

LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.
POSITION OF SANTA ANNA.

Proposed Surrender of the Capital.

Probable recovery of Gen. Shields—Volunteers refusing to re-enlist—Military Orders—Condition of Mexico—The Capital seeking the protection of Gen. Scott—Senior Atocha—Arrival of Gen. Pillow and others.

By extraordinary express the *Ledger* has received an "extra" from the office of the *Picayune*, dated at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Monday last, containing the annexed interesting intelligence from the seat of war.

The position of Mexico is every day becoming more intricate and unfavorable, and the probability is that on arriving in the capital, General Scott will find himself rather in the position of a protector than an enemy of its inhabitants—standing between them and the rapacious hordes of their own countrymen, who are robbing and collecting forced loans from the peaceable and industrious citizens.

Gen. Scott's rapid and onward movements are, however, threatened to be checked by the general desire prevailing among the volunteers, whose periods of enlistment are expiring, to return to their homes, but we rather think that when they come to the point of going forward or turning their backs on the "Halls of the Montezumas," the entering of which will be the crowning glory of the war, that a goodly number will be found ready to rally for the onward march.

The rumors are, however, of a conflicting character, so far as regards the prospect of peace. The government appears to be for "war to the hilt," whilst the people—those who do the fighting—are beginning to yearn for peace, with its accompanying blessings.

The probability of the recovery of the gallant General Shields will be received with great pleasure by his countrymen. His wound was of the most fatal character; the ball passing through his lungs, almost forbidding all hope; but a good constitution bids fair to triumph over what was considered a certain death.

But without further remark, we annex the contents of the *Picayune* extra, which contains matters of general interest from Gen. Scott's section of the army.

The steamship James L. Day arrived at the levee at New Orleans, early on the morning of the 10th instant, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 5th instant. By this vessel we have received, and says the *Picayune*, our regular correspondence and files of Vera Cruz and Jalapa papers. Apart from the intelligence contained in our letters, we learn verbally that an express reached Vera Cruz a moment before the sailing of the James L. Day, with information that a deputation had come down from the city of Mexico, to request Gen. Scott to take the capital under his protection. This news is almost incredible; but when it is remembered that the system of guerrilla warfare has been adopted by Mexico, and that the banditti who engage in this service are as dangerous to their own countrymen as to the enemy, the report gains some probability.

The impression was gaining ground in the army that there would be no more fighting. It was not expected that there would be any opposition this side of or at Puebla; and it was even doubted if the Mexicans would defend their capital. Expectations of this nature have proved deceitful so often that we indulge them with much misgivings.

The Mexican papers continue their declamatory strictures upon the mission of Atocha. It would appear that the sending of this miserable fellow on any important mission to Mexico has given greater umbrage than all else that has been done by the United States. They regard him in the light of an official pimp, a treasonable pander, a perfidious mercenary, and indeed the concentration of baseness. They think that he was sent there by the American cabinet in mockery and scorn.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna is somewhat problematical. The last authentic intelligence located him at Orizaba, with a miscellaneous command of 3000. Subsequent rumors report him as having gone South, to recruit his ranks in Oajaca. It is certain that he has not shown himself at the capital since his defeat. There is a report that he desires to leave the country, but Mr. Kendall thinks he may make a dash upon detached parties in the rear of the army, or upon wagon trains, with a view to reinstating himself in the good opinion of the nation.

It was the intention of Gen. Scott, upon the arrival of the wagon train that was to start from Vera Cruz, about the 14th inst., to cut off all connexion with the sea-coast, rely upon the country for sustenance and push forward for the city. This general order, dated at Jalapa, 30th April, intimates as much. But Mr. Kendall's letter of the 4th—the very latest news—throws some doubt upon the speedy adoption of this plan, in consequence of the determination of the twelve months' volunteers, in a body, not to re-enlist. This may retard the advance of the army, unless indeed the reported readiness of the city to surrender be confirmed. If the rumor prove true, the guerrilla troops are mere marauders—a band of pirates, and should be treated accordingly.

Gen. Worth was gathering up all the grain he could, and has all the bakeries at work, as if in anticipation of breaking off communication with Vera Cruz.

