

events in Texas; and that until this was done the suspended diplomatic intercourse could not be restored, and a resident Minister Plenipotentiary be admitted.

Why our Government should have insisted that the intended negotiation should be carried on by a resident Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary is not understood. The questions at issue might have been discussed and settled as easily, fully and satisfactorily, by Commissioners appointed for that special purpose, as by residing Ministers or Envoys. It is well known that when diplomatic relations have been superseded by War, treaties of Peace have been almost invariably negotiated by Commissioners appointed for that special purpose, who are personally amply protected by the laws of nations, but who are not received as resident Ministers, till after the Peace has restored the ordinary diplomatic intercourse. Thus the treaty of Peace of 1763, between France and England, was negotiated and concluded at Paris by British Commissioners, who were not admitted as resident Envoys or Ministers.

The only distinction which can possibly be made between the two cases is, that there was not as yet actual war between Mexico and the United States. The annexation of Texas was no ordinary occurrence. It was a most clear act of unprovoked aggression; a deep and most offensive injury; in fact, a declaration of War, if Mexico had accepted it as such. In lieu of this, that country had only resorted to a suspension of the ordinary diplomatic relations. It would seem as if our Government had considered this as an act of unparalleled audacity, which Mexico must be compelled to retract before any negotiations for the arrangement of existing difficulties could take place; as an insult to the nation, which must compel it to assert its just rights and to avenge its injured honor.

General Herrera was not mistaken in his anticipations. His Government was overthrown in the latter end of the month of December, 1845, and fell into the hands of those who had denounced him for having listened to overtures of an arrangement of the difficulties between the two nations.

When Mexico felt its inability to contend with the United States, and, instead of considering the annexation of Texas to be, as it really was, tantamount to a declaration of war, only suspended the ordinary diplomatic relations between the two countries, its Government, if directed by wise counsels, and not impeded by popular irritation, should at once, since it had already agreed to recognize the independence of Texas, have entered into a negotiation with the United States. At that time there would have been no intrinsic difficulty in making a final arrangement founded on an unconditional recognition of Texas, within its legitimate boundaries. Popular feeling and the ambition of contending military leaders prevented that peaceable termination of those unfortunate dissensions.

Yet, when Mexico refused to receive Mr. Sidel as an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, the United States should have remembered that we had committed an act acknowledged, as well by the practical law of nations as by common sense and common justice, to be tantamount to a declaration of war, and they should have waited with patience, till the feelings excited by our own conduct had subsided.

General Taylor had been instructed by the War Department as early as May 29, 1845, to cause the forces under his command to be put into a position where they might most promptly and efficiently act in defence of Texas, in the event that it should become necessary or proper to employ them for that purpose. By subsequent instructions, and after the people of Texas had accepted the proposition of annexation, he was directed to select and occupy a position to repel invasion, as near the boundary line, the Rio Grande, as prudence would dictate; and that, with this view, a part of his forces, at least, should be west of the river Nueces. It was certainly the duty of the President to protect Texas against invasion from the moment it had been annexed to the United States; and, as that republic was in actual possession of Corpus Christi, which was the position selected by General Taylor, there was nothing in the position he had taken, indicative of any danger of actual hostilities.

But our Government seems to have considered the refusal on the part of Mexico to receive Mr. Sidel as a resident Envoy of the United States, as necessarily leading to war. The Secretary of State, in his letter to Mr. Sidel, of January 28, 1846, says: "Should the Mexican Government finally refuse to receive you, the cup of forbearance will then have been exhausted. Nothing can remain but to take the redress of the injuries to our citizens, and the insults to our Government, into our own hands." And again, "Should the Mexican Government finally refuse to receive you, then demand passports from the proper authority and return to the United States. It will then become the duty of the President to submit the whole case to Congress, and call upon the nation to assert its just rights, and avenge its injured honor."

With the same object in view, the Secretary of War did, by his letter dated January 13, 1846, instruct General Taylor "to advance and occupy, with the troops under his command, positions on or near the east bank of the Rio del Norte. It is presumed Point Isabel will be considered by you an eligible position. This point, or some one near it, and points opposite Matamoras and Mier, and in the vicinity of Laredo, are suggested for your consideration. Should you attempt to exercise the right which the United States have in common with Mexico, to the free navigation of this river, it is probable that Mexico would interpose resistance. You

will not attempt to enforce this right without further instructions. It is not designed, in our present relations with Mexico, that you should treat her as an enemy; but, should she assume that character by a declaration of war, or any open act of hostility toward us, you will not act merely on the defensive, if your relative means enable you to do otherwise."

