

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamer Virginia—Rumors of Peace Negotiations—British Mediation.

Despatches were received at Vera Cruz on the night of the 21st ult., by the arrival of a courier from Mr. Boyle, the British charge d'affaires at the capital.

Col. Miles, with 1500 men, left Vera Cruz on the 21st inst. for the capital.

John Reynolds, attached to Company D, of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, was hung at Jalapa for having murdered some Mexican women.

A letter from Queretaro states that the Government was doing all in its power to get the new members of Congress together.

Advices have been received from Mazatlan to the 20th ult. The guerrillas, under Mirjares, had made an attack upon Cape, but were completely routed.

An expedition was despatched on the night of the 21st against Cholula, to apprehend some Mexican officers. A skirmish took place, when three Mexicans were killed and three wounded.

A number of American prisoners, who had been taken at various times by the Mexicans, had been sent to Col. Childs from Zacatlan, by Izuzco, the former Mexican Governor of Puebla, asking an exchange for Col. Pavor.

Col. Childs, in replying to this message, announced that he could not comply with either of the propositions, the Mexicans being greatly indebted to our army for the great number of prisoners liberated in the progress of the war.

The brig Rupert, bound from Tampico for Pensacola, loaded with lumber for the Government, was totally lost on the 1st inst., upon Tampico bar.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Col. Miles, with a force of from 1000 to 1500 troops, left Vera Cruz on the 21st inst. for the city of Mexico.

As soon as another column, 1500 strong, can be collected at Vera Cruz, it is expected to move thence for Orizaba, under command of Col. Bankhead.

The President's message reached Mexico on the 25th ult., having been despatched from Vera Cruz to the capital in seventy hours.

There is a story in Mexican papers that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for the port of San Blas.

Attack of a Train on its way to the Capital.—Ten Americans Lost—\$100,000 worth of Property Captured by Guerrillas.

The daily express of this morning brings New Orleans papers of the 18th inst.

A part of the last train that left Vera Cruz for the capital, was attacked by guerrillas.

The party attacked consisted of a small party of the Mounted Riflemen, under Lieut. Walker, which had become scattered from the rest about seven miles.

The Roman Catholic population of Cincinnati is estimated in Cist's Advertiser, at 51,000—being about one-fourth of the whole.

FOR MEXICO.—Four companies of Michigan volunteers, numbering in all 293 privates, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th instant.

From the N O Picayune, Jan. 18. Later from Vera Cruz.

FURTHER FROM LIEUT. WALKER'S COMMAND.—By Express.—Just as we were going to press we received the following distressing letter from a friend.

SANTA FE, Jan. 4—9 o'clock. Here we are—we have lost about 300 pack mules—one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property!

The guerrillas attacked us at one o'clock; we have lost about ten men out of thirty under Lieut. Walker, of the Rifles.

The same paper of the 8th instant has the following paragraph on the same subject:

We understand that some of the merchants who suffered from the loss of the mules taken by the robbers left this city for Orizaba, or Cordova (we suppose) to enter into an arrangement with them.

The Treaty of Peace Signed.—In a letter received by us yesterday from our correspondent at Jalapa, he informs us that an individual holding a high position in the American army, and whose assertions deserve entire credit, said publicly, and without the least reserve, that from letters received at Jalapa from Puebla, on the 1st inst., it was positively known that a treaty of peace had been signed in Mexico.

Late from the Brazos. COLLECTION OF DUTIES AT MATAMOROS.—The ninety thousand dollars in specie, before reported as having arrived at Matamoros, was consigned to S. C. Hatzell, ex United States Consul, who was allowed to take the silver on giving his written promise to pay on demand the duties, amounting to \$7000.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The Money Market.

The stock market since Saturday has shown unusual animation, with increased sales at high prices.

STEAM SAW MILL.—We were mistaken last week, in saying that the engine of Mr. Clement's new steam saw mill, in this place, was built by Mr. McGinnis.

BOOTS.—Those of our readers who are in the habit of getting their boots in the city, would do well to call on Mr. C. Benkert.

MIDDLETOWN BANK.—We stated, last week, that this bank had been quoted with a dash by the North American.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The leading politicians are now busy at Washington, in furthering the interests of the different candidates for the Presidency.

MAIL FAILURES.—The New York Express publishes a table of mail failures from 1st November, 1847, to the 14th inst.

THE CAPITAL AT MICHIGAN.—Eh! know that the capital of the State of Michigan is "Michigan," in the town Lansing, not "Michigan City," which is quite another place.

