

**IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**  
Mexican Congress Proposes Peace—Accepted by General Scott.

The United States to have the boundary to the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California.—Attack of Guerrillas on a Train, &c.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]  
The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, to whom we are indebted for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, having sailed the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 8th inst.

Mr. Freaner arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 8th inst., bearing despatches from Gen. Scott for the government at Washington. He was only four days from the city of Mexico. He sailed on Monday, the 7th inst., on board the U. S. steamer Iris, for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days to give the Iris time to get aboard—why, is scarcely known. The New Orleans, however, overtook the Iris and passed her before she reached the Bahia.—The despatches brought by Mr. Freaner are of the utmost importance. The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence, we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which Gen. Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain obligations are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops are to be withdrawn.

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty, we understand that the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conference at Tacubaya.

Our dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d inst. from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us through so many channels, and in such authentic form, that we see no reason to question the fact. We are almost overwhelmed by letters and papers by this arrival.

Orizaba was captured on the 26th ult. A full account of the expedition is furnished us by one of our special correspondents, who accompanied it. His narrative is intensely interesting, but is so long that we cannot possibly find room for it this morning. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

Com. Perry returned on the 8th inst., to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlaxtepec and other towns south. We have a report of it, but are unable to insert it today. Our paper on Tuesday will contain a mass of Mexican news unavoidably laid over to day.

Two large trains left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.—one for Orizaba, under Col. Bankhead, consisting of over 1500 men, and the other for the city of Mexico, under the command of Maj. Caldwell, of the Voltigeurs.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 21st ult. against the guerrillas, does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side. In the Free American of the 4th instant we find an explanatory statement in regard to it, but we have not room for it.

MEXICO, Jan. 21, 1848.

The expedition under the command of G. N. Lane which left this city on Tuesday last, consisted of a portion of Col. Hays' Texas Regiment, with the gallant colonel himself, and two companies of the 3d Dragoons under the command of Major Polk. Mr. Scully, your special correspondent, accompanies the party, and will doubtless keep you fully advised of all its movements.

The Star of Wednesday published an extract from a letter of the Secretary of War, which contains an eloquent and well merited tribute to the high military skill and bravery of Gen. Scott and the army under his command. This is as it should be. Such testimonials, coming from so distinguished a source, are gratifying to the gallant army whose achievements have so richly deserved them, and are not without their effect on the day of battle.

[From the Delta, 13th ult.]

A TREATY OF PEACE.—The most important item of intelligence brought by the New Orleans, is the arrival of our correspondent, J. L. Freaner, (Mustang,) at Vera Cruz, on the 7th inst., and his departure twenty-four hours in advance of the New Orleans for Pensacola or Mobile, in the United States steamer Iris, as bearer of despatches for the Government at Washington. Though we have received no definite advices in that effect, we see no impropriety in stating our confident belief that Mustang has with him the treaty of peace which has been agreed on between Mr. Triest and the Mexican Commissioners.

of Col. McClellan was closely observed by a body of guerrillas. The artillery (proceeds the Free American) was brought to bear on them, and at the first shot they dispersed in great confusion, and took to the chapparal. The cavalry then charged on them, but was again unsuccessful, owing to the great delay occasioned by the want of limber orders. The cavalry, after this unsuccessful charge, joined again the main body of the troops, and orders were given to proceed on.

Captain Taylor, (to whom the command of the cavalry had been given,) Capt. Fairchild, Lt. Vols, Capt. Chase, Crescent City Guards, and Lieut. Kelly, Lt. Vols, with their respective commands, were ordered to scout the neighboring country where the guerrillas had been observed, and then to report at Palo Verde, about fifteen or eighteen miles from Soledad. This party met several times with the guerrillas, and routed them, killing some ten or fifteen. They joined the main force late in the evening, at Palo Verde. In the meantime Capt. Besant and his company, who were in advance of the main force, spied a strong guerrilla force on the rocky hills this side of Palo Verde. He immediately sent an express to the commander of the expedition, who gave the command to charge, which was immediately obeyed, and after a sharp combat of about a quarter of an hour, the guerrillas closely pursued, were obliged to dismount and take refuge in the chapparal.