The Administration was therefore of opinion that this military occupation of the territory in question was not an act of hostility toward Mexico, or treating her as an enemy. Now I do over, without fear of contradiction, that whenever a territory claimed by two powers is, and has been for a length of time in possession of one of them, if the others should invade and take possession of it by a military force, such an act is an open act of hostility according to the acknowledged and practical law of nations. In this case the law of nations only recognize a clear and positive fact.

The sequel is well known. General Taylor, with his troops, left Corpus Christi, March 8 to 11th, 1846, and entered the desert which separates that place from the vicinity of the del Norte. On the 21st he was encamped three miles south of the Arroyo, or Little Colorado, having by the route he took marched 135 miles, and being nearly north of Matamoras about thirty miles distant. He had on the 19th met a party of irregular Mexican cavalry, who informed him that they had peremptory orders, if he passed the river, to fire upon his troops, and that it would be considered an act of war. The river was however crossed without a single shot having been fired. In a proclamation issued on the 12th, General Mejia, who commanded the forces of the Department of Tamaulipas, asserts, that the limits of Texas are certain and recognized, and never had extended beyond the river Nueces, that the cabinet of the United States coveted the regions on the left bank of the Rio Bravo, and that the American army was now advancing to take possession of a large portion of Tamaulipas. On the 24th March, General Taylor reached a point on the route from Matamoras to Point Isabel, eighteen miles from the former, and ten from the latter place, where a deputation sent him a formal Protest of the Prefect of the Northern District of Tamaulipas, declaring, in behalf of the district, that they never will consent to separate themselves from the Mexican Republic, and to unite themselves with the United States. On the 12th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, required General Taylor to break up his camp within twenty-four hours, and to retire to the other bank of the Nueces river, and notified him that, if he insisted in remaining upon the soil of the Department of Tamaulipas, it would clearly result that arms alone must decide the question; in which case, he declared that the Mexicans would accept the war to which they had been provoked. On the 24th of April, General Arista arrived at Matamoras, and on the same day informed General Taylor, that he considered hostilities commenced, and would prosecute them. On the same day, a party of sixty-three American dragoons, who had been sent some distance up the left bank of the river, became engaged with a very large force of the enemy, and after a short affair, in which about sixteen were killed or wounded, were surrounded and compelled to surrender. There facts were laid before Congress by the President in his Message of 11th of May.

Concluded next week

Letters from the City of Mexico.

(Special Correspondence of the Picayune.)
MEXICO, NOV. 4, 1847.

There has been a successful revolution in Oajaca. The object of it was to put down the present State Government and reinstate the one put out in February last. After six or seven hours' fighting, the authorities yielded to the insurgents, surrendered the Government into their hands, and tranquility was restored. Among the killed was Don N. Carballo, a young Mexican officer, who distinguished himself in the battle of Molino del Rey.

The disturbances in Guanajuato still continue. The insurgents of Xichu, after committing all kinds of excesses, had the Government troops besieged, and it was thought the latter would surrender. A party of the State militia, numbering 100 men, left Guanajuato on the 29th ult., to put down the insurgents, whose force is said to exceed 400 men. El Progreso asserts that the Governor intends visiting the different towns of the State for the purpose of exciting the spirit of peace, which he has already commenced to revive; but some people insinuate that the object of this mission is to see how much money can be raked from the citizens for this purpose.

Gen. Ampudia arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 29th ult., on his way to Zacatecas, whither he had been ordered by the Government.

Gen. Urrea, the commanding general of the Eastern Interior States, is at Tula de Tamaulipas. Canales is principal commander of the line from Linares to Matamoras.

A serious difficulty occurred last night at a house near the Alameda, between a party of the 8th Infantry and some Mexicans, in which one or two of our soldiers were killed. The patrol was promptly on the spot and succeeded in arresting the ringleaders. But one Mexican was killed.

MEXICO, DEC. 6, 1847.

Day before yesterday Gen. Scott and suite visited the Archbishop in full dress, and to-day that prelate returned the compliment, and remained in the General's quarters for some time.

