CARLISLE, PA

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1847.

The following was the patriotic language of HENRY CLAY in the brief but eloquent speech made during his recent visit to Philadelphia:

"There is," said he, "gentlemen, one thing before we part, which I wish you to remember. This glorious and beautiful land as our common country—in Peace or in War—in weat or in woe—under bad administration or good oe-under bad administration or good ment, REMEMBER TO STAND BY

## TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE...

As the long winter evenings are approach ing, when every one will have plenty of time to read, those who take no newspaper Each member also receives a full annual reshould immediately provide themselves and their families with that indespensable article, Every family should have a newspaper, and at the present cheap rates at which newspato take several. A confemporary observes. "take a newspaper, and you do more to se cure the morals of your children and prepare them for future usefulness, with two or three dollars, than by five times that amount bestowed in any other way. It is a duty which every father owes to his family and country to take a newspaper. It cultivates a taste for reading, and spreads before the minds of - the rising goneration a chart of the passing events of the age, which they will consult, and will, by so doing, add daily or weekly to their stock of knowledge. No person who reads a newspaper regularly and carefully, goes into the world without a knowl edge of its doings that secures for him intel ligence and respect. We say to every man and every man should say to his neighbor 'take a newspaper."

We are about making further improve ments in the "HERALD," which we hope will give it increased interest and value to our readers. It is now afforded-to those who pay in advance-at terms more-reasonable than any other paper in the County We therefore hope that many of our friends, not now subscribers, but who have at heart the prosperity of the good Whig cause, will authorize us to send the HERALD to them.

Hon. J. M. Berrien, having been chosen in a Whig caucus, has probably been elected U.S. Senator from Georgia.

Gen. Scott's despatches have at length been received at Washington, and are in the course of publication in the Union. They are long but we may possibly find room for

One of the companies of Pennsylvania Volunteers, we learn, voted on election day at Perote, in Mexico. Gov. Shunk received 66 votes, and Gen. Irvin 20 "Mexi-oan Whig" votes. Longstreth and Patton

The "Harrisburg Intelligencer." edited by McCurdy & Coulter, will be published daily during the Legislative session, at \$2, and weekly at \$1 a year. The intelligencer is ably conducted, and deserves the patron age of Whigs.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Troga Eagle is out in dayor of James Buchanan for the Presi-Martin Van Buren. A writer in the Georgetown (Kv.) Herald, warmly urges the claims The West Chester Republican raises the banner of James K. Polk, and warmly urges his nomination for a second term. Our Locofoco neighbors have their difficulties .--Mr. Van Buren has written a letter declining to be a candidate upon personal considerations; but manifests a willingness to sacrifice private wishes to the demands of the public.

LOCOFOCO GOVERNORS AND WHIG LEGISLA TURES.—Three States have, at recent clections, chosen Locoloco Governors, and a majority of Whigs to each branch of their Legislatures, viz : New Jersey, Maryland and Georgia. The Executives of these States being restricted by Whig Senators, cannot be exercise much power or influence. Indiana and Florida have also Locofoco Governors and Whig Legislatures. Virginia and Pennsylvania have Locoloce Governors, while the former State has a Locoloco Senate and a Whig House of Delegates-Pennsylvania, a Whir Senate and Locofoco House of Representatives.

The Whize of Connecticut have appointed Charles W. Rockwell, Truma: Smith John-H. Brockway, James F. Babcock, John F. Traml u I and Nelson L. White, delegates to the Whig National Convention. They are all in favor of HENRY CLAY as the Whig candidate for President.

The locofoco press are every where Gen. Taylor is a Whig. The Floridian says, which should call down upon it the deep inthis reminds us of the fellow who arose in the morning after a terrible rainstorm and dooking out, remarked that there was considerable dampness on the ground !

OF The Girard College for Orphans, it completed, and possession has formally been given to the Board of Directors. The College it is amounced will be opened on the let o January for the recention of pupils, The

"American Art Union."

