

been in the military occupation of the other, shall be permitted to remain free from confiscation, or any charge or duty which may be on the sale or exchange of them, or on the exportation of the said property from the country; and the proprietors are hereby permitted to sell or dispose of said property in the same manner, in every respect as if the importation of the same had been made in time of peace, and had paid the duties according to the laws of each country respectively.

Art. 10. The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexico, on the 5th of April, in the year of our Lord 1831, between the United States of America and United Mexican States, and each of its articles, with the exception of the additional article, are hereby renewed for the term of eight years, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, with the same effect and virtue as if they formed part thereof; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserve to itself the right, at any time after the term of eight years, to terminate the same, giving one year's previous notice to the other party.

Art. 11. The treaty shall be approved by the President of the United States of America, with the approval and consent of the Senate, and by the President of the United Mexican States, with the previous approval of the general Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within the period of months, from the date of the signing of the same, or sooner, if practicable.

The project of a treaty having been submitted to a council of ministers, they issued on the 29th of August, another set of instructions to the commissioners, which are, in general, a repetition of those already given, except the two following articles:—

7. In relation to the privileges solicited by the government of the United States to navigate the river of Tehuantepec, or to traffic by whatever road or way may be established between the two States, the Mexican government refuses absolutely all concession in this particular; and in the last resort, can offer, at most, that the Mexican government will take into consideration the friendly relations which may be maintained by the United States with the Mexican government; and in reference to the confidence which its conduct may inspire, it ought not to doubt of the reciprocity of the Mexicans on the same terms as other nations.

8. The Mexican government can in no manner consent to exempt from the payment of duties, all the effects introduced into its ports, proceeding from the United States or any other nation, since the occupation of the said ports by the said United States; and it shall be a necessary condition to their transportation into the interior, that the duties be paid according to the actual tariffs of the nation. In case the United States are compromised with the importers, the United States shall pay all the duties of importation according to the tariff, and the merchants those of internal transport, consumption, &c.

The Mexican Commissioners to Mr. Trist. To His Excellency Don Nicholas Trist, deputed with full powers by the government of the United States to the government of the Mexican Republic.

HOUSE OF ALFARON DE CHAPULTEPEC, CAUSEWAY, September 16th, 1847.

The undersigned, commissioned by the government of the Mexican Republic to concert with your excellency an arrangement for peace, on placing in your hands the counter project which they have framed conformably to the last instructions of their government, think proper to accompany it with the observations contained in this note, which will tend to place in a clearer light the pacific disposition of Mexico in the contest which unfortunately separates both countries. The 4th article of the project which your excellency was pleased to deliver to us on the 27th of August last, and which has been the subject of our latter conference, relates to the cession on the part of Mexico—1, of the State of Texas; 2, of the territory this side the limits of that State, extending to the left bank of the Bravo and to the southern frontier of New Mexico; 3, of all New Mexico; 4, of the two Californias.

The existing war has been undertaken solely on account of the territory of the State of Texas, respecting which the North American Republic presents as its title the act of the said State by which it was annexed to the North American confederation, after having proclaimed its independence of Mexico. The Mexican Republic offering (as we have informed your Excellency) to consent, for a proper indemnification, to the pretension of the government of Washington to the territory of Texas, the cause of the war has disappeared, and the war itself ought to cease, since there is no warrant for its continuance. To the other territories mentioned in the 4th article of your Excellency's draught, no right has heretofore been asserted by the Republic of North America, nor do we believe it possible for it to assert any. Consequently it could not acquire them, except by the right of conquest, or by the title which will result from the cession or sale which Mexico may now make. But as we are persuaded that the republic of Washington will not only repel, but will hold in abhorrence the first of these titles, and as, on the other hand, it would be a new thing and contrary to every idea of justice to make war on a people for no other reason than because it refused to sell territory which its neighbor sought to buy, we hope from the justice of the government and people of North America that the ample modifications which we have to propose to the cession of territory (except that of the State of Texas) contemplated by the said article 4, will not be a motive to persist in the war which the worthy general of the North American troops has justly styled as *unnatural*.