It will be gratifying to all to learn that Gen. Shields was thought to be in a fair way to recover. We have always regarded him as the best appointment from civil life yet made by the President.

Maj. Gen. Pillow came passenger in the James L. Day. His wound is doing well.

Lieut. Col. Anderson, of the first Tennessee regiment, came over in the Day also. He has seen much service, both under General Taylor and Gen. Scott, at Monterey and Cerro Gordo, and now returns on account of ill-health.

Additional Items.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th, contain the following additional items of news from Gen. Scott and Mexico:

A correspondent of the *Delta*, writing from Jalapa, says that the Swedish Consul, who had just arrived from Mexico, reports that preparations were being made to remove the seat of Government to Oajaca, in case our army marches to the city. The case of the removal of our own government, from place to place, during the war with England, is cited by the leading men in favor of this step. He also states that he visited Santa Anna at Orizaba, and obtained from him a passport to come down. He had but a thousand men with him, badly equipped, and he looked haggard and very much dejected. His day has passed. Both soldiers and officers have lost all confidence in him, and I have no doubt that were he to come to Vera Cruz, during the present state of feeling of the Mexican population, he would be murdered.

Another correspondent, under date of Vera Cruz, May 5th, writes as follows:

The British Consul at this place has just received a communication from the British Minister, Mr. Bankhead, saying that the Mexican Government has solicited the friendly mediation of his government to settle the difficulties between Mexico and the United States. I learned this morning that such a letter had been received from Mr. Bankhead, and at once called on the English Consul, who tells me that such is a fact. You may, therefore, rely on the accuracy of this statement.

Santa Anna is about 40 miles from here with 2,000 men, threatening to march in and sack Vera Cruz. This information comes from a Spanish merchant of this place, who came in yesterday from Mexico. He states that he saw Santa Anna, who advised him to take his things out of the city, as he should destroy everything in it. This of course, we consider mere Mexican bravado, as it is not likely he would make his plans public, did he intend executing them. We are, nevertheless, practicing our men (infantry) at the artillery, so as not to be taken by surprise.

We learn by letter from the city of Mexico, that they have stopped throwing up entrenchments around the city, and do not intend standing a siege or bombardment. For the first time since I have been in Mexico, I begin to think that the war is about drawing to a close.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the celebrated courier for the English merchants, Rafael Beraza, has arrived from Mexico with letters for the British packet at Vera Cruz. He says but little, yet it has leaked out that they are organizing guerrillas rapidly in both Mexico and Puebla. All the robbers in the latter city, and their name is legion, have received regular licenses to rob and murder on the road. The beauty of the system has already manifested itself, for it is said, they have already commenced plundering their own people on the roads.

Latest and Important from Vera Cruz.

General Scott has determined to push on to the City of Mexico, without waiting for reinforcements or supplies. He has adopted the policy of Cortez, who, two hundred years ago, on the very shore now occupied by our troops, collected together his ships, and in the presence of his little army, burnt the whole fleet, by which alone they could ever hope to return, across the raging sea they had just travelled.

So Gen. Scott, with his small brave army, drops his base of operations at Jalapa, and without a reserve or line of communications, pushes on towards the city, of which he has, ere this, become a second conqueror. He left Jalapa with but eight thousand men. Of those three thousand are volunteers, whose term will expire about the time he reaches the capital. Puebla has already sent in a deputation to surrender that noble city. If a warlike population of eighty thousand, such as that of the ancient city of the Teascalas, so promptly yielded to our arms, there is no reason to apprehend that any further resistance will be offered to the progress of our army.

When last heard from, Gen. Worth's outposts were thrown forward on the road to Puebla, eighteen miles from Perote. On last Friday week his whole division, constituting the vanguard of the army, took up the line of march to Puebla, with a strong siege train.

On the Monday following, Patterson would follow, with the volunteer force. Twigg brings up the rear, with his force of regulars. Gen. Scott's force is too small to spare, any details for garrisoning his towns in the rear, and keeping open his communications. His hope is, that the new force to be sent to him will be able to clear his rear, and forward his supplies. For the present, he will have to depend on the enemy for his subsistence. Supplies can easily be obtained in the country, for an adequate compensation. But the people will drive off the cattle, and destroy the crops, rather than yield them up to our troops without compensation.

