

**LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**  
Safety of Col. Withers' Command—Rumors of Peace—Capture of Gen. Valencia and Torrejon and other Mexican Officers—Attempt at Insurrection in the City of Mexico—Skirmish between the Rangers and Guerrillas—Supposed Death of Padre Jarauta—Pena y Pena again President, &c. &c.

The U. S. steamship *Edith*, Capt. Cullard, arrived from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th. The most important feature of the intelligence by this arrival relates to the rumors of peace and an attempted insurrection in the city of Mexico.

Col. Withers' command, about which our last advice left some anxiety on the public mind, arrived in safety at Real del Monte.

A detachment under Col. Wynkoop captured Gen. Valencia and his aid, and Col. Arista, at the hacienda of the former, Tepic, on the 1st inst. Col. Wynkoop was in pursuit of Jarauta and Roca at the time. These escaped him a few hours only. Gen. Valencia and Col. Arista were released on parole.

Colonels Torrejon, Minon and Gaund were shortly afterwards captured at Amazaca, near Puebla, by Dominguez, Captain of the Mexican spy company in the service of the United States.

General Cadwalader's command, consisting of the 4th Artillery, 6th, 8th and 11th Infantry, left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst. for Toluca. The troops were in fine spirits at the prospect of active service once more. They had reached Lerma at the last accounts, without moderation.

On the 4th inst. Major Talliferro arrived in Mexico from Real del Monte with a detachment of the 9th Infantry and twenty dragoons, in charge of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars—a part of the assessment levied upon the State and Federal District of Mexico.

The rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that the Mexican Commissioners had offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Tacubaya—which had been sent on to Washington city. The departure from the ultimatum offered by Mr. Trist, was supposed to be a demand for \$30,000,000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the United States.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]  
City of Mexico, Dec. 1847.

You will find in one of the letters of the gentleman who continued his correspondence with you during my interposition, an account of the capture of Gen. Valencia, the renowned hero of Contreras, and Col. Arista, at the hacienda of former, in this valley, by a party of Texas Rangers, under the command of Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvania volunteers. From all I can learn the expedition was managed in the most successful manner, and the party came very near laying hands on Padre Jarauta himself, who has been busy in this vicinity some weeks.

Yesterday Dominguez, the Captain of the Mexican spy company, arrived with a small unit, and brought intelligence of his having had a brush with a party of the enemy's cavalry, between Ojo de Agua and Napoluca. The cavalry he dispersed, and took prisoners Gen. Torrejon, Minon and Gaund, who were with the party, and delivered them over to Colonel Childs, at Puebla, together with two American deserters, whom he found with the party. I regret that, in addition to these captures, I can not add that of Gen. Salazar, who rendered himself infamous by his cruelty to the Santa Fe prisoners. The scoundrel was in the city a few days since, upwards of twenty-four hours, with his family, and the authorities, on learning his whereabouts, sent a body of soldiers to arrest him, but unfortunately he had left the city about two hours before it was known he was here.

All these prisoners have been liberated on parole. The policy of liberating these men I think extremely doubtful. On parole they can go where they please, and among their own people can say what they please, which enables them to do us much more injury in exciting the people to acts of hostility than if they were never taken prisoners, and their influence not confined to such parts of the country only as they could muster courage to visit. As an instance in proof what I say, I am told by a gentleman who came up with Col. Johnson's train from Vera Cruz, that on entering one of the small towns at this side of Puebla, which was an advantageous position to resist the advance of Col. Johnson, Gen. La Vega, taken at Cerro Gordo, came up with the train on temporary parole, addressed the first knot of his countrymen he met in the town, and asked them why they were not up. It would be much safer to keep these men confined here, or send them to the United States.

It is impossible to say when there will be a movement towards any of the cities still in the possession of the enemy. The commander-in-chief, confident, perhaps, of a peace resulting from the proposition, which it is said the Mexican Government has made, is not disposed to disturb the deliberations of the Government at Queretaro by sending an expedition in that direction, or to create new causes of animosity by making additional conquests until the result of the proposition is known.

A bearer of despatches from Washington arrived yesterday with Col. Dominguez, and it is possible that an onward movement may be ordered. If it is ordered soon, there is little if any probability of resistance being offered to our progress. There is but one point, that I can think of, sufficient to show and military supplies to resist one thousand of our soldiers.

I regret to say there is a great deal of sickness among the four volunteer regiments from

Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, which Gen. Butler commanded to this city. The measles, the mumps, and the diarrhoea, are the prevailing diseases, and in an average, one-half the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty.