York, in 1840, for the promotion of Age and the encouragement of rative tatiste; By the net of incorporation every subscriber of \$5 becomes a member. of the Association for the year, and entitled to all its privileges. The money thus obtained is applied, under the management of Board of Directors chosen annually, first, to the production of a large and costly Original Engraving from an American painting, of which Engraving every member receives a copy; and second to the purchase of Painting sand Sculpture by native and resident Artists, which are publicly exhibited at the Philadelphia by the telegraph. Gallery of the Art Union till the annual meetevery member is certain of securing a full

Last year, the income of the Art Union was \$22,295, and 146 paintings, richly fram- to a close-how the country should protect ed, varying in price from \$45 to \$600, were litself from the recklessness of a blindly arreners are published most families can afford distributed by lot among the members; and bilious and weak minded President—and the each member of that year also received a will of the nation be made known in its most copy of a large line Engraving, representing impressive form. All seemed to feel that it the "Parting or Sir Walter Raleigh with his Wife." A copy of this splendid Engraving the Union from one end to the other-and it can be seen on application to the Editor of was in that spirit they awaited the advent of this paper.

We learn from the catalogue of 1847, that 451 Paintings-have been already purchased for distribution this year, and that this num ing. Two hundred and fifty-Bronze-Meduls, his eyes as bright as ever. commemorative of the late Washington ALLSTON, will also be distributed among the members. This year, also, each member feet order and silence would be observed, as will be entitled to two large Engravings,— it was probably the last time the illustrious "The Jolly Flatboatmen." and "A Sybil."-From the design before us we take at that dress a popular assembly. He had resolv-"The Jolly Flatboatmen" will be a capital nicture, and alone worth the amount required for membership.

of the "American Art Union." We feel quest, or purchase, of an immense extent of assured that it requires no comment of ours to commend it to the lavor of our readers,—of people of different races and colors, and Being duly authorized to receive and forward the names of subscribers, we shall be free crizens of this republic, permitted no glad to furnish further information to thos who desire to become members.

WHERE IS MAJOR HUNTER ?-This ques tion has been frequently asked of late. A be right than be President, correspondent of one of the New Orleans pa- . Gen. Combs concluded his remarks by most satisfactory information of the whereabouts of the Major, and shows also his cook ness on the battle-field :

The following incident occurred on the 13th of September, previous to the storming of the castle of Chapultepee, and I think it exhibited as much courtesy as any thing I have ever heard. Major Hunter, of the 11th Infantry, at the head of his regiment, was marching up to take his position in line, preparatory to the storming of the castle. Ma paratory to the storming of the castle. Ma or Sumner, with the 2d Dragoons, came round in a run from the opposite side of the hill, expecting to have to charge a field bar tery or the retreating forces of the enemy.-The head of the two regiments met at The nead of the two regiments met at a point where both were compelled to halt for a moment. Major Hante-rode up to Major Summer, extending his hand, saluting him Summer, extending his hand, saluting him with, "How do you do, Major Summer!" who replied, "Really sir, 1 do not recollect you." "Do not recollect me!" "No sir," replied Major Summer. When Major Hunin davor of James Buchanan for the Presidency. The Wilkesbarra Farmer nominates addle, remarked, "I was one of your Sermantin Van Roren A writer in the George geants at Carlisle, sir." At this Major Sumner recognized his former Sergeant, and extending his hand remarked, "Well, really, of Col. R. M. Johnson to the Presidency, and Levi Woodbury to the Vice Presidency.—

and more particularly at the present time, going into battle with the same rank as my elf, and both of us in command of regiment wish that good fortune may attend you, and that we may meet hereafter, when we will be able more fully to renew our former acquaintance." At this time it became necesary for both commands to move to their difterent positions, and the two Majors separated, wishing each other success, and good

> More Patriotism .- The Boston Courier peaks in the following style of the gallant

"We do believe that Gen. 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 WHAT HE GETS FOR HIS SERVICES. THE PRICE HUMAN BLOOD. So far from knowing this a not his character, we have never heard any thing of him that could in the least de-gree weaken this impression."

