

MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Bradbury presented the credentials of Mr. Moor, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late Mr. Fairfield. Mr. Moor was then sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for General Scott's plans for the further prosecution of the war, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Cass opposed its passage, as it was now injudicious to disclose any plans that may be entertained by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Mangum spoke in support of the resolution, indignantly repelling the idea that the plans ought not to be disclosed to the American people, when in fact they were already made known to the Mexicans, by the published orders.

Mr. Allen zealously opposed the resolution, and thought it ought not to be adopted. He moved that it be laid upon the table. On motion of Mr. Mangum this was rejected, and the resolution passed over informally.

Mr. Allen submitted a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to report what measures are necessary to expedite the transmission of the great Southern mail.

On motion, the morning business was laid aside, and the order of the day, the ten regiment bill, was taken up.

Mr. Butler spoke in opposition to the bill, and pointed out what he considered to be its defects. He called the increase proposed unnecessary, and that the executive patronage already so large would be augmented in a dangerous degree by its passage.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker called upon the committees for reports as the first business in order.

Mr. Boyd presented a resolution to close the debate on the President's message, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay it on the table, which was decided in the negative—yeas 92, nays 94.

Mr. Boyd then amended his motion so as to allow the whole of three hours for debate.

Mr. Stephens called for the yeas and nays on a motion made by him to postpone until Monday next, when the vote stood—yeas 99, nays 98, and the postponement was carried.

A large number of resolutions were then offered, among them were the following: One by Mr. Botts, calling upon the President for information in regard to the present condition of the three million fund. One by Mr. McKay, instructing the Post Office Committee to enquire what it cost to release the department from the contract with the Bay line, and what the railroad company would convey the mail between Richmond and Washington for.

One by Mr. Chase, declaring it inexpedient to withdraw the army to a defensive line. Laid on the table.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Stephens' motion to terminate the discussion of the President's message, and it was carried—yeas 96, nays 89.

Mr. Giddings offered a resolution citing the purchase of a negro at a Congressional boarding house in this city, and asking for the appointment of a select committee of five to enquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the seat of Government to a free State.

Mr. Gayle moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, and the motion lost—yeas 84, nays 86. Much confusion prevailed in the Hall, and several members were speaking at the same time, and the speaker was unable to restore order. Mr. Giddings wished to modify his resolution. Mr. Harris moved to lay the subject upon the table, and the vote being taken, the motion prevailed—yeas 84, nays 88.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.

SENATE.—On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, which was the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Foot, of Miss., had the floor, and defended the passage of the bill with earnestness, and contended for its immediate adoption.

After speaking more than three hours without intermission, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced as the first thing in order, the disposition of the matters of business on his table, after which he called on the various committees for reports.

Many bills were reported from the standing committees, and took the usual reference.

Mr. Botts, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for furnishing volunteers with clothing at the same prices as they are furnished by regulations to the regulars.

Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, from the same Committee, reported another bill providing for disabled officers, and another for founding a Military Asylum for soldiers enfeebled and disabled by the chances of war.

Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for a loan of eighteen and a half millions of dollars, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the reference of the President's Message, Joseph R. Ingersoll in the Chair.

Mr. Tuck, of N. H., then addressed the Committee at length in opposition to the war.

Mr. McLane next got the floor, and in alluding to the subject of slavery, raised an issue with the principles involved in Mr. Ashmun's amendment. He warmly defended Mr. Polk's course, and commanded attention from his fluent manner. He was interrupted and corrected by Messrs. Crittfield and Boyd, but Mr. Kaufman came to his assistance.

Mr. Tompkins followed in a powerful speech against Mr. Polk's refusal to communicate information called for, and quoted Mr. Polk's old speeches, during the administration of Mr. Adams, against doing what he now practices.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, followed, and defended the President.

Mr. Barrow then obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

SENATE.—Agreeably to notice, Mr. Atherton asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Finance Committee. It is to amend and modify the Sub-treasury law.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a retired list. Mr. Mangum's resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether General Scott's recent order had emanated from the War Department, was taken up.

