LEWIS' UNITED STATES CRIMINAL LAW.—We notice in the papers that Judge Lewis has published a valuable work on Criminal Law, with the above tile. We have not seen the work, but we know that a work of this kind has been much wanted, and that few men are better qualified to perform the task than Judge Lewis.

☞ The National Police Gazette, of New York, is about publishing a full report of the trial of Madame Restell, in pamphlet form.

THE LICENSE LAW.—The ground upon which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared the recent license law to be unconstitutional, was, that the Legislature could not delegate its powers of legislation to the vote of the people.—Judges Coulter and Burnside dissented from this decision.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided that a will to which the 'mark' of the testator is made, is void and insufficient. According to a law of the State, when a man cannot sign a will himself, his name must be signed to it by some person in his presence, and by his express direction.

The Washington Union, of last evening, states that Gen. Taylor has asked for and obtained leave of absence for six months, in order to pay a visit to his home and family. He may, therefore, be expected to reach New Orleans in about a month.

HENRY CLAY AND THE MEXICAN WAR.—A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati announces that Henry Clay will speak, on Saturday next, in Lexington, Kentucky, on the Mexican war, its authors and objects.

DEATH IN THE MINES.—Two persons were suffocated in Messrs. Mann & Williams' mines, at Mount Laffy on Tuesday last, from the effects of carbonic gas, commonly known as black damp. Their names are Mr. William Beadle, boss miner, and Mr. John Murray, miner.

QUESTION SETTLED.—A question which has a good deal agitated the Order of Odd Fellows, was settled last week in New York, by the adoption, by the Grand Lodge, of the new revised constitution. The vote stood 202 to 77—giving in its favor the two-thirds required by the former constitution. Delegates representing nearly 300 lodges were in attendance.

ARREST OF PRIME, WARD & CO.—Prime, Ward & Co., of New York, have been for two or three days up before the Judges of the Supreme Court, on a Stillwell warrant, (a process to compel a discovery from *fraudulent* debtors,) at the suit of the Jefferson County Bank! A year ago who could have thought that the great Wall street house would ever be brought up on a Stillwell warrant?

ASSAULT ON SENATOR HANNEGAN.—We find, in the Cincinnati Gazette, a statement of a quarrel which took place at Crawfordville, Ia., between Senator Hannegan and a Mr. E. McDonald, which had its origin a year past in what is said to have been a mob, in which Mr. Hannegan was a party, and when McDonald says he got knocked into the canal, through the Senator's instrumentality. McD. has ever since threatened vengeance, whenever he should meet the Senator, and this was the first time the parties met. The Senator was attacked by McDonald—knocked down and trampled under foot, and his face horribly lacerated. After the Senator was released, he returned with a gun, for vengeance on McDonald, but he had escaped. Such scenes are much to be regretted.

CURIOSITIES OF POLITICS.—All the Governors elected this fall by the people, are Democrats, viz: Dana of Maine, Towns of Georgia, Thomas of Maryland, Shunk of Pennsylvania, and Haines of New Jersey. Yet in three of the States which have elected them, Whig Legislatures have been chosen, with large majorities in both branches. In Vermont no choice was effected by the people. In New York, a Whig Lieutenant Governor has been elected.

The Lewisburg University.

The Lewisburg Chronicle of Saturday last, says:

On Tuesday last, the Curators of the University at Lewisburg met in the Baptist church in this Borough—not being a quorum present, they adjourned till the next morning, when they again met. A quorum then being present, they organized by appointing Gen. ABBOT GREEN, Chancellor pro tem., and GEORGE F. MILLER, Scribe pro tem. They then proceeded to fill vacancies in the Board, whereupon the Rev H. G. Jones, Rev. George Kempton and Rev. S. J. Creswell, of Philadelphia, and William Cameron, Esq., John Walls and John Gundy, Esq of Union county, were duly elected Curators to fill the vacancies. They then proceeded to the election of their officers, and the Rev. H. G. JONES, of Philadelphia, was duly elected Chancellor, and George F. Miller, Scribe. After transacting considerable business they then adjourned

We understand that part of the buildings will shortly be put under contract. There are now upwards of one hundred students under the charge of Professor Taylor, and more expected. From all appearance, it is destined to be equal if not superior to any University in the United States.

Five Days Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The American Steamship Washington was telegraphed this afternoon, at about half past 3 o'clock, and reached her pier at about 5

The main features of the intelligence she brings is, that though a more cheerful feeling is manifest in the commercial circles, there is no diminution of the pressure in the money market, and the failures still continue. The Bank of England has given little or no relief.

The prices of Flour rule the same as at the departure of the Caledonia. Corn is fully one shilling per quarter better.

Cotton has receded a half penny per pound.