The troops left Palo Verde on Friday morning, and reached San Diego in the evening, and encamped at that place until the next morning when they left for this city, and arrived on the same day.

Eight prisoners were brought to this place on suspicion; some, we have learned, have been released, if not all as there are not sufficient proof to show that they were guerrillas.

When on their return to San Diego, on Friday, our cavalry was fired upon by a few guerrillas. These were pursued, and one of them killed. Some goods, well packed, were found scattered in a ravine by the pursuers.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]  
Carrasco at Monterey.—Propositions to Unite the North of Mexico with a Government sustained by the U. S. Forces.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Jan. 18, 1848.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have at last some faint glimmerings of peace. Col. Carrasco is now in this city, with amicable proposals to General Wool. The Colonel is an officer of the Mexican army, and comes here as an agent of Canales. He arrived yesterday morning early, changed his uniform for a citizen's dress, and proceeded immediately to head quarters.

The proposition he makes is to the effect, that the three States in Gen. Wool's division, Nueva Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, shall unite and form an independent Government, friendly to the interests of the United States. This Government will be under the administration of Canales and sustained by the American forces, as in return, it will sustain them in their efforts to bring about an honorable peace. Should this proposition be favorably received, it is more than likely that other States will form and unite in the same manner, under the sanction of our authorities, until an entirely new face will be put upon the state of affairs.

Under the present aspect, as the government now is, any one who has given the subject a moment's reflection must see that we can never effect a peace. We can conquer Mexico, but we can never bring the people to terms. The present government must be overthrown, and a new one established by us, or with our sanction, or the war will continue for years upon years. We can either form a government ourselves, or we can recognize one formed by Mexicans friendly to our interests, a government which will be bound by interest as well as honor, to come to immediate terms. Between these two plans there is in fact but little difference; still the latter is evidently the only one we can adopt.

The arrival of Carrasco, which, I understand, will very soon be followed by that of Canales in person, which gives me the impression that this plan has also suggested itself, as the most feasible and least objectionable, to the Mexicans themselves. It will certainly be less wounding to the strongest feeling of the people, their national pride, than any other course which could be adopted.

Of Canales I know but little more than that he is a man of considerable tact, firmness and policy, with not too great a share of honesty. At one time, we see him a plain lawyer and surveyor of lands, at another a general surveying his troops—now commanding the forces of a separate Republic, and again, a general under the Central government—at one time an escaped prisoner from the vaults of the prison of thequisition, and at another the robber chief of armed guerrillas, troubling our forces and trains in every possible manner. But in every position, there is something striking about him. He is evidently a man of some genius and great ambition. He has discernment to see that he can make but little capital in the present state of things in Mexico, and wit enough to know that his only hope is with the Americans. Hence his present proposition. To be Governor of an independent Republic, he would join with us either against Mexico, or with Mexico he would come to terms of peace such as we should desire. If we may not like to trust such a man, we may at all events use him.

But I must conclude, as our papers are now ready for the mail. Yours, W.

**BATTLES IN CALIFORNIA.**

The Journal of Commerce, Express and Pennsylvania have letters from California, dated respectively November 20, December 1, and November 21, which supply particulars of the fighting at La Paz, San Jose and Guaymas, heretofore briefly reported by Telegraph via Mexico and New Orleans. We copy the two first letters, somewhat abridged.

La Paz, Nov. 20, 1847.