Mr. Cass opposed the resolution in a few remarks, and Mr. Mangum advocated its passage, contending that the opposition to such calls was quite unusual. The gentlemen on the other side, seemed very tender-footed about disclosing the President's designs.

Mr. Cass disclaimed being tender-footed, and he would say now that the intention of the President was to conquer Mexico.

Mr. Mangum—"Conquer Mexico."

Mr. Cass—"Yes, to conquer Mexico, but I don't say to keep it all, but to conquer and hold the country until Mexico agrees to peace."

Mr. Crittfield ridiculed the idea of the keeping of government secrets, about which so much had been said of late. There were no secrets about Government affairs worth keeping.

After further debate, the resolution was modified by adding the usual reservation, allowing the President to use his discretion.

The Senate then took up the Ten Regiment bill, and Mr. Foote resumed his remarks. He opposed Mr. Calhoun's proposition, and advocated the conquest of the whole of Mexico.

Mr. Crittfield followed, and made a most eloquent defence of Mr. Clay from the charges made by Mr. Foote, yesterday. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The journal having been read, Mr. Brodhead announced the decease of the member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Hornbeck, and after pronouncing a brief but touching eulogy, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon and was called to order by the Vice President. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

A message was received from the house announcing the death of the Hon. Mr. Hornbeck, a member of that body, and transmitting the proceedings in relation to it. Mr. Cameron responded in an appropriate eulogy upon the deceased, and after the passage of the usual resolutions, the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE.—The journal was read, and prayer pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Jamison made some personal explanations in consequence of having been incorrectly reported.

After sundry unimportant motions, the House took up for consideration a number of private bills from the Senate.

Mr. Rickwell, of Connecticut, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which was agreed to, Mr. Schockel in the Chair.

Private claims were taken up for consideration. The bill providing a pension for the widow of Jacob Brown was considered, and the debate of last Friday was resumed, and occupied a great portion of the session. Mr. Dowlin offered an amendment to the bill making the provisions general, and several members addressed the committee in succession. In the course of the debate, some warm and interesting sparring occurred, between Messrs. Atkinson and Byden, of North Carolina, both of whom spoke many times. The House was convulsed with laughter during a part of the discussion.

Mr. Atkinson favored direct taxation if necessary to support the war, but Mr. Boyden declared he would not vote a dollar more than was necessary to defend the army now in Mexico. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered January 18, 1848

My friends and fellow citizens, I am appearing before you, to renew the solemn obligation of fidelity to the constitution, and my pledges for the faithful execution of the duties, to which the suffrages of the people have again called me I avail myself of your presence, to express to you, and through you to my fellow citizens of the Commonwealth, my gratitude for the favor with which they have regarded my efforts, to discharge the duties of my trust, in good faith. The practical knowledge which I have acquired, of the various and complicated duties of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, increases the distrust, I have always felt, of my ability so to perform them, as to justify the public approval; and constrains me to solicit a continuance of the same kindly indulgence, which has been hitherto extended to me so generously.

In taking the solemn oath, which the Constitution exacts from all who are clothed with the delegated will of the people, it is proper to recall to mind the principles upon which our government is based—that their spirit, and meaning may be apprehended, their value appreciated, and the obligation to guard them, with untiring vigilance, enforced.

In the formation of our government, political power has been resolved into its simplest element. It is the POWER OF THE PEOPLE, by the expression of their will, in free and equal elections to RULE; and this assumes for its basis, the great fundamental truth, that man is capable of self-government.

This great political principle, only partially developed before, was, by our republican fathers, made the ground-work of written constitutions, which defined and limited the powers of government, and prescribed the duties of those to whom its administration was entrusted.

This is the animating principle of our whole system. It shields life and liberty, the acquisition and enjoyment of property and reputation. Assuming the inherent and exclusive right of the people to institute government for their peace, safety and happiness, it secures religious freedom, free and equal elections, the trial by jury, general education, the liberty of the press, and all the essential guards of religious, political, civil and personal right. This democratic power of government, is the security of liberty in all its forms; and no other, fundamental, political power, is recognized in this country.