We clip the above quotation from the Ledger, and have only to remark upon it for our part, that if the Boston Courser said eny such thing it uttered a foul and atrocious libel unon a man who has shown himself in every period of the war as noble and generous as he is brave. Why the very act which elicited a locoloco vote of censure upon Gen. Taylor, in the last Congress, was his humanity at Monterey! And it is on record, in Gen. Taylor's letter to Gaines, that he questioned the policy of an expedition against the city of Mexico, solely on account of the immense "blood and treasure" it would cost. The beginning to acknowledge that they believe Courier slanders Gon. Taylor to an extent dignation of every patriot. If there is a man now breathing who is in every respect the counterpart of George Washington, that man is unquestionably Gen. Zachany Tax-Lon, and who, like the Father of his County ry, may now be regarded as "first in War

Henry Clay's Great Speech at Lexington. Kv.

miblishers of the Daily News The publishers of the Daily News have complished one of the greatest feat in telegraph and newlpaper enterprise which has yet been attempted. Their paper of Monday last brings us the proceedings of the great meeting of the People held in Lexingion, Ky. on Saturday the 13th inst. with the resolutions reported in full, and a short sketch of the remarks made by Mr. CLAY himself! This was accomplished by horse express from Lexington to Cincinnati in the ort space of five hours, and from thence to

The Reporter of the News states that the ing in December, when they are publicly that the announcement that Mr. CLAY would distributed by lot among the members, each address the people on the subject of the war member having one share for every five diew together on immense concourse-madollars paid by him. By this arrangement ny had come a great distance—the most intense-anxiety-prevailed, and the accustomed equivalent for his subscription, in a large and enthusiasm which Mr. Clay invariably awacostly Engraving, and may also receive a kens in the people, was every where manipainting or other work of art of great value. fested. The Prophet that had forefold the war, was to answer the yearning desire of port of the proceedings of the Association. the nation to know how the war whose advent he had prophesied, should be brought was a deeply important event that would stir the SAGE OF ASHLAND.

Mr. Clay ascended the platform, accomnanied by some of his friends, amid universal and tremendous shouts, and took his seat. ber will be increased before the day of draw- He looked well, and his form was erect, and

GEN. LESLIE COMES called the assemblage to order, and remarked that he hoped perstatesman then before them, would ever aded to do it on this occasion from a high sense of duty to himself and his country.-The momentous question now presented to Such are the purposes and such the plan, the American people of annexation by conoreign territory, inhabited by millions of placing frem on an equal footing with the man who loved his country to Yemaic silent and Henry Clay would be unworthy of his past history if he allowed any selfish considerations to palsy his tongue. He had rather

pers furnishes in the following paragraph the nominating the Hon. Mr. Robinson as chairman, and the nomination, together with those of a considerable number of vice President was confirmed by acclamation. The mee ing being thus fully organized.

Mr. CLAY arose and presented himself the people. His appearance was hailed as before with tremendous shouts, to which fol lowed a deep and general silence, and he then offered and read the following resolu-

tions, which he had prepared: 1st. Resolved, As the opinion of this meet ing, that the primary cause of the present un-happy war existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Tex as to the former; and the im reduce occasion of hostilities between the two Republics, arose out of the order of the President of the United States, for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both vowed in the Constitution. It is Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of dent has the power of making Mexico, and inhabited b its citizens: that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point was improvident and unconstitutional, it being with ence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress, having by subsequent acts recog-nized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national. 2d. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted the President of the United States as Chief Magistrate, and Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own, judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and

interests of the nation to require.

3d. Resolved. That by the Constitution of the United States, Consress being invested with power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise cerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a Navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest complete war making power of the Uaired States, and so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes, and objects of wars when once commenced, or at any time during their progress or existence.