From the tone of the journals I should judge that Paredes is looked upon with a strong degree of suspicion by the Mexican people. He has issued a manifesto from Tulancingo, his present residence, accom-

panied by a physician's certificate of his illness—some of the papers having accused him of "playing possum." El Morfano, in noticing his address, speaks of him in the following terms: "A general who ought to have been engaged in defending his country from foreign invasion, and has turned his back and his arms upon her, is unworthy of being employed by any administration. What security can such a man offer to the nation, he himself being the main cause of her present troubles? None—because he who has failed to do his duty once will fail a hundred times." This language or these sentiments, is held by nearly all the prominent journals of the Republic.

At the election in Oajaca, Gen. Herrera received the vote for the Presidency, and Sr. Orizgoza and Quinmes for Senators.

Santa Anna has sent a note to Queretaro, in which he mentions the names of quite a number of Mexican officers who deserted from the army near Puebla. In one regiment (the Hussars) no less than twenty-four commissioned officers are reported absent, nine of whom deserted their colors.

You will recollect that some days ago a lot of mules were stolen from the garita of San Cosmo, and that a party of dragoons started in pursuit of the rascals. They did not succeed in overtaking them, but on their way they fell in with and captured some twenty lancers, whom they brought to this city. The Governor of the State of Mexico, in a recent address to the ayuntamiento, says that these men were a part of the rural guard, organized for the purpose of keeping the roads between Mexico and Toluca free from robbers, and requests the ayuntamiento to solicit their release from Gen. Scott.

C. C.

To-day Capt. Sanderson, of the Mounted Rifles, discovered the whole apparatus and machinery which had been used in casting cannon near Molino del Rey. They have been sought after a great deal, and their discovery reflects a great deal of credit on the gallant captain.

This afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a greaser was whipped in the plaza. He had attempted to kill one of our soldiers, and was sentenced to receive one hundred lashes—twenty five on every Monday for one month. Nearly ten thousand Mexicans were in the plaza, and as soon as the whipping commenced they began to throw stones. About a dozen of our dragoons, however, charged upon the mob, which they dispersed in all directions. The greaser was then whipped and taken back to the guard house.

There was one or two rows last night, which resulted in the death of one or two soldiers and some thirteen or fourteen Mexicans.

C. C.

Yesterday afternoon the 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry paraded in the principal plaza. A rumor had gone abroad that another Mexican was to be whipped, and there was a large assemblage of lepers, larders and the usual assortment of women and children. The parade served one purpose at all events. It displayed to the eyes of the astonished Mexicans the high state of discipline to which our troops have arrived. In fact the clean, neat appearance of our men and the perfect manner in which they went through their evolutions was extremely gratifying to all Americans present, and the more so as they were aware that many of the men were new recruits. Our army is probably now in a more perfect state of discipline than it ever was before. The men are regularly drilled every morning and evening, and the effects are evident in their improved appearance and in the diminution of the sick list.

No papers come through from Queretaro last evening, but El Monitor has a letter from there bringing news decidedly favorable to peace. The proceedings of Congress, as reported in the letter, are somewhat confused, but it is evident that the Moderates with the co-operation of a few Puros, have achieved a signal triumph. The anti peace propositions of Sr. Otero were rejected.

Senor Rosa made an exposition of the state of affairs when Pena y Pena was called to the head of the Government, and the means he had employed in the direction of affairs, which was well received by the audience. Senor Perdign, one of Santa Anna's most violent partisans, called for a secret session, to enable him to bring a charge of high treason against the Minister of War, Mora. El Monitor publishes orders from Rosa, addressed to the Secretaries of Congress, requesting them to give all possible preference to this subject, as the honor and interest of the nation demanded that the Minister should be punished, if guilty, or the calumniator held up to infamy if he is innocent. Perdign accuses Mora of collusion with Gen. Scott, to surrender the country to the Americans. Senor Lizza made a proposition that the speeches of Otero's anti peace propositions should be published for the purpose of showing the people that they were rejected not because congress wanted to cede more of Texas, but because it was opposed to ceding one inch of that territory. But this was pronounced by Otero a complete falsehood, for the reason that if a portion of Congress had rejected his propositions for the cause attributed, another portion, no less considerable, had voted against it from a motive of an opposite character.

These propositions were defeated by more than a two third vote. The Moderates claim the result of this debate as a splendid triumph, and one very unexpected. The correspondent of El Monitor thinks the Government will have nothing to prevent it from concluding a peace upon terms advantageous to the nation. This treaty, he says, will not be submitted to the present Congress, which closes its session in December, and probably will be dissolved before that time by its own dissection, but

to another yet to be chosen.