Its happy influence is traced, in the rewards which follow industry and enterprise among us, with such astonishing rapidity. But as wealth increases, causes that are inherent in human nature, produce inequality in its distribution. The fathers of our government, foresaw this tendency of this, and that it might eventuate in the creation of a permanent aristocracy of wealth. Wisely guarding against it, they not only abolished the laws of primogeniture and entails, and enacted our equal laws of descent and distribution, but they secured to us, their posterity, the equal right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, by making it an essential article of the Constitution.

Still, political society, is and always must be influenced, to a considerable extent, by the differing circumstances of the people. Capital and labor, if regarded separately, have apparently different interests;—and yet these powers, if left to their unrestricted action, under the salutary influence of our system, naturally sustain and cherish each other. Those who represent each, will, in the progress of affairs,

change their positions; laborers will become capitalists, and capitalists laborers; and these quiet, and peaceful, and equalizing revolutions, will be ever in progress; neither power predominating, or injuriously controlling the other; but both contributing, in perfect harmony to the promotion of the general welfare.

It is to this free and natural combination of labor and capital, under the controlling influence of religious and civil liberty, that we must ascribe the unexampled progress of civilization and refinement amongst us, the advance of science and the arts, and the illustrations which surround us on every side, of the power of man to exalt his moral and intellectual nature. Yet it is a fact, not to be concealed, that the interests, so beneficially and justly united by the wise policy of our system, are not always coincident with that equality of rights, which is in fact the best security of both. Capital, with its untiring industry, is ever seeking from the Legislature, the grant of special protection and perpetuity of privilege. This, if admitted, is at once destructive of the balance between these powers, which it should be the aim of government steadily to maintain, and works most injuriously to the citizen, leading to oppression on the one hand, and to dependence on the other. Thus, the beautiful order of the whole system is deranged, and the foundations upon which this noble structure of government has risen, to command the admiration and control the destinies of the world, are undermined. To counteract this injurious tendency of capital, and to confine it within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution, is the high and imperative duty of every citizen, and especially of those to whose official guardianship the public interests are confided.

Impressed with the force of this obligation, and with a fixed purpose to maintain all the principles of our government, I adhere to the opinions I had the honor to announce in my first Inaugural Address; and I avail myself of this occasion to add, that I hold every attempt on the part of those who are entrusted with delegated and limited powers, to create public debt without providing ample means for its payment, within a reasonable period; to make contracts in the form of grants to individuals for binding posterity; to create new powers of government, without the consent of the people; to place any delegated powers, which are dependent upon the popular will, beyond its control; to increase or diminish any executive, legislative or judicial power, as defined by the Constitution, is interdicted by that instrument, or manifestly unwise and impolitic. These opinions are only a response to the public sentiment, in regard to the principles of the government, which sentiment is always in advance of those who affect to distrust, the judgment of the people, and doubt their capacity to rule themselves.

With an earnest desire fully to realize the imposing solemnity of my position, and feeling my dependence upon our Heavenly Father, I humbly invoke His assistance, that His strength may sustain, and His Wisdom direct me in the performance of all the duties of the high office to which I am called; that I may always recognize the responsibility of those to whom the people have delegated any portion of their sovereignty, and use the power conferred upon me, for the single purpose of promoting the public good, preserving inviolate all the cherished principles of liberty, and adding to the stability of the foundations upon which they rest.

F. R. SHUNK.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera epidemic, by making its first strides towards Western Europe, and the next arrivals may bring us information of its prevalence in France and Great Britain. The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of December 10th, writes as follows:

An alarming piece of news is, that the cholera is undoubtedly in London, and has broken out with extreme virulence in Golden Lane, and other densely populated parts of the city. The police keep watch and ward there to interdict communication. The symptoms of the disease are of a very alarming nature, exhibiting itself in plague spots, and other fearful characteristics. This is truly a melancholy state to my communication. I hope the matter is made the worst of but I have my fears.

If the above be true—which we have no reason, though we are little inclined, we confess, to doubt—we must not wonder to find the destroyer in our midst, in the course of the ensuing six months. The probability is that it will reach the United States about the beginning of Summer; but it may be here by March or April. In view of these probabilities, every precaution should be taken both by the public authorities and by individuals, to mitigate its severity. Towns and cities should be kept unusually clean; and individuals should be careful in their diet—for experience has proven that those who go to excess either in food or drink, are most liable to the attacks of the pestilence.