The difficulty between Col. Benton and Gen. Kearny will not end in a "hostile meeting" as has been intimated.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC population of Cincinnati is estimated in Cist's Advertiser, at 51,000—being about one-fourth of the whole.

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THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, January 29, 1848.

W. R. F. A. 1844, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his office 2 No. 100 N. 5th Street, New York, &c. &c. is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.

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 Vanx, do do; Robert Allen, do do; Andrew Miller, Esq. Philadelphia county; Samuel D. Patterson, Esq. Montgomery county; Franklin Vanzant, Esq. Bucks county; Joseph J. Lewis, Esq. Chester county; Hon. 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 do; Gen. Simon Cameron, do do; Benjamin Park, Esq. do do; Gen. Christian Seiler, do do; Philip Dougherty, Esq. do do; O. Barrett, Esq. do do; Francis C. Carson, Esq. do do; James Brady, Esq. do do; Edward A. Lesley, Esq. do do.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Burns, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, for a copy of the Canal Commissioners' Report.

We are indebted to the Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. James Pollock, and George A. Frick, Esq., for public documents.

THE WEATHER has again become mild, and as variable as April.

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Gen. Scott Suspended.—The fact of the suspension of Gen. Scott from his command, has been acknowledged in the U. S. Senate by Gen. Cass.

Mr. Cass replied that both were correct, and that the command now devolved upon General Butler as the senior officer.

THE DAILY SUN.—The native paper in Philadelphia, has met with some difficulties.

According to the report of Canal Commissioners, the net revenues of the State Canals and Railroads of this Commonwealth, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1847, were \$888,044.

The Court at Philadelphia have decided against Mr. Mackin, in his attempt to appropriate the whole of the goodwill and patronage of the Saturday Courier to his own use.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate and House was held in Washington, on the 24th inst.

The Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, has the following significant paragraph:

Is the Intelligencer quite sure that the recall of Gen. Scott would be such a hardship to him?

Later from Mexico. The attack on Col. Miles' train is confirmed.

The loss in consequence of goods captured by the guerrillas, falls principally upon the merchants.

Gen. Scott had issued an order assessing upon the States of Mexico, occupied or to be occupied by our troops, an annual tax amounting to about \$3,000,000.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of Mississippi has elected Hon. Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate.

Hon. George Poindexter, heretofore a prominent whig, spoke in the Mississippi Convention in favor of the measures of the Executive.

The Whig convention, in Ohio, has adjourned after the passage of resolutions, denouncing the war and supporting Senator Corwin.

EXERCISE OF THE PARDONING POWER.—During the last year Gov. Young, of New York, pardoned 129 convicts.

GREAT FIRE AT FRANKONIA, N. H.—A serious fire occurred at Frankonia, N. H., on Wednesday night, the 19th inst.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENT.—The Rev. Mr. Spratt has been appointed Post Master at Snyderstown.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1848. House.—The Speaker presented a petition from Lycoming, in favor of a general Banking law, and remonstrated against rechartering any new Bank.

Mr. Nickleson, for an outlet lock on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Fox, from Dauphin, for a new county out of parts of Schuylkill, Dauphin and Northumberland, to be called Mifflintown.

Mr. Blair, from Huntingdon, for the construction of a railroad from a point on the Pennsylvania improvement to the coal region of the Broad Top Mountain.

Messrs. Hill, Fernon, Halliwell, (of Philad. county,) Downs, Vansant, Finletter, Olwine and Daly, a great number of petitions in favor of the ten hour system of labor.

Mr. Frick, to authorize the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Railroad to extend their road into the Middle Coal Field.

House.—Bills read in place.—Mr. Halliwell, relating to banks.

The bill from the Senate to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners, were passed through committee of the whole.

In the SENATE, this morning, a great number of petitions were presented on subjects heretofore frequently noticed.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on Banks, reported, with a recommendation that it be negatived, the bill to provide for the payment of interest to the banks of Germantown and Delaware County.

Mr. Darsie, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill for the payment of the interest on the public debt of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Sanderson reported, with amendments, a bill to enable the executors and administrators of decedents to perfect title in certain cases.

Mr. Smith, to make embezzlement of the public moneys by attorneys a felony.

The Ten-Hour System.—The subject of the ten-hour system, and the employment of children in factories, next came up, and elicited an interesting debate.

Messrs. Black and Small, both Democrats, opposed the resolution, because they conceived the sufficient information had already been obtained.