In our conferences, we have informed your excellency that Mexico cannot cede the tract which lies between the left bank of the Bravo and the right of the Nueces. The reason entertained for this is not alone the full certainty that such territory never belonged to the State of Texas, nor is it founded upon the great value in the tract which is placed upon it. It is because that tract, together with the Bravo, forms the natural frontier of Mexico, both in a military and a commercial sense; and the frontier of no State ought to be sought, and no State ought to abandon its frontier. But, in order to remove all cause of trouble hereafter, the government of Mexico engages not to found new settlements nor establish colonies in the space between the two rivers; so that, re-

maining in its present uninhabited condition, it may serve as a equal security to both republics. Pursuant to our instructions, the preservation of this territory is a condition *sine qua non* of peace. Sentiments of honor and delicacy, (which your excellency's noble character will know how worthily to estimate,) but also a calculation of interest, prevent our government from consenting to the dismemberment of New Mexico. Upon this point we deem it superfluous to add any thing to that which we had the honor to explain to you orally in our conferences.

The cession of Lower California, which would be of little advantage to the republic of North America, offers great embarrassments to Mexico, considering the position of that peninsula opposite to our coasts of Sonora, from which it is separated by the narrow gulf of Cortes. Your excellency has appreciated our remarks on this point, and we have been gratified to see that you have yielded to them. The preservation of Lower California would be enough to make it indispensable to keep a part of Upper California; for, otherwise, that peninsula would be without any communication by land with the rest of the republic, which is always a great embarrassment, especially for a power like Mexico, which is not maritime. The grant which is offered by our government (for the proper equivalent) of that part of Upper California which extends from the 27th degree upwards, not only allows to the United States the acquisition of an excellent coast, of fertile lands, and also of untouched mines, but also presents to the advantage of extending to that limit its Oregon possessions. The wisdom of the government of Washington, and the praiseworthy industry of the American people, well know how to draw rich fruits from the important acquisition which we now offer it.

In the 8th article of your excellency's draught, the grant of a free passage across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the South Sea is sought in favor of the North American citizens. We have orally explained to your excellency that some years since the government of the republic granted to a private contractor a privilege, with reference to this object, which was soon transferred to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico cannot dispose. Therefore your excellency will not wonder that upon this point we do not accede to the desires of your government.

We have this entered into this plain statement of the motives which the Republic has for not agreeing to alienate all the territory asked of it beyond the State of Texas, because we desire that the North American government and people may be persuaded that our partial refusal does not proceed from feelings of aversion created by the antecedents in this war, or by the suffering which it has inflicted upon Mexico, but rests upon considerations dictated by reason and justice, which would operate in all time with reference to the most friendly nation in the midst of the closest relations of friendship. The other changes (which your excellency will find in our counter-draught) are of minor moment, and we believe that there will be no serious objection to them. The subject contained in the 12th article has before now been mentioned in your excellency's country; we flatter ourselves that the loyalty of our government will not refuse to contract an engagement so conformable to honor and that good harmony in which two neighboring people ought to live.

The peace between both countries will be established with greater solidity if a friendly power (England) which has so nobly offered its good offices to Mexico and the United States in the present contest, will now offer to grant its guarantee for the faithful fulfillment of the treaty which may be concluded. The Mexican government believes that it would be very proper to solicit this guarantee. Our government directs us to recommend to your excellency that you will please to communicate your decision upon the counter draught which we have the honor to present to you, within three days.

The good and salutary work can, in our opinion, reach a happy end, if each of the contending parties resolve to abandon some of its original pretensions. This has always been so; and no nation ever hesitated, at such a juncture, to make great sacrifices to extinguish the destructive flame of war. Mexico and the United States have special reasons thus to act. We must confess, not without a blush, that we are exhibiting to mankind the scandal of two Christian people, of two Republics, in the presence of all the monarchies, mutually doing one another all the harm they can by disputes about boundaries, when we have an excess of land to people and cultivate in the beautiful hemisphere where Providence caused us to be born. We venture to recommend these considerations to your excellency before you come to a definite decision upon our propositions. We therefore do ourselves the honor to offer you our devotion and respect.

JOSE J. DE HERREERA, BERNARDO COUTO, IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL, MIGUEL ARISTAIN.