—Sat Post.

A Comet.

A comet is expected to favor us with a visit sometime during this month or February. In 1264 he made a splendid appearance, being of great size and brilliancy, whisking his tail more than half way across the Heavens. In 1556 he also appeared; and as 292 years more have rolled round, he is supposed to be again "about." There have been a few changes in this part of the world since he was here last, but as it is probable he has not as good eyes as Col. Benton, it is not very likely he will take much notice of our great "clearing."

This comet is computed to be on the return from a trip of about twelve thousand millions of miles from the sun, which is more than double the distance of Neptune. He must have seen and heard so many strange and wonderful things in his travels, that it is doubtful whether he would delay so much as a day in this neighborhood, even to read the President's last message, or learn the causes of the war with Mexico.

—Sat Post.

Senator Benton has just wedded his daughter Sarah to a young gentleman named Jacob, of Louisville. The wedding took place last Monday, in Washington. There were several bridesmaids. The ceremony went off with great eclat. The sister of Mr. Jacob was married to a son of Mr. Clay. Thus the children of Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton become sister and brother-in-law. Mr. Clay was at the wedding as was also Mr. Buchanan, but no other member of the Cabinet.—Phila. Spirit of the Times.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—We learn from the Cleveland Times, that the State Marshal, D. A. Robertson, Esq., has arrested a young man named John Wilson, charged with having robbed the mail between Unionville and Painesville, Ohio. The rifled mail pouch, it will be remembered, was found in the Grand river. The accused was driver of the mail stage.

The Speech of Beverly Johnson. We have made the following extract from the speech of Mr. Johnson, a Whig Senator in Congress, from Maryland, delivered on the 10th instant, because it expresses the views of a man who is governed by his convictions of truth rather than the blind notions of the Whig party. He speaks strongly on the justice of the present war.

Now what are the clear and indisputable facts? The United States had received the republic of Texas into the Union without antecedently defining her boundaries, and under a constitution which reiterated what had been as far back as '36, a part of her original constitution as an independent republic—that the Rio Grande, from its source to its mouth was her southwestern boundary. The United States extended all her laws over the State of Texas, as so admitted. They had assumed actual jurisdiction at Corpus Christi. They knew that there were citizens between the Nueces and the Rio Grande who claimed to be citizens of the State of Texas, so admitted. They knew that for nine years the State of Texas had existed as an independent nation.

Who proposed withdrawing Taylor on the 13th of May? Who denied then, that we had good right to repel the Mexicans and to invade, for the purpose of avenging the outrages, any and every part of Mexico? She had refused to negotiate; she had considered annexation as war; she had terminated all diplomatic relations; she had refused to receive our Minister upon a mere quibble of the then President, because he was afraid of his own power, threatened with downfall because it was believed he was willing to negotiate at all. She had mustered an army on the Rio Grande with the declared object of invading all Texas and recovering the whole to her own sovereignty. Her then Government owed its existence to this very determination. She had never maintained any peculiar title to what is now called disputed territory.

What, in this state, where the United States do to? Were they bound to remain still and wait the invasion, or were they not authorized to meet the threatened invasion, even upon the admitted territory of the invader? Who doubts, that with nations as with individuals, the right of self defence gives the right to strike the first blow? To prevent an injury is easier than to repair it.

Sir, where is the writer of the law of nations, who holds a different opinion? There are some propositions so plain, that they admit of no illustration; they furnish their own best illustration, and this is one of them. We had a clear undoubted right to meet Mexico at the very outermost limits of Texas, and repel her there, or if we deemed it advisable, an equally clear and undoubted right to anticipate her by striking the first blow on her own admitted territory. But it is said that the place of conflict was on Mexican territory. If it was, the argument in our behalf would not be in the least weakened. She was there intending to go further. She was there to drive our army back to the Sabine. She was there to reconquer Texas, the whole and every part of Texas, and not to retain a portion only, upon the ground that such portion was not Texas.

