Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Arrival of the Great Western

Arrival of the Great Western—Another rise in Cotton—Grain and flour nearly stationary—Revolution in Portugal and Switzerland—Disastrous floods in France—Probable change in the French Ministry—Measures of Relief for the Irish poor—Money market tight.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Matthews, from Liverpool the 31st ult., arrived here last evening. The steamer Hibernia, with news of the capture of Monterey, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ulto. Comments on the taking of Monterey appear in all the British journals. Some exult over the defence made by the Mexicans, but all unite in applauding the valor of the American forces, and in complimenting 'Rough and Ready,' speaking of him as the legitimate successor of "Old Hickory." Cotton has gone up another farthing per pound, and grain and flour are slowly advancing.

It is stated that Mr. Mackintosh, the contractor and army accoutrement maker, has undertaken to float and bring off the Great Britain from her position in Dundrum Bay, where she still lies. The Great Britain at the time she got aground, was only insured to the extent of £18,000. Under these circumstances, some of the proprietors conceive that they may hold the chairman or directors responsible for their loss.

There has been an advance on the price of bread, of one half penny on the quarter loaf.

At the late meeting of the Repeal Association at Dublin, Mr. John O'Connel alluded in his speach to the distress occasioned by the tempest, having kept the vessels with food away from the shores of Ireland. The famishing condition of the people is fearful. The latest accounts of the potatoes are more gloomy. Only one fourth of a crop will be secured. The government is making arrangements to supply the Irish poor with seed rye and barley as a temporary substitute for the next year's crop of potatoes.

The dowager countess of Liverpool, died suddenly from disease of the heart. The entries of American produce is greater than was expected, in one day in London, 75,000 bushels of wheat was entered, with flour and provisions proportionate.

Mexican stock has fallen rapidly, and is quoted as low as 21 1-2.

The Queen of Spain on the 17th of October issued a general amnesty.

By treaty the Island of Chusan is no longer a port of entry for British subjects. This was to take effect on the 22d October at the evacuation of the English regiment.

An appeal has been made from the Irish Relief Association to the benevolent of England, who seemed well disposed to act in concert.

Mr. Jay, the dissenting preacher of Bath, has married at the age of 77, a lady with £30,000.

The British Government are bringing all their vast resources to the aid of Irish poor; and the drain on the English purse is seen in a tight money market and export of gold and silver to America. British Consols have fallen to 94 1-4, the lowest point of depression since the wars of Napoleon.

Revolutions in Switzerland seems to be the order of the day. Basle has followed the example of Geneva, and the Radicals monopolize the Town Council. The Catholic authorities have retired, but whether by compulsion or in disgust, is, as yet, doubtful. Portugal is threatened with another ministerial crisis; rebellion is actually abroad, and Lisbon irself is threatened. The result remains to be seen.

Her Majesty would hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle 31st Oct., when a proclamation would be agreed upon, preroguing Parliament from Wednesday next, the 4th of November, to some future day then to be decided upon.

In France the wheat crop is in amount one fifth of that of ordinary years; but the excellent quality of the grain reduced the deficit to one-tenth. France consumes 60,000,000 hectolitres of wheat annually; she consequently only requires 6,000,000 hectolitres to supply the deficiency, or a month's consumption. "Bankruptcies," says the *Reforme*, "are of daily occurrance in Paris. Petty merchants continue to shut up their shops; the pawnbrokers' offices are besieged with applicants; the saving banks will soon be empty; the hospitals are crowded; 115,000 indigent depend upon the public charity in Paris; the prisons are full, and the winter will throw about 100,000 workmen out of employment. Our prospects are indeed very sad."

The French government have granted 5,000,000 francs, to repair damage done by recent inundations, and to relieve the oppressed. The preparations for the *fetes* in Paris and Versailas, in honor of the Duke de Montpensier, have been countermanded by order of his Majesty, because of the sufferings of a large portion of France from inundations. The Duke d'Aumale arrived in Paris on Monday. The Palace of the Elysee Bourbon had been fitted out for the reception of the Bey of Tunis.

France, in the south, has been visited with an awful calamity. Part of its population have been swept unto death, and the property of whole districts have been carried to the ocean. So awful a calamity has suspended the proposed festivities on the arrival of the Duc de Montpensier and his royal bride. After witnessing the destruction of the usual number of bulls and horses at Madrid, they had left for Paris, where they were hourly expected. The Spanish match, however, has, at Paris, yielded in interest to another subject—a change of ministry. M. Guizot has taken upon himself the merit or blame of the marriage of the King's youngest son to the Queen of Spain's sister, and it is suggested that the state may appoint a new minister for the purpose of conciliating England and the continental powers.