We have now two days from Queretaro. Anya, who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Pena y Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated the 8th inst., and says the Cabinet has been reorganized by the appointment of Senor Roca as Minister of Foreign Relations, and temporary Secretary of the Treasury, Riva Salas as Minister of Justice, and Pedro Maria Anya as Secretary of War.

Yucatan. D. S.

City of Mexico, Jan. 13, 1848.

On Monday last the commander in chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerrillas, which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day, the commander in chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets, showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or, foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander in chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city.

During the night, Lieut. Baker of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrol, came in sight of two carts near the Plaza de Toros in the southeastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen. Scott has the names of the parties who originated the plot, or not, I do not know; but it is pretty well understood that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizens' dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

You will, perhaps, learn before this reaches you, of a similar attempt at Puebla, which the promptitude and determination of Col. Childs nipped in the bud. Enclosed you will find Col. Childs' proclamation in the Spanish.

D. S.  
Mexico, Jan. 13, 1848.

Yesterday Col. Hays and some of his men had a brush with Padre Jarauta, at a place called San Juan, some twenty or thirty miles from here. Although the guerrillas far exceeded the Texans, they did not wait for more than the first charge, but fled in great confusion. Jarauta was seen to fall from his horse, which, together with his lance and cloak, fell into the hands of Col. Hays. His saddle was bloody; from which it is inferred that the reverend scoundrel was killed.

Further Mexican Intelligence.  
Late from Matamoros—Report of March of Bustamante upon Saltillo.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.  
The Express this morning brings New Orleans papers of the 30th ult.

Major Price, the Paymaster of the U. S. Army, arrived at Matamoros from Camargo on the 16th ult., and reported that the troops were in good health. The order of Gen. Scott, issued on the 15th December, at the city of Mexico, had been received at Matamoros, and Captain Chapman had in consequence issued a circular requiring that the duties levied on animals, goods, commodities, &c., entering the city from any part of the State, or from any States within the Republic, shall immediately cease, and all such duties paid since the 1st of January shall be refunded on the presentation of the certificates of payment at the Collector's office.

General Wool issued an order at Monterey on the 6th ult., requiring all persons arriving there to report themselves to the Governor and to give their names for registration. Also, requiring merchants to exhibit their invoices, and a failure to comply with this will subject their goods to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the United States.

Lieut. Franklin, of the Topographical Engineers, left Monterey on the 13th ult. Just as he was starting, an express was received from Saltillo, stating that a report had reached Col. Hamranch, in command there, that ten thousand men, under General Bustamante, were marching upon Saltillo. But little credit was attached to the report. Our troops there were in good condition and willing to be attacked, whenever the enemy may think it best to make the experiment.

CHLOROFORM IN THE U. S. ARMY.—The Surgeon General of the army of the United States has forwarded a supply of Chloroform to the armies of the United States, for Hospital purposes.



Saturday, February 12, 1848.

V. B. FARMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his office, No. 161 Market Street, New York, &c. &c. Corner Baltimore and Chestnut sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, San Francisco, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

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  
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James Pascoe, Esq. of Dauphin county  
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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

SNOW.—Last Saturday morning old Mother Earth appeared in a new suit of snow-white robes. When she drew on her night slip in the evening, her face was exceedingly dirty and disagreeable, and her whole appearance was slovenly in the extreme. Much to our surprise and delight, she glided from her covering of darkness as pure and spotless as if fresh from the hands of her great Architect. We congratulate Father Winter and Jack Frost on their success. They appear to have oversteered themselves this year, and have just shaken off their lethargy and gone into the cold weather business with a will. The last two months have been more like the spasmodic efforts of old winter in combat with young spring, than the overpowering of autumn by the icy grasp of young and vigorous winter. We are rejoiced that he has at length aroused himself, and hope he will keep a deep suit of white on Mother Earth, during the remainder of his reign.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whig members of Congress held a caucus on the 3d inst. They decided on meeting at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 7th day of June next.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—The election of United States Senator was gone into by the Maryland Legislature, and the Hon. James Alfred Pearce was duly chosen, to serve for six years from the 4th March, 1849.

A NEW CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD.—The Whigs of Fauquier county, in Virginia, have met to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention of the 22d February. They have nominated Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, the champion of the protective system, as their Vice President.

SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—The friends of the temperance cause should remember that the period is approaching for the annual simultaneous temperance meetings, throughout the country. The twenty second of this month is the time for holding them, and arrangements in accordance have been made in Philadelphia and county. These meetings have greatly promoted the cause of temperance, and the revival of them will give a renewed impulse to the work. They will doubtless be well attended.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—A public meeting has been held in Boston in reference to cheap postage, and the meeting came to the conclusion that the rates of postage ought to be as follows: Two cents on each half-cent letter, if pre-paid, and double postage if not pre-paid; one cent on all newspapers, and a like rate of postage on other printed matter.