But even the fact is not alleged. Whether this portion of the territory was or was not rightfully a part of Texas was, at least, a matter of dispute. Texas claimed it; Texas, over a portion of it, exercised jurisdiction. Citizens residing on it, claimed to be citizens of that government. Mexico had in vain attempted to recover it. The Constitution of Texas included it. The United States had exercised, at her admission, Texas into the Union, sovereignty over part of it—the highest act of sovereignty, the taxing power. She had received Texas into the Union without any other definition of boundary, reserving the right only as between themselves, Texas, and any other power, who might question the justice of the boundary, to settle it by negotiation. Without a breach of honor to Texas, the United States could no more have surrendered, without enquiry and negotiation, to an absolute and armed demand this portion of the territory, than they could have surrendered to such a demand the entire state.

All then that can be said is, that the title of Texas to this part of her territory was open to dispute. Such a dispute is to be settled by two means, by negotiation or by force. If the negotiation was refused, if Mexico claimed the other alternative, force, can she complain if we meet her by force? But suppose her design was not actual force, but to get possession only of the disputed ground. Had not the United States the same right to take possession, and hold whatever they possessed, until the question of title was decided by negotiation? The very question of title might have been affected by the fact of possession. Mexico might have relied upon it as conclusive of the inability of Texas, and the United States as their successors, to prevent it; and as demonstrating that the original sovereignty had not been lost by the revolution. This the United States had a right to guard against; their own honor had their guard against it. If actual possession, by Mexico, could weaken the title of Texas, it was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, not actually possessed by either, who ever contended that it was the duty of one of the parties to suffer the other to take possession, and then try the title. No, sir, no lawyer would give such advice. No statesman would so act. Neither should seek to get the advantage of the other. If I am right in this, and Mexico designed taking possession, then she cannot complain if we also take possession; and especially not, if she knew that notwithstanding such possession, we were willing at any time to negotiate on the question of title.

It is, it has been said, that to march into the disputed territory is an act of hostility. I concede it. But then to threaten to march, to prepare to march—to muster an army to march, and with the avowed purpose of taking forcible possession and holding, is also an act of hostility. This Mexico did first, and we had then the clear right to anticipate her upon every principle of national law, by marching ourselves, and placing ourselves in a position to successfully meet and repel her. Between nations, as between individuals, aggression may be met by aggression—assault may be met by battery. But it is said revolution gives no title unaccompanied by actual and undisturbed possession and jurisdiction. As a general principle the proposition is true. But what is actual and undisturbed possession? Does it mean that the revolutionary government is to have a soldier on each foot of her asserted domain? Does it mean that every inhabitant within her territory is to acknowledge and submit to her sovereignty? or does it not only mean that such government is to have possession, claiming exclusive title to the whole of the asserted

bounds, and possess the power and determination to make that title good by force, against the original sovereignty? I say it means this and nothing more.

See the result of a different doctrine. We declared our independence, in '76; the war continued seven years. Suppose no treaty of peace had been made recognizing our limits, but England had simply retired from the contest in disgust with the struggle, as she might well have done, would not our title at that moment have been as good to every foot of our glorious Thirteen, as to the very battle-fields of Saratoga and Yorktown? And yet, how inconsiderable a part of our own country was ever trodden by the American soldier, or within actual reach of his arm. And yet, how many hearts throughout the contest beat with loyalty to England, and were striking or burning to strike for her standard. No, sir, the proposition is not true as it is sometimes understood. It means only the ability to make the usurpation good by force of arms, when the usurper's title is by force of arms assailed. Subject to this test, who can doubt that Texas had the ability to maintain her title to any part of territory claimed by her between the Nueces and the Rio Grande? Let the facts give the answer. After the declaration of independence, and after she had by force driven the Mexican troops across the latter river, they afterwards returned but twice and were each time driven back; and from the period of the last invasion, in 1843, no Mexican soldier ever crossed the river, and no civil officer of Mexico ever exercised jurisdiction over it. Texas then claimed the territory; Texas drove Mexico from it; Texas had apparently the power, and certainly the will, to drive her from it whenever she invaded it. If these were the facts, and I appeal to the honorable senator from Texas for their truth, what doubt is there, that to that part of her constitutional limits she has a perfect title. Sir, a word or two more, and upon this point I have done. What Senator, what American, would be so content to abandon the territory, make the Nueces the boundary, and fight only for that boundary? For peace, to put an end to the war, to spare the further effusion of blood, some might be found who would by negotiation agree to that limit of Mexico—would surrender all title to the rest of Texas. But who is there who would now propose to fall back to the Nueces, and abandon at once the intermediate territory, the very fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma to Mexico, and fight her only to the banks of the Nueces? I believe, I hope for the honor of a common allegiance, that there is not one. I have said that I trusted for the sake of our heretofore stainless character, that the opinion I have thus fully endeavored to maintain was correct—that the war is on our part a just one.