4th. Resolved. As the further opinion of the 4th. Resolved, As the juitner opinion of the meeting, that it is the duly of Congress to declars by some authentic act; for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duly of the President in his official conduct to conform to such a declaration of Congress, and if, after such declaration, the President should decline or require to endeavor by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defiance of its nuthority should continue to prosecute the war for purroses and ovjects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficaof the war; taking care to make ample prorisions for the honor, the eafety, and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or
treluse to conclude a treaty with us, stimulated. first in Pence, and first in the hearts of his ting for the purposes and objects so declared to the "leftow Democrats and fellow traitCountymen."

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Countymen. The "leftow Democrats and fellow traitby Congress; it would be the duty of the Hartimer Countymen.

Government to prosecute the start of the Hartimer Countymen.

The interpolation of the feedings of the decoging of the decoging of the feedings of the distinct the object of the feedings o Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained

cause to apprehend, might in process of time cause to apprehend might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States. That we depreade therefore such a mion as wholy incompatible with the genius of our government and with the character of our free and liberal institutions, and we anxionally tope that each institution may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and terri-

tory, to pursue its own happiness according what it may deem best for itself. 6th. Resolved, That considering the series splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant, comiders during the war with Mexico unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tardish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfitted foe; we have no desire for

the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas. 7th. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavety—or of introducing—slavery—from-the-

whatever, for the purpose of prohigating selavety—or-of-introducing—elavery—from-the-United States into such foreign territory.

Sth. Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or if existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known, who are anxious to avert present and further per ils and dangers with which it may be traught and who are also anxious to produce con-tentment and satisfaction at home, and ele vate the National character abroad, to assemole together in the respective communities and to express their views, feelings and opin

Die together in the respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

Me. Clay then commenced his remarks, by expressing his opposition to the report and publication of his speech furtil it that undergone his own supervision, as the subject upon which he was about to speak, was one upon which he was about to speak, was one upon which he wished not to be minunderstood. He proceeded to compare the gloony state of the weather to the present endition of the country. We were now, he said engaged in a bloody war, that most desolating of terrors, which, when associated with positiones and famine; was placed in the foremost tank.—Many persons had compared the opposed the war of 1812 with Great British. But he denied that such a comparison was just. In 1812 the war was one on our part from the aggressions of England, it was a war whose objects were most emphatically and truly summed up in these few words. Free trade nide sailors' rights:

We sought to detend our sailors from being dragged from our ships, and being compelled to fight against their country—with which in unity we sought to preserve our rights upon the high seas, and not to allow Great British to sweep us off. This was a war of the people. They willed it, and they were in favor of its being carried on He spoke from actual knowledge, when he stated that Mr. Madis; n was personally opposed to the war of 1812. How would the present war contrast with that? For what object was it declarated? It was created by the not of Mr. Polk, ratified, it is rec; by the not of Congress. It was created in consequence of the order of the President acted thus while Congress was in seasion, without consulting that body. When, however, supplies were asked for, our army and its dangerous condition stated, Congress voted, Whigs and all—and in this they did as he would have done—the necessary supplies. But they were wrong upon another polnt, and never, so help him God, would he have done—the necessary supplies. But they were wrong upon another polnt, and ne resent wards bonvequence of a boundary dispute At the very time our at my was ordered to marea to Masternoras to take possession of the disputed territory, Me. Slidell was on this way to the dity of Mexico, to eater into negotiation for the set thement of the dispute. Why not have waited until Me Slidell's mission had been fulfilled?

until Mr Slidell's mission ind been fulfilled?

It had been stated over and over again, that the Whigs werd enemies of the country for speaking against the war. That they had deserted her—Wasthis the case? Have not the Whigs been as prominent in fighting on the bloody fields in Mexico as the Democrate? Have they not spilled their blood as freely? War now exists, but we have made no declarations of the objects of that war. It therefore behooves Congress to declare what are the objects, and upon what terms the war with Mexico will cease. In monarchies, the war-making power is vested in the King. In this country it rests with the people, through them their reptrementatives in Congress. This is distinctly avoid in the Constitution. It is true, the President has the power of making treaties, but they are always formed upon an act or resolutions of dent has the power of making treatics, but they are always formed upon an act or resolutions of Congress. He referred to the resolutions regarding reciprocity, and upon which some ten of a duzen treaties have since been founded. If therefore, on such comparatively unimportant subjects as trade and commerce the President takes his instructions from the people, how much stronger is the argument when applied to the prolongation of war. If they remain silent, will the President, when war is once declared, say what are its objects, and when it shall stop? Then may you call the President by what name you please—he is in effect as powerful as a Ceasar, see Emperor or King. You give to one man a power the Constitution never contemplated.