THE IRON TRADE.—The Puddlers employed at the Phoenixville Rolling Mills, held a meeting a few days ago, to take into consideration the proposed reduction of their wages, of which one month's notice had been given them by the Company. A reduction of wages has been effected in some of the machine shops of Pottsville borough.

NO TREATY OF PEACE.—Mr. Buchanan has stated, most unqualifiedly, that no treaty of peace has been received at Washington, and that no project or memoranda on the subject has been received from Mexico.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Charles Fraley, to be Associate Judge of Schuylkill county. George G. Leiper, to be Associate Judge for Delaware county.

The Repeal of the Usury Laws.

A bill has been introduced into the House, to repeal the existing laws fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent. per month. This bill proposes to make any rate of interest legal which the lender may choose to exact, providing, however, that where no agreement exists that the present rate of 6 per cent. is to be legal. It also allows interest upon interest, or what is called compound interest. We supposed from the tone of some of the Philadelphia papers last autumn, that such a measure would be brought before the legislature during the present session, and from the fact of its being recommended by the city papers and introduced by a member from that place, we may fairly infer that it is a scheme hatched up by the money lenders of that city, to exploit enormous interest from unfortunate individuals without making themselves liable to legal animadversion. What makes our inference more probable is, that the bill expressly excludes banks from the privilege of legally plundering the poor.

The principal, and indeed the only plausible argument brought forward in support of the measure is, that money is a commodity whose value fluctuates, and hence it is impolitic for its price to be fixed by law. That money is more scarce at one time than another, is true; but this does not increase its real value. The cause of pressure in the money market arises in a great measure from the diminution of capital, by expropriation of specie from the country, not as the supporters of the repeal of the usury laws say, because capitalists are unwilling to invest their money at a return of six per cent. Lending money at 8 or 10 per cent. does not increase the amount of capital in the country. The very men who cause the fluctuations in the money market are the money lenders and brokers. The latter are the originators of every panic which has distressed the country for years. A man had better invest his money at 5 or even 3 per cent. than keep it idle. The lenders of money on bills payable at short periods, ought not to be protected by a higher rate of interest than those who lend on real security. The former always require the endorsement of a responsible person, and the risk is no greater. Besides, he can call in his money almost immediately if he sees fit, which cannot be done where money is lent on mortgage.

What will be the result of raising the value of money? Will it increase business? Must not the trader, whose capital is borrowed at 10 per cent., sell his wares at 4 per cent. higher than he who borrows at the present rate of interest, in order to equalize his profits? The land holders will suffer; for who will invest his money in land, when, by taking advantage of the wants of necessitous borrowers, he may receive a higher profit than can possibly be produced from land. The results of the passage of this bill will be most disastrous. No benefit will be gained by any but the lender; and there will be no limit to the amount of interest that he will consider necessary to cover his risk; for the higher the rate, the more difficult will it be for the borrower to repay. Again, they say the present law is of no effect; that dishonest men do, and will avoid it. Is this a reason why the law should be repealed? It only proves that the restrictions imposed on dishonest and rapacious men are not sufficiently stringent. Because a law is frequently broken, it is not to be repealed. Far the reverse. As well might all law be at once abrogated. If certainty of punishment followed every breach of the usury laws, we would soon be freed from a race of extortioners whose God is gold, and whose delight is to enrich themselves on the ruin of others.

Six per cent. is a sufficient compensation for the use of money in a commonwealth like ours, where the administration of wholesome laws reduces the risk of the creditor, by rendering the recovery of his claims easy and certain. There are men in the community, whom it is necessary to restrain by law from taking advantage of the wants of others; men who, by their own avarice, make money scarce by hoarding it until they can realize enormous profits, and who would, when "money is plenty," never consent to allow its price to depreciate. It is for the benefit of such men that the repeal of the law of 1793 is asked. The Legislature must oppress millions, place the honest and unfortunate in the grasping fingers of the rich capitalist, to shield and gratify a set of Shylocks. The rights of the poor should be protected. Law is not made alone for the wealthy, as they wish and seem to imagine. We hope the legislature will reject this bill. Its disastrous effects can not be calculated; for it is impossible to say where the unrestrained desires of the covetous will stop. This measure, as we have said, originated in Philadelphia, among a set of men who imagine that their city is the state, and that the interests of the country are but a drop in the bucket when in conflict with their own. If there is any alteration to be made in our financial affairs, it should be the abolition of Boards of Brokers. They are the occasion of the majority of the fluctuations in the money market. They hold in their power the reputations of all our monied institutions. They can shake the credit of our soundest Banks, and exercise this power for their own ends. The finance of the country is in their hands; and for the proofs of the use they make of their power, we need only refer our readers to their reports of the money market for the last year. Let the people remember, that it is for these speculators that the repeal of the usury laws is asked, and with this knowledge, comment is unnecessary.