MEXICO, NOV. 12, 1847.

There has been an *emute* of a serious nature in Guanajuato. In the village of Sialao, on the 7th, the troops of Governor Arrellano arrested two priests who were endeavoring to get up a *pronunciamento* in favor of placing Gen. Bustamante at the head of the army, of continuing the war until the invaders were exterminated, and of declaring any man a traitor who should entertain any propositions of peace with the United States. The people resisted the arrest and a fight ensued, which resulted in six of the citizens being killed and fifteen or sixteen wounded. The soldiers finally succeeded in bringing the priests, tied, into Guanajuato. The people were in a great state of excitement, and cries of "Death to the Governor" were heard on all sides. El Progreso, published at Guanajuato, is down upon the Governor with great violence, concluding his article by hoping that the same matchless valor and activity displayed by the troops of Gov. Arrellano in charging upon unarmed Mexicans may be displayed against the Yankees when they meet them.

A short time ago a paper was started in this city entitled the "Judío Errante." In his second number, the editor wrote a violent article against the American army. Yesterday it made its appearance in a skeleton form, containing a notice from Gov. Smith cautioning the editor against using such language a second time, upon which the latter comments and says that if he cannot speak as he wishes he will not speak at all, and notifies his readers that this is the last appearance of the "Wandering Jew."

C. C.

MEXICO, NOV. 16, 1847.

Three propositions have been passed to a first reading in Congress—the first, that in the event of the city of Queretaro being threatened with an invasion by the American army, the Congress shall be removed to the city of Aguascalientes; second, that the Government shall listen to no propositions of peace so long as the invading force do not evacuate the national territory which they occupy, and cease to blockade the ports of the republic; third, the same Government, under its strictest responsibility, shall dictate such measures and projects as will be sufficient on its part to carry on the war.

The correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Archbishop of Mexico, on the subject of the release of the Mexican prisoners, is very interesting. The latter asks the favor of their liberation on the ground that their families are suffering in consequence of their confinement. He says the affection and respect which General Scott has always shown to the holy church, of which he is the head in this city, emboldens him to make this request, and instances the liberation of the French prisoners by Abel Kader through the mediation of the Archbishop of Argel.

The general replies at some length, citing the cases of the prisoners taken at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, who were liberated on their parole, and had afterwards taken up arms against the Americans; that while at Puebla he asked the liberation of the American prisoners taken on the Rio Grande, who were to have been exchanged by agreement between Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor, but that an evasive reply having been returned, another communication was sent on the 26th of July, the only response to which was found in the palace, after Gen. Scott had entered the city, folded, sealed and directed to him under date of August. Gen. Scott concludes by saying that if the Archbishop will have the goodness to appoint some dignitary of the church to visit these men, and explain to them that prisoners of war under their parole are always shot if found fighting against the same belligerent before being duly exchanged; and that if this dignitary gives also a solemn admonition of the church against the violation of their oaths, he will give them their liberty under its sacred authority.

The archbishop, in a subsequent personal interview with the commander in chief, cited to him the decree of the Mexican Government, which prohibited all Mexicans from giving their paroles not to fight against the Americans, and the responsibility which he would incur if the Supreme Government should disapprove the step, and thus the matter stands at present.

C. C.

MEXICO, NOV. 17.

Senor Anaya has nominated for Minister of Relations Don Manuel Pena y Pena, the late President, and of Justice, Don Luis de la Rosa, at present in charge of the Hacienda.

The National Congress has decreed a vote of thanks to Pena y Pena, for the services he rendered to the nation while in the Presidential chair.

The proposition introduced into Congress by several Deputies, that they would listen to no propositions of peace while our arms occupied their territory or our fleets blockaded their ports, was rejected on the 13th by a vote of 33 yeas to 38 nays.

Anaya in his inaugural address brought his hearers not to forget that the standard of the Mexicans had been pulled down by the Americans from the National Palace, where it had been placed by Iturbide with his own glorious hands. May not this sentence be significant of his future course?

I have just heard of the arrival, a few minutes ago, of Wm. H. Park, and Col. Smyth, of New Orleans, the latter bearer of despatches from Washington.

To DON FRANCISCO DE P. CASTRO:

The following printed order has been sent in English and Spanish along the lines for the information of all concerned. I like the expressive, straight forward style in which Gen. Patterson couches his orders that refer to these people. He understands them, and they will be obliged to "rise early" to circumvent him:

ORDERS—No. 47.