I avail myself of an express sent to Mazatlan, to again write to you. We were attacked by the enemy at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th. They retreated after firing about 200 cartridges. The darkness of the night and the unexpectedness of the attack prevented our returning their fire for a few minutes, and by that time they were retreating. The day after they attacked us again, (commencing about 9 A. M.) We drove them with our six pounders from one position to another, until finally, near night, they took up their position on the summit of a hill, about one and a half or two miles from our quarters. Since that time there have been but few shots exchanged between us. Now and then one of our parties managed to get within gunshot of them, but at the first fire they immediately retreated. They have but one small piece of artillery (4 pounder) with them, and it produces little or no effect. They are waiting to be reinforced previous to making the grand attack. In the meanwhile they are cutting off our supplies as far as possible.

We are in a strong position, and are making it still stronger, by parapets, entrenching, &c. &c. Our officers and men have all behaved well. They act like veterans, and laugh at the whistling of the balls and the war whoop of the Indians that the Californians have with them. We lost a man on the day of the first attack; he was shot through the head while looking over the parapet. Two men have been slightly wounded, but they are now at their posts again. The enemy acknowledge to have had twenty five killed, and I think they have a number more or less seriously wounded; several of those will undoubtedly die for want of proper attention. Once or twice we have seen them apparently engaged in burying their dead. Last night they spent three or four hours in the grave yard. I saw them myself distinctly, for I passed the whole night in the trenches. The ground is so dry and powdery that they can readily conceal what they have been about. From the corners of the grave-yard wall their rifles have been busily engaged from the commencement. They shoot well, and it is only by the flash of the guns in the distance that we are enabled to escape their bills. You may ask why we do not drive them out of this place.—They are nearly all on horseback, and in action are scattered over a large surface. They retreat when we advance, and when we return they follow us, lately taking particular pains to avoid a too close approximation to our siege guns.

P. S. Afternoon, Nov. 20.—The enemy are still on the heights, about 2 miles off, and appear to be very busy about something. The Mexican flag has been removed to a more secure place. We threw a couple of shells in its vicinity yesterday.

Another letter says—On the 20th, and 20th to 22d, Lieut. Burton was hotly attacked at La Paz by 300 men, under Penando. They made heavy attacks, but were constantly repulsed.—Penando's loss 50 to 60 killed and wounded; Burton lost one killed and two wounded. On the 25th they renewed the attack, with a cannon and small arm. Burton sent off an express to the post of San Jose to let Heywood know what was being done at his post. When the express left, the 25th, the fighting was still going on. There is no fear, nor need there be, but that Burton and his New York boys will give a good account of themselves.

MAZATLAN Dec. 1, 1846.

Lieutenant Heywood, U. S. N., with three officers and 25 men, was posted by Com. Shubrick, at San Jose, near Cape St. Lucas, early in November, to hold that port—some probability of a revolution appearing in the country. On the 13th of November, Lt. Heywood felt convinced he would soon be invested by a force of some 200 men, but did not anticipate that they had any artillery. On the 18th, the enemy, seeing the coast clear of ships, marched from the mountains in the interior, and attacked, with 2 six pounders and 150 to 200 men. They were very determined, and made strong charges up to Heywood's works, but all resisted nobly. Major's, the Mexican chief, was killed, and 20 to 30 of his men. They retired after making three or four attacks. Lt. Heywood did not lose a man. Passed Midshipman McLanahan was slightly wounded, and one marine in two places. Thus ended the battle of San Jose.—Mr. Gillispie, an American merchant, distinguished himself in the command of the California volunteers. Mexican Californians fighting side by side with our sailors and marines, but fighting for their homes, their families, and property, against a band of desperate robbers, who have ravaged the country. They got a good lesson at San Jose.

HUBBELL'S SHELL.—This missile of warfare, invented by William W. Hubbell, Esq., and held by him in secrecy under military request, we see it stated, is expressly adapted for sea fights, and used against fleets. It is said by a military officer who has examined it on behalf of our government, to be simple, but evidently the result of great observation, industry and discriminating judgment—for all the previous secrets of the service have been discovered by the inventor, and correctly embodied in this shell.

FATHER JARUTA'S saddle is now at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans.