NAVAL.—Com. Sloat took command of the Navy Yard and station at Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday a week, in place of Com. Kearney, relieved at his own request.

COL. FREMONT.—It is understood that the Court Martial, in the case of Col. Fremont, have found him guilty merely of a disobedience of orders.—No doubt the President will remit the sentence.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor, dated HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1848.

There is less life and interest at this place this winter, than there has been for some years past. The reason, I presume, is, that there are few or no bills of any great public interest before the legislature, to bring together bidders, without whom legislation is but a dull business. To Senate, a few days since, passed a bill by a vote of 18 to 11, to amend the constitution so as to allow the people to elect their judges. I would not be surprised to see it become a law, and the constitution thus amended especially as a great deal of difficulty and dissatisfaction has existed within the last few years between the Governor and the Senate. Besides, the State of New York has adopted the system, which will favor the idea with many.

Governor Shunk's health is considered in a very precarious state. His constitution, it is said, is not strong, and he is gradually sinking with the weight of years as well as cares. Still, he may live for years. Should the Governor unfortunately be removed from this wicked and troublesome world we shall have to submit to a Whig administration until the next election, as Mr. Williamson, the Speaker of the Senate, would, in that case, be the Governor.

In Congress there has been considerable stir Mr. Wilmot made a speech, in which he came down on Old Father Ritchie like a hail storm, quoting Gen. Jackson as authority, who, he said, pronounced him one of the greatest scoundrels of the age. Mr. Ritchie replied in very strong language, in his paper, the day following.

MURDER IN POTTSVILLE.—About midnight, on Sunday last, some sort of momentary collision occurred between Jacob Garret and a young man named Berish, in the street. It was but an instant, and Garret was mortally stabbed at the head of the spinal column or base of the brain. It was done so quickly, that two persons in company could not observe the act. The wounded man ran about one hundred yards, fell and soon expired. The supposed perpetrator was arrested and held to bail.

THE NEW HOPE BANK.—This precious concern, which exploded some half dozen times before it finally burst, has had its remains examined by the New Jersey Legislature. When the committee of the legislature visited the place where this institution is located, the only funds on hand to redeem their worthless issues, was one hundred and fifty coppers. A depositor wanted the pennies, but he was told they were wanted by the bank to pay toll. What an enormous toll these fellows have been charging the public for taking their rags during the last six or seven years!

A Vein of stone coal has been discovered near Nazareth, at a place called Black Rock. How rich the vein is, as to thickness and quantity, cannot be ascertained as yet. Should it prove to be great, it would be a considerable benefit to the village of Nazareth, as it is only seven miles to Easton, where it could be shipped on the canal, for either Philadelphia or New York.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.—Gen. Pierce, in his remarks at the reception given to him in Boston, stated that while in the city of Mexico he conversed daily and freely about the war with Mexicans of all professions, and did not find one who attributed its commencement on the part of Mexico to any question of boundary. The army was raised and sent forth for the purpose of reconquering the whole of Texas. Intelligent Mexicans laughed at the discussions in the Whig papers about the boundary, although they furnished good material for proclamations to be sent among the ignorant portion of the Mexican people.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—Pierre Soule (Dem.) has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Louisiana, for six years, from the 4th of March next, when the term of Hon. Henry Johnson (Whig) will expire. The choice was effected on the third ballot, Soule receiving 68, and Duncan F. Kenner (Whig) 61. Mr. Soule made a very favorable impression upon the country at the last session of Congress.

IOWA UNREPRESENTED.—Iowa is likely to go unrepresented again in the U. S. Senate, in consequence of the violence of party feeling in the Legislature. A letter from Iowa city says an attempt to go into an election had again failed.

GENERAL SCOTT.—It is ascertained beyond a doubt, the Washington Whig says, that General Scott has been recalled at his own request, and he will return immediately after the adjournment of the Court of Inquiry, which has been changed from Perote to Puebla.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature "for the preservation of newspapers," which authorizes the clerks of counties to subscribe and preserve in a bound form all the newspapers published in them. No better general or local history can be found than the newspapers, and in future years matters of reference they are invaluable.