Spain.—On the return of the court to Madrid, the usual bull-fights took place, and the usual number of bulls and horses were killed. Ten bulls were slaughtered before her Majesty and the count; on more than one occasion incidents occurred, such as the disemboweling of unfortunate horses, which would have tried the sensibilities of a Leadenhall butcher. The French embassador's ball, on the 19th, went off very brilliantly. The Queen and the Infanta, who were present, treated the daughters of Christina and Munoz with such marked attention as to attract general notice. Mr. Bulwer was not present, but the next day he attended a court ball. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier left on the 22d for France.

Portugal.—The last accounts from Portugal are important. The Marquis de Loule, who married the Infanta Donna Anna, has placed himself at the head of the junta at Carmora, from whence four battalions are to march in conjunction with the forces in the province of Aveiro, in a movement on the capital. Coimbra and Braga have followed the example of Oporto, in declaring Don Pedro V., and excluding the present queen from the throne. The governmet at Lisbon have recalled the officers and soldiers dismissed in 1842 into actual service, promising to reward those who comply, while those who refuse are to be treated as deserters.

Rome.—Some brigands, encouraged, it is said, by the enemies of the Pope, attacked, in a remote part of the kingdom, some people who were merry making. A fearful affray ensued, and several lives were lost. It is reported that a cardinal and several priests have been sent to prison, in Rome, and great secrecy observed as to the charge against them.

News of the Week.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Late from Mexico.

Through the same channel by which we received the intelligence from the Gulf squadron (says the N. O. Picayune, Nov. 5.) we also received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 22d October. The intelligence is interesting and important. In the first place we may say in general terms that in no paper which we have opened do we find any token of submission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance. Their losses are enumerated in detail, to found thereupon more urgent appeals to the patriotism of their citizens to give up every thing for the support of the war. The spirit all is, "War to the knife." But this shows the surface of the affairs only. We shall have occasion to note incidents, which lead us to suspect the country is not so united as the crisis of affairs would seem to demand.

The news of Santa Anna's arrival at San Luis Potosi, which we gave the other day, was at least premature. He did not reach there till the 8th of October.

Liberating Army of the Republic,
Head Quarters, San Luis, Oct. 10 '46.

Most Excellent Sir—On the evening of the 7th inst., I arrived at this capital, acompanied by my staff, and established therein the Headquarters of the Army of operation, destined to repel the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the United States of the North. I have the pleasure of saying to your Excellency that my entrance into this State was made amidst the congratulations of a unanimous people who have not ceased to bestow upon me profuse marks of consideration, and the same remarks will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.—Oblige me by communicating these facts to his Excellency, the General charged with the supreme executive power, and accept assurances of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

To the Secretary of war.

One of the first acts of the wiley generalisimo was to supply himself with funds. This he did very effectually by seizing upon a conducta of specie, thereby getting hold of two millions of dollars. His pretex was that it was unsafe to forward this large amount of money in the present state of affairs. He gave receipts for the money and his individual bonds for its restoration. It must be confessed that this mode of supplying his coffers is infinitely more expeditious than advertising for a loan, and more acceptable to the people at large than a forced loan from the clergy. This great financial stroke, we trust, will be satisfactory to English merchants, and be accepted as an earnest of the security of the money they loaned Mexico on the mortgage of the Californias. While Santa Anna was on his way to San Luis, he wrote back from Queretaro, on the 3d of October, as follows:

"The disaster which we encountered at Monterey is not so great as I at first thought. Our troops have left for Saltillo and have already occupied the principle points of the Sierra. So far from the troops having become demoralized, I am assured that great enthusiasm prevails among them. Their success has cost the enemy, according to incontestible evidence, more than fifteen hundred men. Our artillery was well managed, and it is said the enemy believe it was served by French officers. * * * * * * I am now about to unfold all my character, with the energy which is habitual to me, and the Americans will very soon succomb, or I shall cease to exist."

Upon copying this effusion of Santa Anna the *Dario* breaks forth: "May Heaven crown with the most brilliant results the patriotism of this most illustrious child of his country, whom we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory."