An Error of 7,000,000 of Dollars! We understand from the Washington Union that Mr. John D. Barclay, the principal Clerk in the office of the Register of the Treasury, has just discovered an error in his account of nearly seven millions of dollars in favor of the Government! He forgot, it is asserted, to carry that sum out, in his calculations, into the proper column! It is ascertained that the loan required by the Government will only be twelve instead of eighteen millions in consequence. The manner in which the error was made in the estimates contained in the report of the Secretary, was by omitting to insert in the estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1848, embodied in the report, four items of receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending, September, 1847, prepared in the office of the Register of the Treasury, to accompany said report. These four items amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$6,915,078. If this omission had not been made, the estimated means for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, would have been increased by that amount, and would consequently reduce the estimated excess of expenditures over the means on the 1st July, 1848, from the sum of \$15,729,114 27, to the sum of \$8,814,036 27, and also the estimated excess of expenditures over the means on the 1st July, 1849, from the sum of \$36,274,055 99, to the sum of \$29,358,977 99.

Arrival of the Cambria. The Steamer Cambria arrived at New York on Wednesday last with advices 14 days later. The money market had improved. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 5 per cent. There had been a slight advance in breadstuffs. The condition of Ireland was by no means improved.

It is said that Austria will interfere in the affairs of Switzerland, for the restoration of the Government of the Sonderbund. There are further rumors of a disagreement between the Pope and Council. The Brokers had reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent. It was expected that the Bank of France would reduce the rate of interest to 4 per cent. Prospects in manufacturing districts not bright, but more encouraging.

Gen. Scott's Recall. The Federalists are making great ado about the recall of Gen. Scott, and endeavoring to get up a sympathy in his behalf upon the slulow pretences that the administration wants to "get him out of the way for the Presidency." In relation to this the Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvaniaian thus speaks: "The motives for Gen. Scott's recall, however, have been erroneously stated. I have the highest authority for asserting that his presence here is deemed indispensable to a proper understanding of the mode in which the war is to be heretofore pursued. This, and none other, is the cause of his recall."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred at Altica, near Buffalo, New York, on Saturday morning. The loss was estimated at thirty thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of only nine thousand.

THE CHESTER COUNTY BANK.—New notes have just been issued by this institution. They are dated January, 1848, and on the back of each are the words "New Issue," printed in large type with red ink. The stolen money has not yet been recovered.

king such a fuss about a cast-away, to whom I condescended to show some favor.

Clara, exclaimed Effie raising her brow from her uncle's shoulder, where she had bent it in anguish and shame during the disgraceful scene—Clara, you have betrayed yourself by this double falsehood. You know that I have refused Mr. Delamere as a lover, but that I honor him as a friend. I considered such a secret sacred, but you have forced me to reveal it. Dudley, my heart acquits you fully, freely, humbly—for oh, how much have I received in thus doubting your honor and your truth.

Their eyes met, as they turned towards each other. How they would have sealed their reconciliation cannot be known, for Mr. Horton threw his arms around them both so closely in his joy, that their hearts beat against each other, while they found a parental pillow on his own. Tears fell from the good man's eyes.