Mr. Clay continued to dilate at considerable length

or King. You give to one man a power the Constitution never contemplated.

Mr. Chy continued to dilare at considerable length upon this topic, expressing it as bis conviction that Congress should declare at the coming seasion, what are the objects of the wor, and what should be the conditions of peace. If the President then remain opposed to a treaty upon the terms, there was a way by which even he could be reached, and be imade to feel that the people's will governed—he meant by impeachment. Mr. Chy said he was apposed entrefy to annexing Mexican territory—one halt of the millions of acres we had already, we did not want, although, some extending me far as the limits do, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If Congress claimed that they would be paidfied with certain limits, establishing where they conceded the proper boundaries of Taxas, he did not believe the President strong from the face of the war, and would doubles be glad chody it codes, any plan by which peace would be restored. As to say difficulty, which would never, in settling a Boundary Lind, he would be willing to andertake in sixty hours, in secret their co-operation. The truit was, Mr. Polk insigned that when Miniatmoras, fell, the Mexicans would succumb. Such had been the expectations, after a very battle, but now, even when we are in the halts of the Montezomas, we appear to be as far as ever from our offect.

wis cesticate subject.

The speech occupied two and a half hours in its di-livery, and the foreroing is but a sketch of its time important points. The speaker adhered very closely to his resolutions, and they embodied all the great principles which he advocated and discussed. The

the Herkimer Convention, are not idle in their good, work, of defending the Wilmot. Proviso, atc. For they have called a State

Cocol Mothers.

Distressing Circumstance. The liveliest sympathies of our community have been excited within the last two days by the sudden disappearance, under very painful circumstances, of a member o one of the most respected families in our borough, Mr. John Blain, son of Andrew Blair, Esq., left his father's house on Sunday evening last, in a manner which can only be accounted for by the supposition that he was laboring under mental derangement. During the day he exhibited such evidences of this as to cause a vigilant, watch upon his

conduct by the members of the family. In the evening, while the attention of his father was called away for only a few minutes, he left the house and has not since been heard of. Meetings of our citizens were promptly out the called on Monday and Tuesday mornings, called on Monday and Tuesday mornings, at which measures were taken for a thorough search of the surrounding country, but we reget to learn that no traces of him have yet the violation of his rights as the first Magisbeen discovered. His family, as may readily be imagined, are filled with the most painful anxiety by his melancholy disappearance.

Mr. Blair was well known to our commu nity as a young man of estimable character and bright promise for the future. He had just completed a course of legal study, and we are informed passed a most creditable examination previous to being formally admitted to the Bar. His mental derangement may probably be attributed to the excitement caused by this circumstance. That our readers throughout the county, and at a distance, may be able to recognize him if seen in their vicinity, and thus be the means of restoring him to his afflicted family, we subjoin the following description of his person and

Description -- Between 21 and 22 years of nge, about 5 feet 10 inches high, compactly built, regular features, black hair and dark eyes. Had on a very common studying dress—grayish tweed coat, much worn, black salin vest, black cloth pantaloons and glazed cap.

It is earnestly hoped that any person who man obtain information of him, will be prompt to communicate it to his family, who will gratefully and liberally reward their exertions.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.-The Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, for this county, has been in session since Monday of fast week. The cases have not been of any unusual interest.