After the battle of Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna fled to the hacienda of the wealthy Don Garcia, who lives a few miles from Jalapa. Don Garcia, has ever been one of Santa Anna's firmest and most influential friends. He owns nearly the whole property from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, and besides immense herds of cattle, he has also a large cotton factory in successful operation near Jalapa. Santa Anna had a long interview with Don Garcia, before and after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and it is said Don Garcia advised him to leave the country, as it was impossible to resist the Americans.

From Gen. Taylor's Army.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the schooner Sarah, Capt. Eldridge, four days from the Brazos, the *N. O. Delta*, and *Picayune* of the 11th inst. are in receipt of later intelligence from General Taylor's army. We make the following extracts from the correspondence of the *Delta*.

BUENA VISTA, Mexico, April 12.

Eds. Delta: We are doubtful as to whether the rainy season has commenced or not, but for a week or two back it has rained every night.

Yesterday one of our foraging parties reported that they came in sight of a small body of lancera. The Mexicans in the city assure us that we shall have another fight with their troops, but little expectation is entertained of again seeing their lines of swartly faces dark on this fatal field. Our line of pickets only extends to Agua Nueva, some fifteen miles from here. Nothing has been reported by the pickets stationed there, and it may be fairly presumed that no hostile body is near us.

Washington's battery and two companies of U. S. dragoons are far up in the direction of Agua Nueva; the two Indiana regiments and the Kentucky infantry lower down; the two Illinois and the two Ohio regiments—these are two miles from the battle ground; while two companies of Missisippians occupy the pass, the six companies of Arkansas cavalry being stationed above them, on the San Luis road. Three companies are in the city, two immediately in the town, and one in the fort at the edge.

A soldier, who was taken prisoner by General Urrea, escaped from the guard by bringing the alcalde. He reports that he was one of sixty-six prisoners taken by the Mexicans, at different times, on the road between Monterey and Camargo. The prisoners are kindly treated,

and allowed miles to ride on. They were sent forward to San Luis Potosi, escorted by a detachment of lancera.

One Day Later.

The *Delta* has been informed that a despatch was transmitted to Gen. Cadwallader, ordering him to join Gen. Scott, with his present command.

The same paper publishes a letter from Col. Lane, refuting the charges relative to the alleged misconduct of one of the Indian regiments, at the Battle of Buena Vista, confirming the statement heretofore made by Gen. Lane, who commanded the brigade.

There seems to be doubt of the onward movements of General Scott, notwithstanding the intelligence brought by General Pillow.

Lieut. Col. May had been enthusiastically received at the various public places of New Orleans.

Mr. Black, late U. S. Consul at the city of Mexico, states that when he left the capital, so much confusion prevailed that noidea could be formed what would take place. The government, however, had decided to remove to Losos, a hundred leagues distant, when our army reached the vicinity. This was before the battle of Cerro Gordo. Major Gaines, Major Borland, and Capt. Clay were then in close confinement, Gen. La-Vega turning a deaf ear to their complaints.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship *Britannia* arrived at Boston at midnight on Sunday week, twelve and a half days from Liverpool. The following is a summary of her intelligence:—

There had been considerable fluctuations in the grain market, but at the last advices price had an upward tendency. The cotton market has declined, and sales consequently diminished. The potato blight has reappeared in the neighborhood of Belfast.

O'Connell is sinking daily. The accounts which come to hand through the medium of the French papers show that his earthly career is drawing to a close.

The Government education scheme has passed to a third reading in the House of Commons, after a three nights' debate, almost without opposition.

A few days ago, not fewer than two thousand emigrants sailed from Hamburg for New York. In some parts of the country emigration is carried on to almost an alarming extent; whole villages go away an masse, and entire districts become depopulated.

The latest accounts from Ireland represent the mortal career of the Lord Lieutenant as rapidly drawing to a close. The Dublin Evening Post holds out no hope of his recovery.

The Great Britain is still fast on the rocks at Dundrum bay, although the prospect of relieving her is very flattering. It is expected that she will be brought into Liverpool in the course of a month.

The timely relief which the Americans have sent out to the starving Irish, has been the theme of popular eulogy in Ireland, and of warm and generous sympathy in England.