The Mexican Commissioners, in another letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations, say:

The point upon which, as a result of the discussion, the negotiation stopped, was this: Mr. Trist showed himself disposed to abandon his first pretension to Lower California and to a part of Upper California, by which the former might communicate by land with Sonora. He offered that if there remained no other point of difference for the conclusion of peace than that which is comprised between the Bravo and the Nueces, he would consult his government upon it, with some hope of a good result, although this step would occasion a delay of forty days in the negotiation. But the cession of New Mexico on our part was a condition which could not be yielded, nor would he refer it anew to Washington, as he was quite certain his government considered it a *sine qua non* of peace. The other points referred to in the draught seemed to us attainable by adopting on both sides terms of accommodation. Such, at least, was the opinion which we formed at the conferences.

Having given an account to the supreme government of that which had taken place, your excellency communicated to us your final determination in your note yesterday; conformably to which, and with approbation of the cabinet council, who forthwith drew up, and the same day delivered to Mr. Trist the counter-draught and note; copies of which (numbered 1 and 2) are herewith annexed. Without any fresh discussion, he offered to answer to-day, which he has done

in a note of which the annexed (No. 3) is a copy. That puts an end to the commission with which the supreme government pleased to honor us, although in a manner contrary to our sincere desires and our endeavors throughout the negotiation.

It only remains for us to say that, in our relations with Mr. Trist, we have found nothing but motives to appreciate his noble character, and that if, at any time, the work of peace shall be consummated, it will be by means of negotiations adorned with the estimable endowments which, in our judgment, distinguish that minister.

Mexican Intelligence.

The Picayune of the 2d inst., has some extracts from Mexican papers.

Santa Anna's efforts, after notice had been given of the termination of the armistice, to prepare for the defence of the capital are represented as truly prodigious. It is stated that he purchased from his private purse all the arms he could find, and the editor of the Diario, in his paper of the 10th adds, that he had seen the day before the receipt for a very large sum of money paid by the general in chief himself, for a number of muskets, and 64,000 flints, for the army. "Add this," says the Diario, evidently considering it a triumphant vindication of Santa Anna's fidelity to his country, "to the treason of which he is accused by the notorious D. Ramon Gamboa."

The Diario of the 10th, speaking of the demonstration made by our army on that morning, says that at the alarm the troops marched out to defend the point threatened, with the greatest alacrity, and displayed an ardor that promised the best results. It was impossible, it adds, to describe the enthusiasm of the people, all shouting "Liberty and Independence!" and declaring their intention never to surrender to the ruthless foe.

We find translated in the Diario an intercepted letter from our army, describing the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. In the letter it is stated that our loss was not less than 1000, while that of the enemy was not less than 2000 killed and wounded. The editor gives this letter as an evidence of the proneness of the Americans to exaggerate the Mexican loss and underrate their own. In these two battles, he adds, "our loss does not exceed 1000, but that of the enemy cannot be less than 2000." We know that the letter was at least correct in the statement of our loss.

Speaking of the battle of the Mill El Rey on the 8th ult., the Government paper is extravagant in its laudations of the characters of Gen. Antonio de Leon and Col. Lucas Balderas of the battalion of Independence, both of whom were mortally wounded in the engagement. Gen. Leon, it is stated, was several times Governor and Military Commandant of the State of Oaxaca, to which he had rendered eminent services. Colonel Balderas is spoken of in a manner that few Mexicans deserve. "He never," it is said, was a charge upon the treasury, and was always in the front rank opposing the enemies of his country, to which he consecrated all that man can give, his life. The tears of all good Mexicans will water his grave.

It will be remembered that immediately on the armistice being agreed upon, the Mexican Secretary of State issued a proclamation calling upon Congress to meet, to consider the propositions of Mr. Trist. This proclamation was dated the 21st August, but, although some few met every day, up to the 4th ult., in no instance over thirty could be induced to attend the sittings, and a quorum therefore was never assembled. None of the seventy members, who declared they would not deliberate in the capital while it was threatened by our army and retired to Tlaxcala, appeared at any of the meetings.