We now for the first time learn what fruits the Mexicans derived from the seizure of our mails near Marin, intended for General Taylor at Monterey. Among the multitude of papers forwarded by Ampudia to Santa Anna and the government, we find a letter from our Secretary of War, Marcy, to General Taylor, revealing the designs upon Tampico and San Luis Potosi. The letter is dated Washington, Sept. 2d, and though our account of the contents of the letter will be an old story at Washington, we may say here that the design of the Secretary's letter is to obtain General Taylor's opinion, rather than to dictate a line of proceedings for him. He told what the government has thought of doing and is asked what he thinks about it. The Government refers to him for information on various points—as to the difficulties of his own advance—whether he deems it advisable to continue his march upon San Luis Potosi, and various kinds of topics. The letter pursues its inquires in the most respectful terms, deferring it to the better judgement of General Taylor; but it of course discloses our plans, the number of troops intended to be used against Tampico, and some other general particulars. The letter of General Ampudia covering Mr. Marcy's dispatch, contains a single paragraph, if, in our haste, we rightly comprehend it. It is to the following effect: "Every moment which passes, confirms my idea of the immense advantages we have obtained from fighting four consecutive days at Monterey, since now the enemy entertain great respect for the Mexican soldier, and American blood flowed with such profusion *that from the Generals of the enemy came the suggestion of an armistice of eight weeks*, which disarms, as it were, a great part of his troops."

Since writing the above, we have seen other positive assertions made on the authority of Ampudia, that the idea of the armistice was suggested by American officers, and the Mexicans are led to presume it was suggested by them because the greater part of our regulars were cut to pieces at Monterey.

The Mexican accounts of the battles of Monterey are more numerous than have been published in the United States. As a matter of necessity, they praise very highly the valor of our troops, and they insist upon the obstinacy and gallantry of the defence. The movements of Gen. Worth on the West side of the town are described as very brilliant. One fort taken by Gen. Worth is said to have been taken and retaken three several times—once by Gen. Mejia at the point of the bayonet, capturing at the same time 300 Americans and eight pieces of artillery. Some of their first accounts declare that Gen. Worth was killed. From Saltillo Gen. Ampudia wrote to his government demanding an investigation of his conduct, both before and after Gen. Taylor presented himself at Monterey. He courts scrutiny, alledging that "as the laws of honor and the good of his country are the elements of his existence, his mind cannot be tranquil until the Secretary of war, the supreme government, and the Republic are satisfied with his conduct, considered under every aspect." This humble letter does not save him from the letter writers. They charge him with the grossest cowardice and incompetency. But we have neither time nor space to day to enter further into the Mexican accounts of the battles. One thing we must note however. Almost all their accounts say that they refused to capitulate until we agreed to salute their flag. Before the two months' armistice expires, the Mexicans count confidently that Santa Anna will have an army around him which will prevent any further advance of Gen. Taylor.

Extract from a private letter.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 2d, 1846.

* * * Trade is entirely suspened, and the common people, who compose the bulk of the population, are in great distress. We are every day looking for the storming of the castle. An impression which prevails in some quarters as to Santa Anna's influence with the American government, leads the knowing ones to look for a speedy peace. Almost any condition would be preferable to the present state of the country. Riots are occurring daily. Mexicans have no protection. Their property is seized openly and appropriated to the banditti, called an army, which government are concentrating at this place, with the absurd idea of repelling an American army with such scarecrows. Santa Anna's government is not popular, and the friends of a monarchy are sure it never will be. Not a few wealthy Spaniards declare their preference for annexation to the States, and this party is gaining strength in the capital. The Church still favors a monarchy, and is in open hostility to Santa Anna. No one speaks of him for the next President. Almonte is the favorite. His friends are numerous. Salas was said to be intriguing against him, which almost produced serious work in the capital. Peace is not restored there yet, and I have doubts whether it will be for some months. Congress will probably meet at Toluca, and the government, it is said, are going to remove there also.

The Telegraph.—*A New Invention.*—We understand that the New York and Buffalo Telegraph Company design laying a new set of wires over their line immediately, it being intended to commence the work the present week.

It is understood, also, that a new invention has recently been made, by which the writing process is rendered plain and simple—The inventor has not yet made the details of his machine public, but it is understood to operate so as to make the impress of the letter pefectly distinct upon the paper. This, of course, will do away with the characters to represent the alphabet. Two or three of the telegraph companies, who have got somewhat of an insight into the working of the instrument used, are already negotiating with the inventor for the right of it.—*Roch. American.*

The Loss on Both Sides.—The American loss at the battle of Monterey was 158 killed and 392 wounded—total 550. In the official despatches of Ampudia to his government, the Mexican loss is put down at somewhat less, viz: 122 killed, 244 wounded—total 366. Making the whole number killed and wounded, on both sides, 916.