The papers contain the advices by the Overland Mail from India and China; from the former the most important intelligence seems to be the death of Karar Khan, of Dost Mahomed. At Canton it is said the business had lessened by the new year holidays occurring in February, and the failure of two important Chinese firms.

In Portugal, the Junta still keep the Queen's forces at bay. The insurgents are now too powerful and wealthy to be extinguished by force, and means are in progress to buy off their hostility.

The Queen of Spain and her husband show symptoms of enduring each other. They have appeared together in public, and the reconciliation is said to have given rise to great rejoicings.

IRELAND.—The weather has of late undergone a favorable change. Vegetation is making rapid progress. The accounts of the wheat and oat crops are highly encouraging; and even in regard to potatoes very favorable accounts are received. The smaller class of farmers, who have suffered so terribly by the destructive failures of last year, are plucking up courage to try their favorite root once more. The early spring planting of potatoes had been confined to the large farmers and gentry, who could afford to make experiments, but within the last week the small farmers are also venturing. Probably the amount planted will be about the fourth part of the crop of ordinary years.

FRANCE.—The news of Gen. Taylor's victories was received with much satisfaction. Great distress continues to exist. Bread is excessively dear, and it is feared that during the months of May and June, provisions of all kinds will be dearer than they have hitherto been—wheat is very backward, owing to the cold during the last fortnight.

The bill relative to the establishment of regular steamers between Havre and New York, has received the King's assent, and is now the law of the land.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister in England, has been on a visit to Paris. On Sunday, the 14th, he was received by King Louis Philippe.

Mr. Ingersoll, the U. S. Minister to Russia, accompanied by Mr. Colin and Mr. Ingersoll, the attaches of his embassy, were also received by the King at the same time.

ITALY.—A diabolical plot to murder the Pope has been discovered. It was first found out by the French Ambassador, who revealed the names of the conspirators to the Pope. Their intention was to assassinate him while giving audience to one of them, who was appointed to kill him. A Capuchin Priest presented himself for an audience. His Holiness requested his name, which he gave, but before he was admitted the Pope looked over the list of conspirators and found the name of the Capuchin; he immediately summoned his guards, who, on the Capuchin's entrance, seized him, and on searching him, found he had a brace of loaded pistols, and a pointed dagger about his person. The Capuchin was conveyed to prison, and many arrests took place.

General CAMERON expresses the fullest confidence in the re-election of Mr. Shunk, and there are few men in Pennsylvania who are better informed, and whose opinions are entitled to more consideration and respect.—*Harrisburg Argus.*

According to Santa Anna, the national independence of Mexico is now buried in the abyss of the past. That is what he said would happen if the Americans advanced one step beyond Vera Cruz.

Mr. CURRIE has called on the alcalde of Matamoros for \$27,500 as indemnification for the loss of U. S. property in that department by the robbers.

Magnetic Telegraph.

There are already 1,575 miles of Magnetic Telegraph Wires completed and in operation; while there are nearly five thousand miles under contract and in process of construction.—When the latter is completed, we shall have over 6,500 miles of Telegraph Wires, connecting the most distant points, stretching through the length and breadth of our country. When it is remembered that it is now less than two years since the first magnetic telegraph was put in operation, we think our national character for going ahead is fully vindicated. Certainly so far as the telegraph is concerned, we are far ahead of any other nation—it seemed to chime in so with the genius of our people.

In connection with this subject, we may mention that the Sultan of Turkey has recently sent to New Haven for the apparatus of a Telegraph, with instructions how it should be used. He intends, it is presumed, to establish the system in his dominions; and it is to be hoped that civilization and reform will then progress a little more rapidly among his people.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

NEW MOVEMENT.

It is said that a battalion of 500 marines, under command of Maj. Twigg, the commandant of the barracks in Philadelphia, has been ordered to join the army in Mexico. Another and larger battalion will shortly leave, under command of Col. Watson, and the whole force, about 1700 men, will be formed at Vera Cruz into two regiments, the first to be commanded by Col. Watson, and the second by Major Twigg—the whole comprising the brigade of Gen. Henderson.