The several colored persons indicted for participation in the slave riot of June last, were all discharged, the prosecution being abandoned by the Commonwealth. A case which excited considerable interest last week, was the trial of three individuals, indicted on a charge of kidnapping. The oflence, as stated by the prosecutor, a colored man, was an aggravated one, he having been attacked by these individuals on one of the public roads near Mechanicaburg, and the attempt made to rarry him off by force. He, however, succeeded in escaping from them, and secreted himself in a corn-field until midnight, when he retained to Carliele. It was alleged for the defence that there was ne intention of taking him off without proving him to be a fugitive slave. The doubt of a real intention to kidnap seemed to pre-vail with the jury, who after being out from norsday evening to Saturday morning, brought in a verdict acquitting the prisoners of the charge of kidhapping, but guilty of an assault and battery.

The Court is still in session. We may be able to present a full report in our next.

COUNTY OFFICERS - John Mell, Esq. the newly-elected County Commissioner, entered upon the duties of his office, on Monday the 8th inst. The Board of Commissioners has appointed Jefferson Worthington, late Commissioner, to be the appraiser of cantile Taxes for the ensuing year. Joseph Lobach has also been re-appointed Steward of the Poor-House for the ensuing year.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. HUMPHREYS .- The renains of this young officer, whose untimely death was recorded in our last paper, were buried on Wednesday afternoon, with appropriate civic and military honors. The funeral rocession, composed of a company of the Dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Rodgers, the Court and members of the Bar. the Literary Societies and Faculty of the College and a large concourse of citizens, presented an imposing and deeply impressive display. The funeral service was read at the grave by Rev. Mr. Norris, of the Fpiscopal church. It will be a source of consolation to his friends to know that although he died amongst strangers, all classes of our citizens thus united in these last and offices. of respect to his remains.

Ch Liout, WM. H. GRAY, a young and gallant representative of Carliele in "the wars," returned to our borough and his fam. ily on Thursday last. Lieut. Gray left here It or referred to the Spanish character as evidence in their struggles for eight hundred years with the Moors in Spain. He shows of the absurdity of usking indemnity for our losses, of a people who had nothing to give us. As to annexing, he considered it would be little short of madeas to introduce eight or nine millions of people, speaking a different religion amongst us, to assist in governing our Republic. Suppose, said, he, they would not choose to send delegates, can we appoint them? Would that be carrying out our Constitution, which declares that every citizen shall have a voice if governing himself!

Mr. Clay awawed himself strongly opposed to the marked it is an unavoidable evil. He considered the refusal to accept new territory as the best means of averting the difficulties that surrounded this important build elicate subject.

The speech occupied two and a half hours in its dein April last, with Capt. Carr's company, quarter to the 2d inst most of the members of which enlisted in this borough. The company has been on duty at Tampico, and consequently did not participate in the brilliant actions before the city of Mexico. Lieut. Gray is in good been killed but the rest succeeded in the effects of a sickly climate. Lieut Gnay ting rogether to obtain the independence of Tamaulipas. Waddel's company, in the 11th Infantry-a promotion which testifies his merits as a soldier.

Paredes writes a long reply to n note from and counts over 1,300 grains. The store, on Main street, the "Discussion on the the Secretary of War ordering him to prosent the Secretary of the Secretary of the Secretary of War ordering him to prosent the Secretary of the Secretary of the Secretary of War ordering him to prosent the Secretary of War ordering him to prosent the Secretary of War ordering him to prosent the Secretary of the S O. Mr. Loupon has for sale at his Bookwill find all that can be said against this pop-weiely.

Will find all that can be said against this pop-weiely.

Valencia has demanded a court martial,

War Dutellineves.

LATE FROM MEXICO. Action at Huggiantla—Capt. Walker the Tex as Ranger, Killed—Attisco Captinga to American Porces—Reoccupation of Pueblu— Sickness Among the Army

Porces Reoccupation of Puebla throng the Army The steamer New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 7th with dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st of November.

Gen. Patterson was to leave Vera Cruz on ne 1st inst. The whole number of the train and escort is 5000 strong and 220 wagons-Capt. Briscoe's Rangers accompanying the train.

We extract the following items from instant:

Atlisco was taken possession of by 1000 of our forces. The large city was yielded without the least resistance.