We have before us a fierce reply from Gen. Valencia to the report of Gen. Salas, of the battle of Contreras. The part of it that roused the ire of Valencia was the statement that he disappeared from among his troops as soon as the battle commenced on the 20th of August, and was never seen after. He claims in his reply to have been present during the whole battle, and that he only left when he found it impossible to rally his troops. Salas, Valencia says, saw all his efforts, and in return for his unkind insinuations, charges him with an attempt to cover his own disgrace in being taken prisoner by trading his commander. Valencia says: "If this gentleman has allowed himself to fall into inactivity, it was owing to his seeing his apprehensions at the moment of danger, or to his little skill in horsemanship, and want of valor to leap a little ditch by which he could have reached the village of San Gerónimo." This is a hard hit to a Mexican, for to touch his horsemanship is like touching the sweeps' honor—death were preferable.

Correspondence of the N. O. National.

Affairs in Monterey. MONTEREY, August 26, 1847.

There is very little news of a general nature stirring here. The order on this side of the operations is to remain in *statu quo*. Things may be summed up thus: General Wool remains at Buena Vista, with the Mississippi rifles, the North Carolina regiment, and the "first families." The 10th regiment, Col. Tibbatts, will garrison Monterey. Several detachments will be placed at the posts below. Gen. Taylor returns home in November.

Several men have been killed here lately, but nothing else could be expected, as the Americans walk through the out-of-the-way places of the town, at all times of night, unarmed, and perfectly reckless of exposure. However, if blood can appease their manes, their ghosts will never stalk the earth, for they are always well provided with Mexican comrades.

Some find in human shape last night made a terrible illustration of a "little more grape, Capt. Bragg"—for he placed under the bed of the gallant soldier an eight-inch bomb shell, with a train leading off by which it was ignited. The explosion was terrific, but fortunately the captain received no injury. Two of the missiles went through his bed without touching him. His escape is looked upon as miraculous, the contents of the shell having been scattered around for a hundred yards. No cause is assigned for this attempt upon Capt. Bragg's life, except that some of his men think he is too severe in his discipline. This is the second attempt upon his life.

From the New Orleans Picayune Sept. 23. Additional News from Mexican Papers.

On an attentive perusal of our files by the James L. Day, we find much of interest that escaped our attention at a first glance at them. First, we find it stated in the *Arco Iris*, of Vera Cruz, of the 16th instant, on the authority of private letters, that in the battle of the Mill El Rey, fought on the 6th instant, the Mexican loss was considerable; "for, besides," says that Journal, "the death of Gen. Don Lucas Balderas, the regiments Nos. 3 and 4 of light troops, and the 11th of the line, have been cut to pieces." The *Arco Iris* adds: "The loss of the enemy has been large, he having lost three pieces of artillery and five hundred men, it is asserted, who were placed *hors de combat*."

We may here state that we have a letter from Pensacola, giving verbal information obtained from Capt. Frank Smith, of the brig Osceola, who left Vera Cruz on the 18th inst., stating that in the action which followed the termination of the armistice, General Worth was dangerously wounded, and about eleven hundred of his men killed. This intelligence was, in all probability, gathered in Vera Cruz, and is only one of the thousand rumors that were circulating there. The correspondence of the *Arco Iris* differs materially from the first Mexican account of the affair, and strengthens our belief that the representations that it was disastrous to our arms, were, to a measurable extent, Mexican bombast.

We have already given the so called ultimatum of the enemy in his negotiations with Mr. Trist. It appears from a communication from the Mexican commissioners, a translation of which is published below, that Mr. Trist receded from his first proposition, in his territorial demands, and that on this point, the only difference was upon the cession of New Mexico; Mr. Trist, according to the Mexican commissioners, being willing to recede from his demand of the California below the 27th parallel of latitude, and also expressing his willingness to refer to his government the difference in relation to the territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande. The reader will observe on the perusal of one of the communications of the Mexican commissioners that it was the wish of their government to make it a condition of the treaty that the British government should guarantee its fulfillment.

This was certainly a singular proposition, and was of itself sufficient to terminate the negotiations, if it was the only point of difference, and was insisted on.