We have no doubt that these gallant troops will do as good service on the highlands of Mexico, as ever was done by the same class of troops on the decks of our men of war. We are pleased to see the administration is turning every branch of the service to account in the war with Mexico. Both General Taylor and General Scott need reinforcements, and every description of troops will be of service in Mexico. The war has been prosecuted so far, in a manner highly creditable to the administration, which has given the general direction to it, and the gallant officers and men, who have executed the orders of the government. If nothing else is gained by this war, our country will be amply compensated by the elevated rank which it will give us among the nations of the earth.—*Democratic Union.*

THE BURNED DISTRICT.—The Bradford Reporter says: "We perceive the Messrs. Mercury have commenced operations for rebuilding their Stores. We are told also, that several others are making preparations to build at a very early day."

The County Commissioners have determined to push ahead with the public buildings; in anticipation of which, they have already advertised for proposals for a proportion of the materials.

Business bids fair to be active here for the next year or two, and we hope soon to see our town arise from its ashes, exhibiting more beautiful form and features than before the calamity, which so seriously marred its beauty.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS.—We see it stated that it has been ascertained by positive returns from our Custom Houses, that the amount of exports from the United States, between the first of September, 1846, and the tenth of April, 1847, was 1,421,000 barrels of flour, 315,000 barrels of Indian corn meal, 1,491,000 bushels of wheat, and 8,500,000 bushels of Indian corn. These few articles alone would amount, at their shipping prices, to nearly twenty millions of dollars.

Another, but unofficial account, makes the amount more than as large again.

BURGLARY IN HARRISBURG.—The house of THOMAS ELDON, Esq., one of our oldest and most respectable inhabitants, was entered on Saturday night last, and robbed of silver ware and clothing, to the amount of several hundred dollars. A considerable portion of the silver plate had been in the family for sixty years, and of course was more valued by Mr. Eldon and his family, than the same amount of money would have been. We trust that the miscreants who committed this outrage may be brought to justice. Up to the time of our going to press the burglars had not been detected.—*Democratic Union.*

THE GUESTS AT A WEDDING PARTY POTOMAC.—According to a letter received at New Orleans, from Shelby county, Texas, the guests, sixty in number, at a wedding party at Wilkinson House, were poisoned, bridesmaid, groomsmen and all.

Thirty will die; twelve dead at the last accounts, two of whom were sons of the Rev. Mr. Britton. None of the family injured, and old Wilkinson had absconded. It was supposed that the negroes had been employed to poison the coffee, by a disappointed suitor.—*N. Y. Daily Globe.*

A new county, called Sullivan, in honor of Gen. Sullivan of the revolution, was authorized to be erected by the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It is to be created out of the northeastern portion of Lycoming and Tioga, and comprises within its bounds the townships of Fox, Elkland, Forks, Plum-kett's Creek, Shrewsbury, Davidson and Cherry. If the people approve of it by their vote, there will be sixty counties in Pennsylvania.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NORTH CAROLINA.—We perceive by a correspondence published in the Union, that the President and the Hon. John Y. Mason have accepted the invitation to be present at the commencement of the University of North Carolina.

The Washington Union says: "The reinforcements for General Scott's army, which for several weeks have been en route, including those that must reach Vera Cruz by the end of May, will be fully equal to the number of twelve months' men, who are to be discharged in June and July, as they will, of course, remain in the field of service up to the end of the twelve months for which they are engaged."

GEN. KEARNEY, the Union says, is supposed to be on his way home from California, and may be expected some time this summer. He has been authorized to turn over his command to Col. Morgan, which was done on his application of last fall to return home after regulating affairs in California.

CERRO GORDO AND WATERLOO.—The battles of Cerro Gordo and Waterloo were both fought on the Sabbath. Comparing the odds against Scott with those Wellington encountered, Cerro Gordo stands a prouder victory than Waterloo.

"Give them a hospitable grave!" as Senator Corwin said to Santa Anna while fighting Gen. Scott and his men.



THE DEMOCRAT.