The Mexican Government has superceded

efusing obedience to the government, retires

The city was filled with rumors of peace and it was said that a quorum had met at Queretaro, and that a majority decided in avor of an amicable adjustment of difficul-There seems to be but little doubt that a

orce d: Americans have entered and taken possession of Orizaba, and it is altogether probable that the loce did not exceed 400 on. Orizaba contains a population of someth near 16,000 inhabitants, yet they had the good sense to surrender their city, not with-

standing that the lorce was so meagre that demanded it.

W. C Tobey, of the Philadelphia papers has published a paper in the city of Mexico, called the North American. It is a beauti-

Jul sheet, the Delta says. Affairs in the city of Mexico were in a quiet state. From four French gentlemen who left the city of Mexico on the 13th, and Puebla on the 16th of the present month, we have re-ceived intelligence of a very important na-ture concerning the state of affairs in those quarters. Gen. Lane having arrived at Perote, was there joined by Cupt. Walker and his command. Both advanced together on the Puebla road till they reached the town of

At this place Capt Walker by order of of San Francisco and Gaupastla On his arrival at Huamantla a sanguinary engage ment took place in the streets, between the force of Capt. Walker, consisting of 250 nen, and that of the Mexicans, numbering 1.500, the result of which was the total ex pulsion of the enemy from the town, and its occupation by our galiant little army, which ost in the battle only six men; but the gallant Walker, after performing prodigies of valor and feats of the most daring character, tell; in single combat, pierced by the speai of an enraged lather, who, gooded to actual freuzy by the death of his son, whose fall, beneath the arm of Capt. Walker, he had jost witnessed, rushed forward, heedless o i irresistible violenc

blunged his spear into his body, and slew im almost instantly.

The Mexicans lest two hundred men and three pieces of artillery. The latter were thrown into a gully adjoining the town by the victors, who after the achievement of their object, the dispersion of the enemy, for which they were dispatched to Huananda which they were dispatched to Huananda evacuated the place and directed their course towards Pinal, on the Puebla road, which they reached without opposition, and there meeting with Gen. Lane, the combined

Into this city in a state of insurrection. entered in platoons, delivering at every step a constant and well-directed fire of inusketry, which ceased not until the enemy retreated, and order was restored in ever

General Rea, of whom we heard so much lately, fled with 400 guerillas towards At-

lisco A large American train was to have left the city of Mexico on the 13th ult., on its by the Austrian troops, and the Pope will be way to Vera Cruz. The ercort for its pro- left undisturbed in his career of civil and adtection is composed of four or five compa- uninistrative reform. nics of infantry, a battery, and some cavairy, under the command of Col. Harney. The capital is already teeming with hotels

all advertised in the American style. Some very severe shocks of earthquakes had been experienced in the Capital.

The health of the army is far from being good. The climate of the valley of Mexico is not, as it appears, congenial to the const utions of the South.

It is just as enervating and fatal to the Southern, as that of Vera Cruz to the Northern constitution. The effective force of the entire army is reduced ten or fifteen per cent in consequence.

Gen. Persifer S. Smith succeeded Gen

Quitman as Governor of the city of Mexico Capt. Naylor, of the Pennsylvania Volun-teers, is Governor of the palace and keeper of the Archives.
Gens. Shields and Quitman will come down with the train on their way to the Uni

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS. The New Orleans papers of the 7th have been received. There had been no later arrivals from Vera Cruz, but the steamer Fan-ny from Brazos had brought dates from that

secaping. Caravajal and Canales are said to be plo The health of Matamoras is improving, but the deaths among our troops are greater

than at any former period.

The Picayane is filled with the correspondence of Mr. Kendall, the synopsis of which has already been published.

Paredes writes a long teply to a rice from the synopsis.

their not receiving their pay, and had deser-Nothing was heard of the transactions of

the Mexican Congress, or the probabilities of pearle (Gr. Lang remained at Puebla, where everything was quiet.