A FRIEND IN HUMAN SHAPE.—A man near Mendon Illinois, is charged with starving his own mother to death. The man's name is Jesse R. Hull, and the statement is, that for some cause, supposed to be merely to release himself of the burden of keeping her, he shut his mother up in a cold room, and kept her without food until she literally starved to death—having first gnawed the paper from the walls.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE WEST POINTERS.—In the course of Gen. Pierce's late speech at Concord N. H., he remarked that he had to retract opinions he had formerly entertained and expressed in relation to the military academy at West Point. He was now of opinion that the city of Mexico could not have been entered the way it was, but for the science and intelligence in the military affairs of the officers of the old army, mostly from West Point.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger FROM WASHINGTON.]

Mr. Wilmot's Attack on Mr. Buchanan Taylor's Letter.—The Correspondence War Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.  
There was quite a rich scene to-day House. Mr. Wilmot abused Father Ritchie. Mr. Buchanan at a furious rate, which quite a scene. Mr. Wilmot created no sympathy; and the attack on Mr. Buchanan in exceedingly bad taste, and was received with great displeasure by the whole Pennsylvania legislature. Mr. Buchanan may have erred by life; but his reputation as a statesman come State and National property, and a regard for the dignity of his own State have bridled Mr. Wilmot's tongue, and him to the subject matter of his remark Buchanan is not the less a great man. Pennsylvania has twins, and a man may Dallas or Cass, or even Van Buren, without detracting from the merit of him who has much to the proud position which Penn now holds in the bright galaxy of this debasing a man after quarrelling is a sorry sight in the eyes of a respectable, and will always recoil on the perpetrator of the offence. It degrades no one but resorts to such means to revenge him instead of adding to the strength of his furnishes the most conclusive argument to its weakness. But enough for the sent of Mr. Wilmot.

General Taylor's letter is still the topic of conversation, and is variously copied, though in the majority of cases false. The asperity of the last sentence is recused, considering that he had just done manfully in the field and filled the me his country's glory, when he received from the War Department, which led him justly or unjustly is immaterial) to elusion that the administration had w from him its confidence. Men after a especially after the battle such as Bu was, are not apt to consider things as lawyers and weigh their words with of a diplomat. Taylor, barring the letter, is "Rough and Ready" in rega ideas it conveys, and, from a single of these, seems to have called for "mo than was necessary.

To-day, the whole correspondence of Scott and Taylor with the War Department called for in the House, and will be furnished by the President. On this the administration will have less hesitation in regard to the instructions given to and other matters relating to our I with Mexico. Gen. Scott, it will be not been as guarded in his writings as in his military movements. He ed in hopes of being soothed, and seen considered himself not only as the ch only instrument through which the action could act. He asked for his recall of being persuaded to remain, and was answered, that he should have his wish this should be compatible with the pub and suit the pleasure of the President General Scott, as I always wrote you, I recalled and not merely suspended, (ter term is merely expressive of the there are reasons for his recall. The Inquiry will bring these to light, and General Scott's direct defence was ac but an assumption of diplomatic po Scott, in a word, advised Mr. Trist, at ter was recalled, to entertain the M position of peace, and he became th the author, or at least co operator in t tions. Gen. Scott had no authority to is answerable for the act; but the adm will not be rigorous in regard to his tent itself with making out the charge drawing Gen. Scott from the comm army.

The House is now determined to f ministration by the inch, and the tw ties of the country will soon be oppo other like the two poles of the ma issue at the next Presidential election will be one of broad principles, with chance for the occupation of an i course between the two.  
Rumors of the probable ratifica Trist's treaty by the Mexican Congr etaro have reached Washington; b not be surprised to see Commissioner by both Governments, to meet at it should the treaty be rejected. O

CANADA.—The Canada papers give out intimations of annexation United States, which, whether done the Conservative party or not, the probability of such a step forms a thought in the minds of a number. real Courier even goes so far as to paration from the mother country, tabishment of a republic, or annex United States, are questions which political parties in Canada. Demo evident, in making a slow but sure that country, and one day will proba what appears now to be only a politic

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1847.—Acco returns made to the Patent Office, crop of 1847 was 111,539,000 of bush to 32,769,000 barrels of flour, or barrels more than in 1846, and mor barrel of flour for every man, woman in the United States.

ENORMOUS IMPORT OF BRANDESTUFFS mated officially that during the ye months, between June 28, 1846, and 5, 1847, Great Britain had to import to the enormous amount of thirty t and a half of pounds sterling—say e and sixty-five millions of dollars!