The *Arco Iris* of the 15th, under a caption of the Padre Jarauta, relates that he captured an American named D. N. Curtis, with goods valued at \$7,000, which was endeavoring to smuggle into the Orizaba road. Exasperated by his loss, says the *Arco Iris*, he watched an opportunity, seized a musket, and shot three persons who were at play at a table, one of whom has since died, and effected his escape.

The State of Zacatecas, taking advantage of the distracted condition of the country, it is said, has sent a force to Aguascalientes, which has for some time been independent of Zacatecas, and has been recognised as an independent State, to reduce it to submission, which consisted of 450 men, and two pieces of cannon, to oppose which "hot water" people had 200 infantry, a number of mounted guerrillas, and relied upon the bravery of the inhabitants to defend them.

In relation to Paredes, the *Arco Iris* of the 18th inst., after mentioning that the Padre Jarauta had left Soledad for Jalapa with a force of three hundred men, well mounted, armed and equipped, with the intention of attacking the first train that went up, says it has reliable intelligence that the ex-President was in the State of Puebla with a force of six thousand men, prepared to prevent any reinforcements from reaching General Scott. It is added that he has said that it was his intention in returning to his native country, only to serve her in her difficulties, and not to foment a revolution for his personal advancement. Earlier advices state that he had been sick at Tepeaca, from which he had recovered. He had been appointed Inspector General of the National Guard, or militia of Puebla; but the *Arco Iris* shrewdly observes that it is not probable that he returned to Mexico to obtain so empty an honor as this. The government, up to the last advices, had made no attempt to arrest him in his proceedings.

Here are the conditions upon which the Legion of St. Patrick entered the Mexican service. It is contained in a communication from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the War and of the Navy. We find it in the *Arco Iris* of Vera Cruz.

FOREIGN LEGION, COMPANIES OF ST. PATRICK, Mexico, July 7, 1847.

We, the undersigned foreigners, voluntarily agree to serve in the above named Legion for the term of six months from the date hereof, legally, under the following conditions, in the Mexican service:—First, the Mexican government shall give us lands to cultivate at the close of the war; second, those who do not desire to remain in the country shall be sent to Europe at the expense of the supreme government; and third, the Mexican government agrees to give to the legion during the time of its engagement, quarters, clothing, shoes, &c.; fourth, the 1st sergeant shall receive five rials, the 2d four—corporals three, and the soldiers two and a half a day; fifth, we acknowledge as commander of the legion, Col. Don Francisco R. Morga, in obedience to the supreme government, and all orders given by said chief will be obeyed by the legion—and in case of misbehavior will be subjected to punishment according to the ordinance of the Mexican army; sixth, the legion will be subjected in every respect to the aforesaid ordinances.

FRANCISCO R. MORENO.

Mexico, Aug. 9, 1847. A true copy.

MANUEL MARIA DE SANDOVAL.

ALL MAY LEARN.—A little girl went to the study of a learned philosopher for fire. "But you have nothing to carry it in," said he. The girl took some cold ashes in her hand, and placed the live coals upon it. The philosopher threw down his books, exclaiming, "With all my learning, I should never have thought of so simple an expedient!"

And thus it is ever. The most learned, the most talented, as if Heaven would save them from undue exultation and pride of superiority, have only to come in contact with the comparatively ignorant and depressed in the scale of intellect, to acquire information of the highest practical use.

News from Mexico.—According to the Vera Cruz correspondent of the Picayune there is but a poor prospect of any news from Gen. Scott for some length of time. He says:—

"I suppose we will have to wait again until the English courier arrives before we receive any authentic intelligence from Mexico, and it is even doubtful if he will bring any thing that can be made public, under existing circumstances, as Gen. Scott will no doubt be in Mexico at that time, and the permission which was extended to the courier during the armistice, to bring letters for the Americans, will, of course, have been discontinued. Even if the road is opened by the Americans, it will be unsafe, if not entirely impossible, for couriers to come there unless under the protection of a strong escort, and these escorts will of course only be furnished to the bearers of Government dispatches, which will be sent but seldom."

Like all the recent accounts, the next news will probably be from Mexican sources.

From the N. O. Patria.