MONROSE.
Thursday, May 27, 1847.
Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR.
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A U. S. SENATOR DEAD.—HON. JESSE SPREIGHT, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, died at his residence in Lowndis, on the 1st inst.—He was a native of North Carolina, had resided in Mississippi, about ten years, and raised himself, by his own exertions and strict Democratic principles, to a seat in the U. S. Senate. His term of office did not expire until 1851.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, has been appointed Brigadier General in the place of Gideon J. Pillow, promoted. Mr. Davis is a son-in-law of General Taylor, and was the distinguished leader of the gallant Missisippians in the battle of Buena Vista.

Federal "Lie" "Owned Up."

The "Federal organ" of this place, which has been wonderfully annoyed of late because we have seen fit to expose some of the faults of its "ruin" candidate, and especially his vote for a tax on tea and coffee, was out again last week brim full of indignation, because we had propounded some questions in connection with the subject that compelled it to either acknowledge the allegation true, or deny it in the face of the most incontrovertible truths. The predicament we knew to be an unpleasant one, and we are not surprised that our neighbor became considerably "stirred up" by being thus drawn into a correct answer. But as there was no backing out, after prating for awhile about "infamous falsehoods," "positive testimony," "miserable subterfuges," "prevarication," and the like choice phrases, he at length "owned up" all we desired—what, in fact, he has been laboring for weeks, with a zeal worthy a better cause, to disprove. We say he admits the charge—for he has neither denied or attempted to disprove it. Does he deny that the bill in question taxed tea and coffee? No; he now admits it, although a reference to his files a few weeks back will show that he denied even this acknowledged truth. And does he deny that Gen. Irvin voted for that bill upon its final passage? No, indeed: *this* he has not attempted to refute! Put that and that together, and what does it prove? Clearly that he voted to tax tea and coffee, as we have all along affirmed. These are the facts, drawn from our neighbor, by the greatest effort, it is true, but of none the less consequence for that.

Now how does it get around them? Simply by the "stop-thief" cry of "subterfuge" and "prevarication." But he may dub it "subterfuge" or any other fuge he pleases, if it is any more palatable; his own wriggling and extra-indignation are conclusive evidence that it is exceedingly unsavory and embarrassing at that.

But the most laughable and absurd feature of the whole, is our neighbor's pretensions that Gen. Irvin "did all he could to oppose that tax from beginning to end." This announcement, taken in connection with his statement several weeks since, that he *cast no vote* "directly touching the question of tea and coffee," will certainly be rich to his readers, and we may add, from a discrepancy at once awkward and unenviable. He admits that Gen. Irvin "dodged" the vote upon the only question *directly touching* tea and coffee, and yet boasts of having proved by "members of Congress, who *quoted side by side with him*," that he did all he could to oppose such a tax. Marvellous consistency. Terrible opposition, to record his vote upon every question immediately preceding and following the only one *directly touching* this tax, and yet when that question is about to be tested, to absent himself from his post, or otherwise dodge the responsibility! Such opposition is, to say the least very questionable, and we opine our neighbor will find it a very difficult task to convince even himself, much more the people of Pennsylvania, that dodging the vote upon so important a question comports with a very strong opposition to the measure.

But why need we say more? Has not our neighbor admitted, reluctantly, and with considerable qualification, it is true, all that we have alleged? He has conceded at last that the bill did tax tea and coffee, and moreover, that Gen. Irvin voted for that bill with a hearty approval. Anything further we deem unnecessary. Our case is clear—no appears from our cotemporary's own admissions—and in such a condition we are willing to submit it to the people to decide who is in the right and who in the wrong, who has defended lies, and who the truth. That Gen. Irvin did vote for taxing tea and coffee, therefore, we shall continue to proclaim wherever and whenever we shall quit our object, regardless of our neighbor's extra-indignation, or of "demonstration from any quarter."

RIVER.—The amount of duties received at the New York Custom House during the month of April last, exceeds the amount collected in 1846; by the clever sum of \$795,653.00—a sad commentary upon the Federal rate that was to overwhelm the country, truly!

Butter, in rolls, is selling in New York, at 22 cts., and in Philadelphia, at from 30 to 46 cts.

Middle-aged Menagers.