God bless you, my children, cried he, kissing Effie's crimsoned cheek, and make you a blessing on each other. Let not the falsehood and guile of others ever again shake your confidence and love. Let your love be founded on a rock, even the rock of ages; then the winds and waves may beat against it in vain.

During this scene, the guilty, foiled, and consequently wretched Clara, sat unnoticed from the apartment, and in the solitude of her own chamber gave vent to the violence of her long suppressed passion.

Oh, that I had been born ugly! she said, stamping in the impotence of her rage; then running to a mirror and gazing on her convulsed features—I am ugly now; good heavens! how horrible are the effects of passion! Yes, mother, continued she, for Mrs. Dushane, who had heard the loud and angry voices below, without daring to enter, fearing in some way that Clara was involved in the difficulty, softly opened the door of the chamber, and looked anxiously in—yes, mother, come and see your "BEAUTY" now! See your own work, and be proud! If you had called me your beauty, your pet, your darling, till I sickened at your flattery and loathed the author of it—if you had cultivated in me no moral virtue, I should never have been the detested, hated and despised thing I now am!

Four Mrs. Dushane, she had seen the wind and reaped the whirlwind.

Effie, who pined her unhappy sister, would gladly have shared her fortune with her, but this her uncle forbade.

If she should be in want and sorrow, you shall relieve and comfort her, said he in answer to her prayers: If she marries, for your mother's sake, you may furnish her wedding paraphernalia; but I will never make her the guardian of Heaven's bounty—never give her the means of administering to her own evil passions.

The UGLY EFFIE, soon a happy bride, became her mother's pet and darling. The "Beautiful" Clara, still unmarried, continued to embitter her peace, and present a fatal example to the evils of favoritism.

Late From Mexico.

PETERSBURG, JAN. 20.

The Ledger's Overland Express from New Orleans reached here this morning, with papers of the 14th inst.

Several vessels had arrived in the river from Vera Cruz. Among the rest is the steamship Virginia, that left Vera Cruz on the 5th.

The most important intelligence by this arrival are indefinite but current rumors of secret negotiations being in progress that promise peace.

Despatches were received at Vera Cruz on the night of the 31st ult., by the arrival of a courier from Mr. Boyle, the British Charge d'Affaires at the Capital. They were immediately despatched for New Orleans on board H. B. M. brig-of-war Daring. Nothing positive was known concerning the despatches, but the opinion that they had been sent in a vessel of war instead of waiting for the steamer.

Col. Miles, with 1,500 men, left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. for the Capital. Gen. Marshall was at Jalapa on the 29th ult., awaiting the arrival of the train expected under the command of Col. Miles.

It is reported in the Mexican papers, that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for the port of San Bias.

A letter from Queretaro, states that the Government was doing all in its power to get the new members of Congress together: and it was believed it would assemble about the middle of January.

Advices had been received from Mazatlan to the 30th ult. The guerrillas, under Mijares, had made an attack upon Capa, but were completely routed, and Mijares, and many other Mexicans were killed.

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

A number of American prisoners, who had been taken at various times by the Mexicans, had been sent to Col. Childs from Zacatlan, by Izantz, the former Mexican Governor at Puebla, asking an exchange for Col. Favor; but if this was not admissible, that an equal number of Mexicans, should be restored to liberty; and in case neither proposition should be acceptable, asking that the prisoners should be received as restored, voluntarily.

Col. Childs, in reply to this message, announced that he could not comply with either of the propositions, the Mexicans being greatly indebted to our army for the great number of prisoners liberated in the progress of the war. He returned his sincere thanks to the Governor, Izantz, for his kindness to the prisoners thus voluntarily restored, and would take pleasure in returning his kindness towards the Mexicans who might fall into his hands.

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

NEW PRACTICE.—The Utica Gazette says that Prof. Finny, of Oberlin, has just recovered from a severe attack of the typhus fever, without the use of medicine of any kind. For fourteen days he took nothing but a small quantity of cold water. If homoeopathy benefits in proportion as the disease decreases, this treatment of Prof. F. is probably a specimen of it pushed to extreme limits. This case will be a home for hydropathists to pick upon. It belongs to one or the other. No wonder the fever was diagnosed, after fourteen days of starvation.