**THE AMERICAN.**  
Saturday, February 20, 1848.

V. E. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Walnut Street, New York, S. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 Main Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertisement.

E. W. CAREY, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, 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, Esq. York county
- 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. Hegin, 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 Seyler do
- Philip Dougherty, Esq. do
- Q. Barrett, Esq. do
- Francis C. Carson, Esq. do
- James Brady, Esq. do
- Edward A. Lesley, Esq. do

A joint resolution to adjourn sine die, on the 21st of March, passed the State Senate—25 Ayes, 3 Nays.

NEWS.—On Tuesday morning, at about 1 o'clock, our rowdy youths, of whom a goodly number disgrace the town, ushered in the birthday of Washington with the ringing of all the bells, which they tolled at with an industry and perseverance they never exhibit at anything useful, until the dawn of day. The Court House bell rang out an incessant peal, disturbing the slumbers of all peaceable citizens, and to the very serious annoyance of several sick persons in the neighborhood. Even this was luxury compared with the hideous whoops, more like the cries of incarnate fiends than human voices, which these same rowdies, who were not employed on the bells, from time to time sent forth. This is not the first time we have been plagued with this nuisance which makes the anniversaries of Washington and our Independence, days whose approach is looked upon with horror instead of being hailed with delight. It is time that such unlawful proceedings are arrested. We hope the Borough authorities will take the matter in hand, and compel the officers, whose duty it is, to enforce the laws against disturbances of the peace. The whole town should be thus kept in uproar for the gratification of the morbid propensities of a few boys. They should be taught that there are other and less offensive ways of celebrating our national festivals. To the parents of those engaged in these disgraceful affairs, we have only to say, that they are far from performing their duty, and their conduct in permitting their offspring to riot in the hours of night we would be happy to designate silent, is extremely reprehensible. They should recollect, if no better considerations influence them, that they are responsible in law for the misconduct of their children. Again we call upon the Borough officers to suppress these annoying and disgraceful proceedings.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.—This beautiful phenomenon appeared, on Monday evening, with peculiar brilliancy. Just after twilight a roseate glow presented itself along the northern horizon, and gradually extended towards the zenith, until it resembled a delicately colored gauze drawn over the northern half of the heavens. Then it rolled into a dense volume of deep crimson, like the reflection of a great conflagration. Soon after it again cast itself like a transparent veil over the sky, and continued thus changing until the moon, emerging from a thick mass of clouds, drove it back to its hiding place. We are not usually given to "rain imagining," but we thought, as we gazed on this light playing in the heavens, that happy spirits of our sainted patriots were thus celebrating the eve of the natal day of our Great Father.

TWENTY-SECOND FEBRUARY.—This day is now doubly dear to our country; for we celebrate at the same time the anniversary of the birth of the best man, and the most glorious victory on record. Americans can not be too proud of a day which gave them Washington and a Buenos Vista.

FREMONT'S SENTENCE AND RESIGNATION.—The Washington Intelligence contains the decision of the Court Martial in Col. Fremont's case. He was found guilty of all the charges preferred against him, for which he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service. He was, however, released from arrest, and ordered to join his regiment in Mexico. A rumor was prevalent at Washington on the 21st inst., that he had tendered his resignation to the President, and that Mr. Polk refused to accept it.