HORRIBLE REVENGE.—The Boston Bee has been informed that the recent catastrophe, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, was less the result of accident than design. It is said that the nuts on two bolts, essential to the stability of the bridge, were removed—and to this circumstance alone the destruction of the bridge is traced. There had been some trouble among the laborers on the road, and a portion of them had 'struck' a day or two preceding, and some were heard to utter threats of such a calamity as that of Athol. Two persons have been arrested.

THE REV. MR. MAFFITT has got into trouble with some of his brethern in Cincinnati, for preaching upon the Mexican war, and endeavoring to show that the conquest of that country is a part of the design of Providence, for reforming the religion and morals of the country. There is one thing to be said in Mr. Maffitt's praise, whether the ground he occupies in his sermons be tenable or not, he is on the side of his country, as every patriot should be.

MORE PATRIOTISM.—The Boston Cour. speaks in the following style of the gallant Taylor:

"We do believe that General Taylor is one of those human butchers who follow the trade of war for a brutal love for its excitements, or, what is worse, from a love for the money which he gets for his services—the price of human blood. So far from knowing that this is not his character, we have never heard any thing of him that could in the least degree weaken this impression."

PERSECUTION.—Rev. Dr. King, Missionary at Athens, has been compelled to fly from the violence of the Greeks, who, instigated by their priests, have risen against the doctrines he seeks to promulgate, and in their fury, desire his destruction. He writes to the American Board of Missions, from Geneva, Sept. 27.

DEATHS FROM BURNING CHARCOAL.—A French boy and a colored man were found on Saturday morning, dead, on board the barque Louise, lying at one of the wharves in New York. They had been burning charcoal on board, for the purpose of destroying rats, and the inhalation of the gas from the coal suffocated them.

SOMETHING STARTLING.—A German gentleman advertises that he has at last solved the problem which the greatest chemists have hitherto thought impossible, viz: by discovering an ingredient by means of which the azote of the atmosphere can be totally destroyed, and thus producing a perfect vacuum—a new, cheap, and valuable motive power being obtained.

BOOTH'S PATENT GREASE FOR RAILWAY AXLES. Water a gallon, clean tallow 3lbs., palm oil 6 lbs., common soda ½ lb. (or tallow 8 lbs. and palm oil 10 lbs.) The mixture to be heated to 210 deg. Fah. and well stirred till it cools down to 70.

A DOVE, which was kept in a cage at Pottsville, Pa., appearing desirous to escape, was set at liberty and flew away. After three week's absence, it returned, wounded by a shot, and one leg broken, and clamored to be admitted to its cage again. This was done, and the bird cured, and it now remains contented and happy.

Mr. Summersgill of Preston, England, so arranges the works of lever watches as that they require winding up only once in eight days.

Count D'Orsay has sent his portrait of Queen Victoria to Boston for exhibition. It is at the Horticultural Hall in School street.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10.

GRAIN.—There are fair sales of Wheat at $1 30 a $1 33 for good Southern and Penna. red, and $1 40 a $1 45 for prime white. Rye is worth 85c. Corn, No sales reported. Oats, old Penna., 46c; Southern 43.

WHISKEY—Sales at 30c in bbls., 28½ in hhds

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Nov 6.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market for good to prime Md. and Virginia red Wheats has been pretty uniform throughout the week at 125a130 cents, and we quote these rates to day. We quote white wheats at 128a132 cents, and parcels suitable for family flour at 135a138 cents.

CORN—On Monday both kinds of Md., white and yellow, were sold at 67a70 cents, and the same rates continued to prevail to Wednesday inclusive. To day we quote Md. white at 64a68 cents, according to condition; and Md. yellow at 66a70 cents. New Corn is selling from 40 to 50c.

RYE—Sales of Md at 85a90 cents.

OATS—We quote, as in quality, at 35a41 cents.

WHISKEY—Sales at 30c for hhds., bbls. 31c.

TO THOSE WHOSE OCCUPATIONS TEND TO PRODUCE OR AGGRAVATE DISEASES.—This class of individuals is very numerous. They are those who work in an unhealthy atmosphere. Printers, workmen in feather stores, stone cutters, bakers, white lead manufacturers, are all more or less subject to disease according to their strength of constitution. The only method to prevent, is the occasional use of a medicine which abstracts from the circulation all deleterious humors, and expel them by the bowels. Tonics in any form are injurious, as they only put off the evil day to make it more fatal. The use of Brandreth's Pills will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the blood, and the body is not weakened but strengthened by their operation, for these valuable Pills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed, but harmonize with her.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 30th day of November inst., on the premises, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, containing twenty acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Peester and John Hendershot, whereon are erected a large dwelling house and log barn.—Late the estate of Jacob Kuntz, dec'd. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known by PETER SNYDER,

By order of the Court. Admr.

EDWARD OYSTER, Cl'k.

Nov. 6th, 1847.—4t