Affairs in Mexico.

After describing the new method of defence adopted by the Mexicans in their capital, viz: taking up the paving stones in the streets, and storing them on the tops of the houses, purposing to drive back the yankels with them, the correspondent goes on to say: "Persons who ought to be well informed on the subject assure me that the archbishop has issued a flaming proclamation to his flock, in which he assures them that Gen. Scott has determined to obtain possession of the image of our lady of Guadalupe, in order that he may send it as a trophy to Washington. If, as I doubt not to be the fact, it is certain that he has issued such a proclamation, I assure you that it is the most eloquent language that can be used in Mexico, under the present circumstances. It is the most influential talisman that can be used for inspiring the ardor of the numberless devotees of this miraculous image; and I am persuaded that the Governor of the city will attain more by this happy thought than by recalling to the Mexicans a thousand times a day their duty to their country, the danger its liberty is in, or repeating to them the heroic actions of Morelos, Allende, and all the most glorious recollections of their independence, which has been so much desecrated."

He then goes on to make some remarks regarding the acts of a body of 200 men, who a few days previously had been reconnoitering the country around Vera Cruz. "For the sake of doing something," says he, "they burned three rancherias belonging to peaceful and inoffensive Mexicans;" and he deprecates this wanton mischief in destroying indiscriminately the property of peaceful laborers and soulless robbers. These latter, or guerrillas, are robbing in every direction American as well as Mexican property, without paying any attention to passports. It was said that Padre Jarauta was again in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, at the head of 1700 men.

The proclamation of the Governor of the city of Mexico regarding the course to be observed by the citizens on the approach of the American army, is given in full in the above paper. It does not contain anything very novel; the populace were all to hold themselves in readiness on the sounding of the alarm bell, and every one, save sick and clergy, were to assist with all the arms they could lay their hands on, not excepting stones. The clergy, also, were to exert them to fight. The city of Mexico was to furnish food for the army. The fire-arms belonging to the sick were to be handed over to those capable of bearing them.

From the Public Ledger of 11th inst.

Later from Mexico.

Movement of Troops.—Gen. Urrea's Proclamation.—The Mexicans flying to Arms. The following despatch, from our correspondent at Petersburg, was delayed by the telegraph being out of order between this city and Baltimore; but as the New Orleans mail has failed to reach here, it is still the latest intelligence from the South.

Petersburg, Oct. 9, 1847.

An arrival at New Orleans brings Vera Cruz dates to the 21st, and from Brazos to the 22d ult.

The Matamoros Flag says that General Cushing's brigade was encamped at Palo Alto, in good health, and would soon embark for Vera Cruz. Gen. Laue's entire brigade has sailed for Vera Cruz. Part of Hays' regiment, under Chevalier, was to remain with Gen. Wool.

Col. Butler's battalion of dragoons had left for Monterey.

A north wind was blowing, which had caused a change in the weather and produced some sickness at the Brazos.

Gen. Urrea has issued a proclamation announcing the termination of the peace negotiations, and that the Mexicans on the 8th of September gave fearful lessons to their hateful invaders by gallantly repulsing their assaults, and driving them back to their positions.

The Matamoros Flag says, that the last rumor is that the Mexicans had been inspired by this announcement of Gen. Scott's repulse at the Capital, and are ready to arms throughout the country, determined to be in at the extermination of the enemy. Three thousand were reported to have already gathered at Victoria.

The intimations at New Orleans on the 5th instant, was only five.

The Picayune, since received, has Urrea's letter.

TULSA, September 14, 1847.

To his Excellency the Governor of Tamaulipas.—The Supreme National Government having declined the propositions of the American Minister, as being exorbitant, hostilities were renewed, and on the 8th inst. our troops gave a severe lesson to the hateful invaders, heroically repulsing their assaults and driving them to their positions. I enclose for your information a copy of an editorial in the Diario of the same date.

This event has produced an extraordinary enthusiasm in the capital of the Republic, the defence of which, I have no doubt, will be heroic and grand, although the American army may besiege it on all sides.

Providence is satisfied with our sufferings and the days of glory and consolation commence to dawn upon the Republic.