Dead.—We notice among the dead that San Augustine city, Texas, that of Mr. Samuel Benton, only brother of the Hn. Thomas H. Benton, aged sixty years. He was at one time a member of the Tenn Congress.

Importation of Specie—The immense quantities of American produce which have been shipped to England, have caused the flow of specie to be directed towards the United States. The Great Britain brought out £30,000 in sovereigns, and the Acadia it is said, had about the same amount.

Salt River.—Affairs at Salt River are said to be in a bad plight. The streams a very narrow one, and as the defeated Democrats are pushing up to the head of in such numbers, they encounter the Wigs coming down in full sail, and the collisions which take place are said to be shocking to the feelings of some of them.

An Election on Sunday.—Sundays a novel day to hold an election upon, but such a thing actually occurred in Louisiana on the 1st inst. The Legislature had made the first day of November, instead of the first Monday, the time for an election for constables.

The New Constitution of New York. All the counties in the State except seventeen give a majority of 93,466 in favor of the new constitution. The remaining seventeen counties, it is suposed, will increase the majority to 120,000.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

The People's Advocate.

"Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain."

MONTROSE, NOV. 26, 1846.

THE ARMY.

We have no very late intelligence from our troops at Monterey. Gen. Taylor is evidently remaining there, anticipating the arrival of reinforcements, supplies, &c., for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The President has called for nine Regiments of the Volunteers who so patriotically tendered their services to the government, when there was little prospect of being required to fight. These regiments are to be taken from nine different States, Pennsylvania being included in the number. That from this State is to rendezvous at Pittsburgh. All are to serve during the Mexican war, which is without the appearance of a speedy termination. Indeed the chances favor a protracted war. Never, since our troops were first stationed upon the banks of the Rio Grande, were the Mexicans more diligent in making preparations for defence, or more resolute in their determination to resist invasion. In order to raise the necessary means for resistance, all classes of Mexican citizens are assessed in proportion to their ability to contribute, and submit to arbitrary taxation with astonishing alacrity. The resources of Mexico are being developed, while the energies of the people are effectively aroused.—The fortifications at Vera Cruz are now being made doubly strong. Even Mexican women, such is their enthusiasm, with spade in hand, are aiding to intrench the city.—The garrison of the citadel has been materially increased, and troops are contiually flocking thither from the interior. The failure of our Gulf Squadron, in their late attacks upon Alvarado, tends to inspire the enemy with confidence in their boasted ability successfully to repel any and all assaults upon Vera Cruz not only, but other important towns exposed to attack by our navy. It is said that Commodore Conner is to be reinforced by the Princeton and some other craft, when he is to make another effort to capture Alvarado. Should he a third time fail, we shall certainly lose confidence in that arm of our national strength.

We shall not be taken at all by surprise, should the President so conclude, in order to a more speedy termination of hostilities, to call out, in place of *nine, three times* that number of Volunteer Regiments for actual service, during the existence of war with Mexico. A considerable number of troops will be required to garrison the towns already captured, and still more for vanquishing and garrisoning the much larger and consequently much less easily managed cities along the Santiago and Panuco, which are probably the chosen points of future operations.

Wilmot Virtually Defeated.

The figures show that Wilmot would have been defeated, at the late election, if there had been a full vote of the people.

We give below the loss on the vote in each county in the district, since 1844, with the loss on Wilmot's majority, which shows that his loss was greatly increased with the increase of the vote,—and with the increase of his loss, in the same ratio on a full vote, he would have been defeated by several hundred majority.

Here are the figures:

	Loss on vote of 1844.	Loss on Wilmot's maj. of 1844.
Tioga County,	143	1119
Susq'a "	1125	689
Bradford,	1296	426
Total,	2564	2224

In corroboration of the above, we give the aggregate vote for Congress in 1844 and 1846, in each county, which shows a regular gain of White upon Wilmot, in an increased ratio with the increase of the vote:

	1844	1846
Bradford Co.,	Wilmot 3557	Wilmot 2703
" "	Bull 2733	White 2233
Susq'a "	Wilmot 2434	Wilmot 1527
" "	Bull 1454	White 1236
Tioga "	Wilmot 2000	Wilmot 1369
" "	Bull 835	White 1323

We therefore say, set down the 12 district as sound to the core on the Tariff, in spite of the treacherous efforts of Northern demagogues with Southern feelings.