SMALL NOTES.—There is a prejudice among the people of this state against the issue of our banks of notes under the denomination of five dollars. Some persons even go so far as to advocate the prohibition of the issue of notes under \$10. Now, in a young country like ours, paper currency is not only advantageous, but necessary. The immense increase of our active population requires a proportional increase of a circulating medium. The productions of our minds are not, and cannot be sufficient for the wants of the people. Great quantities of coin are exported yearly to pay for foreign goods, while other countries can exchange their productions for the limited purchases they make of our commodities. Specie is daily removed from circulation by those who hoard it; and much is worked up by jewellers. All our expenses in Mexico must be paid in specie. Thus, there is a continual drain of our hard money, and its place must be filled; and this must necessarily be done by its representative, paper. Prohibit the issue of notes under \$10, and a great part of our circulating medium is destroyed. In the meantime, Pennsylvania will be overrun, as it now is, with the notes from other states, which are thereby deriving a profit that our state should enjoy. There is not sufficient specie in the country for the wants of the people; and if there was no circulation of paper to replace the deficiency, a stagnation of business would be the consequence. Pennsylvania may as well increase the amount of her active capital by allowing the issue of notes under the value of \$5, as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and various other states. It is better to have paper on banks of our own state than to be forced to use that from abroad. The want of authority in our banks to issue small notes is a restraint on the productiveness of their capital, and consequently an injury to the country. If they had the power to issue small notes, those of other states would be driven from circulation here, and we would have the paper of banks of whose soundness we have better means of judging. It is a destructive policy for our legislature to refuse to our institutions this privilege, that is manifestly beneficial to the state. That there is necessity for the issue, is proved by the immense number from other states in circulation here. If the supply of specie were equal to the demand, there would be no notes in circulation. The supply is insufficient, and of course we must have recourse to paper, and five notes of the denomination of \$2 are certainly quite as valuable as one of \$10. We must have notes, and there is no difference in the principle between issue of those of the denominations of one or fifty.

THE TREATY OF PEACE was probably laid before the Senate on Wednesday, and we hope has received immediate action.

**Extract of a Letter from the Editor, dated**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1848.

Washington, during the session of Congress, is never without some incidents of excitement. Rumors and events are constantly occurring which afford not only food for reflection, but themes for gossip and letter writers.—The latter are now a class almost as numerous as the eight hundred clerks that subsist in this capital and "city of magnificent distances." A scene of a most painful and melancholy nature took place in the House of Representatives to-day, at about 1 o'clock. The Hon. John Quincy Adams, who was sitting at his seat in apparent health, was seen to fall suddenly back on his chair. Several members immediately rushed to his assistance. He was carried out of the hall to the Speaker's room prostrate and almost lifeless. One side of his whole body is completely paralyzed, and though life is not wholly extinct, it is doubtful whether he can last until to-morrow. Probably if the venerable statesman could have been permitted to make choice of the day on which his earthly pilgrimage should terminate, he would have selected the 22d of February, the day which, with the 4th of July, on which his illustrious father and the lamented Jefferson died, are most sacred to the memory of American freemen. The event, though not wholly unexpected, has cast a considerable gloom over the city. The House and Senate immediately adjourned. I had just fairly got myself seated in the ladies' gallery of the Senate chamber, which was crowded to excess, and while listening to the debate on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, Mr. Burton rose and made the painful announcement, and stated that Mr. Adams was probably then breathing his last, in the capitol of the Union. His wife and most of his family are with him. Mrs. A. is now occupying one of the committee rooms below, while her dying husband, surrounded by his friends, is in the speaker's room above. While in the room to-day with him, she swooned away, and had to be removed below. It is said that Mr. Adams always desired that he might finish his earthly career in Congress, and it is now more than probably that he will expire in the walls of the capitol itself, as he cannot be removed. This evening at 6 o'clock, he was still the same, though a little warmer.

There are rumors afloat, and generally believed, that a treaty of peace is now in this city, and that it will be accepted. This is, of course, only rumor, but it is general, and is believed by Senators and members of Congress, who have some means of acquiring correct information. I saw Mr. Clay in the Senate Chamber to-day, having returned from Philadelphia. He is all smiles, and looks quite as well as usual as when I first saw him, about 8 or 9 years since. His prospects for a nomination are favorable, but many of his warm friends think he is not so valuable as some others. The time is not far distant when a selection must be made, and it is difficult to say who will be the whig or the democratic candidate.

MR. ADAMS.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday, says:—"The Southern line ceased operating about 7 o'clock last evening, preventing the receipt of our other despatches. Just before the connection was interrupted, an announcement was received of Mr. Adams' death."