This gallant young officer who fired the Creole under the very guns of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and afterwards was taken prisoner by the enemy while reconnoitering the Castle, is still a captive, if alive, in Mexico.—For a time he was immersed in the castle of Perote, but when that place was abandoned he was removed, nobody knows where. Since his capture upwards of 10,000 Mexican prisoners have been released, and yet strange to say, all efforts to procure the liberty of this intrepid officer have proved abortive. Such conduct displays but very little national magnanimity or honor. The Secretary of the Navy, who has been very active in procuring his release, threatens the severest retribution if he is not soon given up.

Major Gaines, Borland, and Cassius M. Clay, are still prisoners in Mexico, notwithstanding that arrangements were made for their release by Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista. Such bad faith, to say nothing of the inhumanity of the Mexicans, engenders nothing but the bitterest contempt. A letter from Maj. Gaines, dated the 3d of April, speaks of them as being in close confinement in the castle of Santiago. When prisoners are again captured by our army, may such vandalism be remembered!

What is the reason the *Register* did not last week condescend to notice our questions relative to the "public benefit" of corporations? Is it disposed to back out of its defence of such rotten affairs? Or does it see "breakers ahead" which portend evil to its party if such a question is agitated? We are very sorry that our neighbor did not make the attempt, at least, to enlighten us and the public upon so important as well as complicated a subject. Perhaps, however, he overlooked our questions. If so we will state them again.

1. Will the *Register* inform us of the "public benefit" of an incorporate institution which might not have been equally as well secured by individual or co-partnership enterprise?
2. Individuals and members of a co-partnership are jointly and severally responsible for the payment of all their just debts, but members of a corporate body are not—is this exemption from such liability that "public benefit?"
3. In what way is the *public* benefited by this constant liability to be defrauded?

An answer to these questions, together with an article which appeared in this paper two weeks since, would be thankfully received by an inquiring public no less than ourselves.—We hope it may not escape our neighbor's attention again.

The Country and the Tariff.

Our readers will all remember the terrible hue-and-cry set up by our Federal cotemporary of the *Register* immediately after the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. The country was to be ruined at once, and no mistake. The price of labor, in less than six months, was to be reduced to a standard with the pauper labor of Europe, the farmer's produce was to rot in his barns for want of a home market, manufacturing was to cease, the shafts of coal mines were to be closed, and the fires of the furnaces to go out—in short, every department of business, even government itself, was to languish, and finally be buried beneath the general wreck and "ruin" of that hydra, known in the vocabulary of Federal slang as "the monstrous British Tariff."

But how have these predictions been fulfilled? Is the country "ruined"? Is the price of labor cut down? Do the products of agriculture find no market? Have mining and manufacturing enterprises languished, or the wheels of government begun to lag for want of motive power—REVENUE? The man who would assert this would be regarded as insane. There is, then, not the least analogy between the predictions of the "ruin" party eight months ago, and the condition of the country now. Our neighbor knows and feels this, and hence his sullen but not the less expressive silence upon the subject. He knows that instead of the "ruin" he predicted and bewailed, its very counterpoise—unexampled prosperity—is visible on every hand. Even this his own leading oracles are forced to admit—Judge BARR, once supported by our neighbor for the office of Governor, and now State Treasurer, holds the following language in relation to the unexampled prosperity of the country, in a late circular to the Treasurers of the several counties in this State:

"The present year promises an unusual degree of prosperity. The price of all kinds of grain and agricultural products is good, and they have found an early market. The revenues accruing from our public works will this year greatly exceed those of any previous year. Our prospects are, therefore, full of hope, and are such as to dispel anything like doubt or despondency."

We commend the above to the special attention of our neighbor, who still continues from week to week, to give currency to the same fulfilled predictions, yet without the courage to point to aught that has the least appearance of their reality. We will remember his bravo about a '46 Tariff man, for Governor, and his bullying insinuation that the Democratic party dare not nominate a candidate for that office who was not '42 Tariff to the hilt. We wish to remind our neighbor of it, and invite him again to make that question the issue in this State—or even in this county. But the truth is he dare not, and hence his studied silence.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE.—JOHN W. DANA, Dem., was, on the 16th, elected by the Senate, Governor of Maine for the current political year. The House sent to the Senate the names of John W. Dana and David Bronson, as two of the four highest candidates for Governor, and the vote in that body was for Dana 24, Bronson 4.