General Vega.—Col. T. F. Hunt, U. S. A., has notified officially Gen. Vega and the other Mexican officers, prisoners in N. Orleans, that they have been exchanged for Captain Carpender, and the crew of the brig Truxton. They were informed that they could proceed to Pensacola as soon as practicable, whence they would be taken on board one of the men-of-war to Vera Cruz. It was, however, left to the discretion of Gen. Vega and the other gentlemen, to return to their country by the way of Havanna. The order was signed by Gen. Winfield Scott.

How is the Farmer Protected?

We are induced to ask this question by seeing so many assertions in the free trade organs, assuming that the farmer is protected by the late Tariff act, which goes into operation on the first day of next month.—None of the assertions we have seen, on this subject, have been accompanied by an explanation of the mode by which this result is to be produced; and, after taxing our minds to the utmost, to discover wherein the mystery lies; and knowing that the produce of agriculture is a great staple of export and not import, we came to the following conclusions:

1. That no legislative action, imposing duties upon articles which are seldom imported from foreign ports, but on the contrary are constantly exported thereto, can thereby protect the producer.

2. That all legislative action which lessens the duty on manufactured articles and at the same time enhances it on the raw material, or that puts both on a level, is placing a premium on foreign pauper labor, and hence, is injurious to those engaged in manufacturing them, thereby driving to the plow many who have heretofore been consumers, and must be an injury to the farmer.

3. That a foreign nation will take no more bread-stuffs from the farmer than is necessary for its consumption, whether it pays for it with pauper labor, or from its purse.

What would our farmers say, were Congress to enact laws prohibiting poor starving Ireland from sending her potatoes to our market? Would they not say it was child's play, sheer nonsense, and utterly uncalled for? And yet this is the system by which *they* are to be protected! Is there a man in the County of Susquehanna who does no know that northern produce is always forced to seek a foreign market, and that never, since the organization of our government, has foreign produce found its way to *our home markets*, to the disadvantage of our farmer? We trow not. Then why this cry of protection to the farming interests, when duties on their produce cannot effect the market? Clearly, to divert the mind from the true source from whence this protection can be derived.

If duties will affect the great object of protection, and at the same time produce a desirable amount of revenue, they must be so arranged as to encourage those branches of industry against which, pauper labor is now brought, so ruinously, in competition. Our mining, manufacturing and mechanical interests, are sorely neglected in the act alluded to, for which it was most strenuously opposed, at the time of its passage, by every member of the Pennsylvania delegation, with one solitary exception. Immediately after its passage, the cry of *repeal*, and *modification*, was raised, and it has rolled over the north like an avalanche. A few northern men with southern principles, attempted to stay its onward course, and by their perverseness contributed to the overthrow of the Democratic party, at the late elections, wherever their influence was felt. The people, by their votes, have pointed out the mode by which to protect the farmer, and we honor the decision, as coming from those who "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain" them.

Tariff Calculations.

Our Representative in Congress in his famous Free-trade speech, bases his estimate of the immense profits of the Cotton Manufacturers, upon statements in which he *professes* the greatest confidence, and which any of our readers will find by turning to the document itself. In working out the schedule of profits, he gives the outlay of his *fancy* manufactory at $300,000. The number of looms, in his imaginary establishment, are set down at 1500!

We observe in a late Lowell paper, that the cost of one of these looms is $70. One hundred and five thousand dollars, then, would be taken up in buying looms for Mr. Wilmot's factory. We should imagine that after buying looms, and erecting a building large enough to contain them, Mr. Wilmot's capital would be pretty well used up; leaving all the other machinery, and what is of some small importance, capital to purchase stock and to pay the expenses, to be provided for—will the honorable gentleman tell us how?

Tailors Coming.—An article in a London paper announces that there are seven thousand tailors out of employment in London. They had a meeting in St. Martin's Lane, and it was resolved that the only mode of lessening the distress was to embark for Canada and the United States. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to pay the passage of those who are willing to embark; 960 entered their names for Canada, and 2904 for New York.

☞ It is stated that in the forthcoming message of President Polk he will recommend an imposition of duties on tea, coffee, spices and some articles not produced in our country.

☞ The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Tuesday 17th inst., making the very quick passage of 12 days and 18 hours. She brings no news of importance, other than that by the Great Western, which we publish in another column.

"The Bradford Settler."

We are authorized by the Editors of the "Bradford Settler," to say that the publication of their paper will be delayed till March or April next, in consequence of a disappointment in procuring materials.