About 1500 troops, destined for Mexico, had arrived at New Orleans during the week previous to the 7th, and departed for Vera

## THE STATE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK E

The official returns of the popular vote arenot yet all received, but the Tribune estimates the majorities on the State ticker at from the Vera Cruz Genius of Liberty, of the 1st 25,000 to 50,0001 The Senate stands, 24 Whigs to 4 democrats, and four doubtful dis friends to hear from a The House stands 92 Whigs, 32 Democrats, and six doubtful districts to hear from!

MASSACHUSETTS. The glorious Old Bay State maintains her Whig supremacy with unshaken and rocklike firmness. The Boston Allas, in speak ing of the election, says, the enemy tried with all their might to humble this proud Commonwealth before the footstool of James K. Polk, and make her receive the yoke of a "military unstart" and renegade Whig.-Without an effort she repelled the insult, and shook herselt free from the pollution.

Gov. Briggs is reelected over Gen. Caleb Cushing by a majority of 14,000, and by a najority over all others of 2,000 !1 The State Senate is unanimously Whig !-

The House stands 160 Whigs, 54 locos and 3 others!!

MICHIGAN. This State has gone for the locos as usual. They have elected their governor, and both

louses of the Legislature. LOUISIANA In this State the Whigs have elected one of the three members of Congress. So far as heard from the Legislature stands 30

of three! Good. MISSISSIPPI

Whigs to 29 locofocos, which is a Whig gain

The returns so far from this State are high y favorable to the Whigs. The election of Compkins, (Whig,) in the Vicksburg Congressional district, is ascertained, and the e ection of Col. McClung, (Whig;) is also robable.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamships Caledonia and Washington arrived during the past week, with later European advices .-The cloud that has hung over Great Britain for several moths past still becomes darker. and more portentous, and the banks are beginning to totter along with the commercial community. Fifty-five mercantile houses have lailed since the sailing of the last steamer. In the manufacturing districts business wears the gloomiest possible aspect, every week adding to the number of establishments compelled to close business. Deputations from the principal commercial and manufacturing districts have been uppointed to solicit relief from the government and the Bank of England. The reason assigned for bank of England. The reason assigned for these commercial difficulties is the excessive imponations of breadstuffs, &c., into Britain during the late scarcity of provisions and the consequent drain upon the specie of that country. May not the excessive importation of foreign goods into this country un-der the new Tariff, involve the United States n similar difficulties !

A correspondent of the N. York Tribune. writing from Liverpool, predicts much suf-lering and sickness in England owing to the suspension of business. Many pers sen thrown out of employment. There are bout five thousand cases of typhus fever in Liverpool at present-of course, mainly among the poor. The potato rot is doing its vork of destruction to a fearful extent.

The civil war in Switzerland is still imending, and serious disturbances have to ken place in the two Sicilies.

In Spain, Espartero has been suddenly lisplaced from the head of the new Ministry.

Narvaez is installed in his stead. French affuence has again been successful in that oun.ry.

The prospects for Ireland during the appreaching winter are gloomy enough. Fam ine in an agravated form, has already re-appeared, and the Queen's letter has been itsued, commanding general collections to be made in the church establishment.

## Short Items for Hasty Readers.

A young woman, Miss Eliza Moore, is exoiling some attention in New York by imitamenagerie—entering the cages and playing with the beasts, &c.

James O'Bannon, Jr., has resigned his seat as representative from Shelby co. in the Kentucky Legislature, and gone to Mex-

ico a volunteer in one of the new regiments.

Mr. O'Brannon is an ardent Mexican Whig. All the members of the firm of Prime Ward & Co., the great bankers of New York, have been arrested on warrants to compel a liscovery of means said to have been fraud ulently hidden from their creditors.

The girl who recently killed her stepmother near Pittsburg, come time ago; and then burned the body up has been acquitted on the ground of being so weak in intellect as to be considered an idio.

A man named Shaw near Cleveland Ohic, has invented a new style of spectacles. He has been successful in combining three sets of lenses in such as manner, that they can be readily adapted to seven distinct local disidness.

The editor of the Lehigh (Pa.) Reporter crows over an ear of Com which he