**[Correspondence of the Public Ledger]**

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1848.  
The Utica Convention of the State of York had adjourned without making a nomination, and the administration feel a little than they did twenty-four hours ago. So its friends waited till 2 o'clock last night to learn the news, and were at last gratified. Barnburners, they argue, have killed them—and are forever out of the pale of salvation. Should their delegates to the Baltimore Convention be refused admittance, (as they undoubtedly will) then they will be marked sheep, or either have to go over to the Whigs, or fall into line and renounce forever all a separate organization.

On this subject the moderate Barnburners in Washington themselves agree, and great pleasure, as a matter of history, a sake of recording their sentiments 'before second thought' on this subject,—imbueth the readers of the Ledger with reasoning on the subject from the one of their most influential members.

"The Utica Convention had in their I game which, if played with a particle of common sense, would not only have placed Barnburners in the right position with mockery of the Union, but which would certainly have given them the power of the nomination of President to the B. Convention, without sacrificing, or being obliged to take back a single principle allowed in the Wilmot proviso. They I ply to say that although they still adhere doctrines of the proviso, they deemed it tent with that spirit of compromise in w government was formed to make that use in the Presidential question, and name a man who, like Mr. Woodbury, I tely committed on the slave question, I could, (and as it was understood words, I chided, 'point to his past public career as guarantee he would give of his future co."

Had this been done, and Mr. Wood nominated at Utica, it would have enlisted the friends of Mr. Woodbury in favor of the nomination of the Barnburners' delegates into timore Convention, if the Utica delegates ruled out, to adopt the Barnburner card the only means of securing the compact the two factions in New York, which a suitable man will admit, is absolutely to the success of any candidate."

It is my opinion and many here agree that the Baltimore Convention would assume the responsibility of hazardousness of the Democratic party at the n denial contest, by rejecting the Utica without, at the same time, conciliating the adoption of their candidate, if they sense enough to present a candidate adopted. The same prominent men alluded to, observed this:

"I should not have cared a fig if the of the Utica Convention had been rejected the same time, the candidate names were adopted by the Baltimore Convention (as he probably would have been if they are rejected. In that event the I must have been justly regarded as a nomination, and the Hunkers being oppose the nomination of Mr. Wood principle avowed by them, would compelled to fall into line, and to be in the ranks of the Barnburners, who bitter pill, they would have had to eyes, open their mouths, and down since by refusing they would at one thrown into the Whig ranks where, I they would have found rather an unpleasant to remain long."

Now, I know that the most that Hunkers here could not, and would not, such a nomination, and I am well they were fearful it would be made made, it would have placed the B. a leading position before the whole themselves only in that of 'water defence.' A few only who wish for a sired the Barnburners to make a no to nominate an obnoxious individual case, their delegates are sure to be the Baltimore Convention, because date, except Woodbury, Dallas, an openly and in writing committed ag visio Mr. Dallas' doctrine is successifying the South and the North leaves the matter of the Wilmot Pro quo till it can be decided histori does the sentiment expressed in A toast.

As the case now stands, the gre is that the "Barnburners" will be spurious by the assembled Democratic of the Union, and that they submit quietly to the imputation, o selves exactly where the Hunkers should be placed, in a position of o to the Democracy of the Union.

Taylor State Convent

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 9 o'clock

This convention met to-day, and was opened by the election of Hon. JAMES TAYLOR as President, and Messrs. PEARCE and twelve others as Vice-Presidents. There was a large attendance of delegates of the State.

An electoral ticket was formed every district in the State except will be filled to-morrow. The S tators are Messrs. Bucher and Shale you a complete list to-morrow.

A third session of the Convent held. CAPT PATYBROS, Hon. J. others have addressed the Convent DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq. speaking.

The Taylor lever is spreading. Old Keynotes \$5,000 against any didates that may be in the field.