Mr. Smith, (Whig,) opposed it and expressed an entire readiness to give a legal character to the ten-hour system.

Messrs. Sanderson and Smith had a sharp tilt, in which the latter lost his temper, and was very near saying severe things of the former.

The question was taken, after considerable debate upon the resolution, when it was rejected in a year of the yeas and nays.

Yea—Messrs. Benner, Crabb, Darsie, Harris, Johnson (Eric), Johnson (Armstrong), Lewis, Matthias, Middleburgh, Richards, Sanderson, Williamson, Speaker—12.

Nay—Messrs. Best, Black, Boas, Brasley, Crenshaw, Forsyth, Gillis, Jordan, King, Mason, Posteger, Rich, Sadler, Sankey, Small, Smith, Smyser, Streets—18.

This is, to my mind, a pretty clear indication that a majority of the Senate are prepared to go with the public in limiting, as much as practicable, the hours of labor.

The great majority of the friends of the measure desire that it shall only extend to mills and factories.

It is not impossible to apply it to many trades and professions, and that it would be prejudicial to its success to attempt to extend it to every workshop in the State.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ives, on leave, presented five petitions from the county of Sullivan, for new commissioners to locate their county seat.

SENATE.—The House resolutions, relative to a cheap postage system, were taken up and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Krick presented a petition to exempt members of Fire Companies from military duty.

Mr. Wilcox, a remonstrance against the charter of any old bank or the charter of new banks, and asking for a free banking law.

Mr. Halliwell, of Montgomery, offered following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Mercantile Prayers in the several counties of this Commonwealth, except Philadelphia and Allegheny, that the Assessors be required to perform their duties.

Mr. Ives reported a supplement to the act provide for the survey of a route to avoid the inclined plane on the Columbia Railroad.

Count's Election.—Mr. Bushnell, from select committee to whom was referred the report of the contested election from Luzerne, in a report setting forth that they had investigated the facts of the case, and were satisfied from evidence adduced that James W. Goff, the sitting member, was entitled to his seat.

Bill read in Place.—Mr. Halliwell, of Montgomery, an act relative to corner's requests, [] vides for reducing the expense.

The bill to abolish the board of Revenue Commissioners was again taken up on second reading and the consideration of the same was postponed till the 29th inst.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger FROM WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1848]

I see that the Washington correspondent of New York paper attempted to discredit the statement I made to you about General Scott, Wm. and Pillow.

My opinion remains unshaken, till I shall a better authority than the correspondent of above mentioned New York paper, that Gen. Worth has been ordered to be released, and that he is now at the head of his division.

The declaration of the President and the Departments, that the Palmetto Regiment—two regiments from Pennsylvania and the 2d York regiment, who are all greatly reduced in actions, from sickness and hard service will be discharged, and the volunteers allowed to return home, the moment they are repatriated, cannot but have a strong effect on the members from South Carolina, Pennsylvania and New York, who must have a deep courage, if they attempt to vote against the Regiment Bill, under these circumstances.

The news which reached here by the night's mail, of the certainty of Gen. Herr's election to the Presidency in Mexico, is to be taken in a high quarter as the harbinger of peace, but I do not see that there is, notwithstanding this probable event, any substantial prospect of peace.

The town is full of rumors of peace commissioners which are daily expected from Mexico, but I doubt whether the administration will venture to treat with them.

There is no government in Mexico that can give security for the future, though it may nominally give demerit for the past.

No government treat with us now can give security for its own existence in future, and can only live and treat us under the protection of our army.

There is more in this apparently innocent motion than would appear at first inspection.

There was a Cabinet meeting late this evening, which lasted several hours, and the conclusion seems to be that the contents of Mr. Taylor's despatches formed the subject of their deliberations.

I am prepared to see a peace written paper or parchment, go into the Senate, and the present mood of Congress, to see it ratified, but I have no idea of its duration, even if limited period.

Congress will, nevertheless, ratify the treaty—they will do it in presence Mr. Clay, and with the assistance of Mr. Calhoun—after which Mr. Clay will be nominated on one side, and the Lord knows, who on the other, with "Old Rough and Ready" between them.

I know from a very reliable source that Gen. Taylor will not except a party nomination, either Whig or Democratic, for the Presidency. He has no desire to be President; nor does he know or understand politics—but if people think he is capable, he is willing to do the best he can, and administer the government on principles.

That, I understand, is the sum substance of Major Bliss' semi-official views the life and character of Gen. Taylor.

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