I congratulate this government on so brilliant an event, and supplicate you to announce this to the people of Tamaulipas in a proper manner.

Accept my consideration.

God and liberty.

JOSE URREA.

## The People's Advocate.

JOS. BOYD, PUBLISHER.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain, Unswayed by influence, and unbiassed by gain.

MONTESE, OCT. 14, 1847.

E. W. CARR, Sun Building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock Streets, Phila. is authorized to act as Agent for the "People's Advocate," and receive and receive any monies due the same for advertising, &c.

NOTICE.

Those who have taken stock in the "People's Advocate Association," but are delinquent in paying the amount of their subscription, are requested to "fork over" without delay. It is hoped, this hint will suffice. The subscription may be found at the office of Lusk & Newton, with whom it has been left with instructions to collect all arrearages speedily.

THE ELECTION.

In this county on Tuesday last, resulted, as usual, in a complete Democratic triumph—the whole ticket having been successful by an aggregate majority of (probably) 700. We have not had time to collect the returns which have been brought in, but the aggregate result thus far for Governor shows no material variation from former years, and renders the success of the entire Democratic ticket a "fixed fact." We have heard from twenty-one townships, which give Shunk a majority of 873! The five townships to hear from will probably not vary it much. Official next week.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The returns from Maryland show the election of Thomas, (Dem.) for Governor by a majority of 800. The majority for Pratt (Whig) in 1844 was 584. Four Whigs and two Democrats are returned to Congress.

The meagre returns we have seen from Georgia show a strong probability of the election of Towns the Democratic candidate for Governor.

GREAT FLOOD.—The late rains have caused a tremendous flood in the lower part of this State and Maryland. The Potomac arose to an unprecedented height, doing immense damage to bridges, farms, roads, &c. The splendid bridge over the Potomac near Washington was for a time in imminent peril, but at last accounts was safe.

GENERAL WORTH.—A letter in the Mobile Herald, states that Gen. Worth was wounded in one of his legs, by a spent ball. The limb was considerably shattered, but it was not considered dangerous.

Monthly Publications.

The "Democratic Review" for October contains its usual amount of highly interesting reading, with an elegant portrait of Hon. Nathan Clifford, Attorney General of the U. S.—Published by John W. Moore, 170 Broadway, New-York, at \$3 per annum.

The "American Architect," No. 5, published by C. M. Saxton, 205 Broadway, New-York, contains a neat and tasteful lithographic design for a Cottage, the construction of which is estimated to cost only \$6000. The "Architect" is edited by an association of practical architects in New York, and furnished to subscribers at \$3.00 per year.

The "American Agriculturist," always a welcome visitor at our table, contains much that is valuable for the farmer and general reader, for one dollar a-year. Published by the Harpers, New-York.

The "Parlor Magazine" for October has been received. Mr. Headley continues his interesting articles on the Waldenses, illustrated with steel engravings. The other articles are excellent.

Our Relations with Mexico.

A crisis of immense moment in the affairs of our Republic is rapidly approaching. It will readily be admitted from the late negotiations, that Mexico will not make peace with our government—the past shows that she cannot prosecute a successful war; and hence, in the natural course of events, we can see no other conclusion to the issue than the entire subjugation by the United States of the whole Mexican Republic.

But what shall we do with the country when we have subdued it?

This important question presses upon the minds of our people with startling force at this moment. Previous to the failure of the late negotiations, there was still a hope that Mexico might be induced by the moderation of the terms proposed by our government, to cease her insane strife, and listen to the dictates of reason. That expectation has been disappointed. In the diu vista of futurity there is not a gleam of hope that her insatiable hostility can be quenched, except by gaining such advantages over this nation as it is totally chimerical for her to expect.

The question then is, shall we suffer injury, or shall the nationality of Mexico be annihilated?

It is a grave and serious question, and already it has occupied the attention of the Cabinet at Washington, to the exclusion of everything else of minor importance. The deliberations of that body will have a tremendous influence on the future fate of both countries. Now it is that the decisive step is to be taken. Congress cannot be consulted, and the Executive must take immediate action.

There is but one course to pursue. If we turn back, we fall. To be loved we must