"The Late Elections."

The following article taken from the "Democratic Union," of Harrisburg, though it escaped our observation when first published, contains so much of patriotism and good sense, that, even at this late day we transfer it to our columns. Every truly democratic reader must acknowledge the force of its suggestions. The new, or 1846 Tariff, calculated as it is to "operate injuriously upon the two great staples of Pennsylvania, coal and iron," has worked immense mischief to the Democratic Party of the Keystone State—and in vain can we expect soon to recover from the disasters already incurred, except by a modification of that Anti-Pennsylvania Tariff act; an object attainable only by "conciliation and concession."

"The Democratic party, of this heretofore Democratic State, has received a severe defeat at the late election, and our opponents have carried a majority in both branches of the Legislature, a large majority of members of Congress, and a Canal Commissioner. Such are the results of our political campaign. They are disastrous enough to teach every Democrat the necessity and duty of conciliation, and concession. We have had enough of discord and dissention, and it now behooves every patriotic republican to lay aside his private griefs, to dismiss all topics of crimination and recrimination, and by his own individual example and efforts to restore the ancient union and harmony of the past which has been the invariable precursor of a glorious victory.

The causes of our defeat are obvious.—Pennsylvania was harshly dealt with by her Democratic brethren of the other States. A new tariff was presented to us, but two months before the election, which our people believed would operate injuriously upon the two great staples of Pennsylvania—coal and iron. It was not a question upon which, under the circumstances, the party could present an undivided front, and our opponents skillfully took advantage of it in the hour of battle.

Every party, in the plenitude of power, breaks into cliques, who fancy that they may struggle and quarrel without danger to its supremacy. It is an error which tells its own tale. Such has been the fate of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania since our triumph in 1844, and its inevitable result is found in the election of the second Tuesday of October.

These cliques must and will disappear in the hour of danger, and we firmly believe that the next election will find every Democrat throwing aside all minor difficulties of policy and opinion, and devoting all his energies to the triumphant success of Democratic principles and Democratic men.

The storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, doubtless thinned our vote in some of the strongest Democratic districts of the State, and is to be added to the other causes, which were in themselves sufficient to preclude the hope of victory.

We call upon every Democrat in Pennsylvania, to forego his private grievances for the good of the good old Democratic party of the Keystone State; and upon our brother editors, by their pens and examples, to forward this great and good work of conciliation and concession, which must end in the entire union and harmony of the party and its inseparable concomitant, a triumphant victory in October next."

To Correspondents.—"*Wright*" is not altogether *right* in his strictures upon the course of the National Executive. We have ourselves thought that the Administration was too *Southern* in its acts and tendency, yet we are more charitably disposed toward Mr. Polk in this respect, than we are to the pottage-bought northern dough-faces, who have conselled and sustained him in this unjust and anti-democratic course. Our friend, in his communication, seems actuated by ill-will toward the Executive, perhaps because he has himself been disappointed in fishing for some office. On looking over the article a second time, we find it not adapted to our columns.

"*Susq'a*," is not admissible.

Caution to Cows!

Mr. High Constable Brown has handed us a portion of the Borough statutes, which we find too long for gratuitous publication, but which is in substance, as follows: Between the 15th day of November and the 15th day of April, if any horses, cattle, sheep, geese, deer, drunken men, hogs, or other mischievous animals are found at large, without permission, they will be pounded and impounded—so look out.

Concert.—Mr. A. J. Marvin gave a Melodian Concert at the Court-house, in this borough, on Thursday evening of last week. Mr. M. certainly has a very good voice and musical talent, and performed several pieces with satisfactory ability. We were not better pleased with his singing, which was well done, than we were with his unassuming and gentlemanly deportment.

Winter at last!—After a remarkably fine fall, which, we trust, has enabled our farmers to finish their out-door work, we are at last visited with a good enough winter.—Snow comes driving from the north-east, with a horizontal impetuosity peculiar to the hills of Susquehanna; the ground is already covered to the depth of grass—all sizes, or ten inches, and more coming. [illegible]YONS & C[illegible]

☞ H. A. Beebe, [illegible] formerly of this county, and for several years past hailing from divers places in this and the adjoining states, has been elected to the House of Representatives of Mass., at the coming session. We are glad to see our old friend stepping up in the world; he is a good democrat, and hath a good talent.

U. S. Senator.—It is said that the Hon. George Badger, formerly Secretary of the Navy, will be elected U. S. Senator from North Carolina, in place of Mr. Haywood, resigned.