HEADQUARTERS, VOLUNTEER DIVISION,
Jalapa, Nov. 19, 1847.

1. The liberal policy heretofore pursued by the American officers in paying for all trespasses committed by their troops, has, the major general regrets to say, induced a most paltry and dishonest practice on the part of some Mexicans who are a disgrace to their nation, and who have availed themselves of the disposition to do justice, to seek out and present for payment claims nearly or entirely false. This dishonest and dishonorable practice must be checked—if not stopped. The commanding general will not require of his subordinates the unpleasant duty of investigating claims which the owners know to be false, and when proven to be so, they admit that their agent had made up an exaggerated account in the expectation of being beaten down. Therefore, hereafter no account presented by a Mexican for alleged damages will be paid unless presented and vouched for under oath by the owner of the property, and until it has been referred to competent persons for thorough examination. If it shall appear that damages are claimed for more property than was taken, or that a higher value is charged than the article is worth, no payment whatever shall be made to the claimant. The Government of the United States and the generals in command in Mexico have acted with more liberality in this war than has ever been evinced by any other Government or officers in similar circumstances, and their liberality shall not be abused.

2. Any person or persons claiming excessive damages from, or making false charges against the United States or the troops thereof, shall be brought before a military commission and promptly punished.

3. All persons found with American property in their possession, not placed there by the American authorities will be looked upon as receivers of stolen goods, and shall be brought before a military commission for punishment; in addition to which they shall, upon conviction, pay a fine equal to five times the value of the property.

By order of Major Gen. Patterson.

JALAPA, (Mexico) Nov. 21.

The more we learn of the character of Lieut. Colonel Juan Cimaco Rebollo, the captive guerrilla chief, the more important appears his capture. The papers that were found in his trunk contain a correspondence between him and many citizens and officers of note. There are several letters from Santa Anna, which show that Rebollo is a man of some consequence in the estimation of the Mexican government. The following letter will not be devoid of interest:

MEXICO, AUG. 4, 1847.

My Esteemed Friend.—In relation to what you speak of in your letter of the 29th ult., I must assure you that it is false, absolutely false all that has been said, and all that they still say about our Government admitting the propositions of peace which the enemy pretend to make us. The Government has neither thought of such a thing, nor is she obliged, by her situation, to enter into such a compact. I am happy to hear that those towns are so decidedly in favor of the continuation of the war. For my own part, I am resolved to sustain it at all hazards; to effect which I have all the necessary elements for the defence of this capital, when it shall be attacked. For this reason you should contradict all that may be said to the contrary, for there are rumors circulated by the enemies of our independence for the purpose of rendering unpopular the Government, and protecting by these means the invaders. The enemy will, I understand, move from Puebla against this capital within three days, and there is no doubt but that they are coming to seek their own destruction, for in our numerous army there reigns the greatest enthusiasm, and the most vehement desire to engage with the enemy; and as I have all the probabilities of soon obtaining a victory, it is very necessary that you and all good patriots in your part of the country should maintain the public enthusiasm, and hold yourselves in readiness to complete the defeat of the enemy, should he commence his retreat.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to hear from you of the injuries that have been inflicted by the guerrillas upon the last American train, and I hope that no opportunity has been neglected to do them still greater harm.

I regret to hear of your ill health, as much from my personal esteem as from the fact that we cannot well dispense with your important services. I am, however, happy to hear that the patriotic and valiant chief, Mr. Mata, has succeeded you in command. I hope that you may soon recover your health. In the mean time, I remain, your affectionate friend.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA

LIEUT. COL. JEAN CIMACO REBOLLO.

JALAPA, NOV. 23, 1847.

The wagon master Meeks, and teamster Dennis, were hung to-day, in the large plaza, at 12 o'clock. About 3000 Gen. Patterson's command were drawn up to witness the execution, and there must have been at least an equal number of Mexicans present. Meeks addressed the spectators after the rope was placed around his neck, warning them to abstain from shedding blood as he had done it, and lamenting that he could not have met a different death. His remarks were sensible. He threw himself upon the mercy of God, and was praying aloud when the drop fell. Dennis made no remark. They were attended by a Mexican priest and interpreter. This morning two of the guerrilla officers were taken prisoners by that indefatigable officer, Col. Wynkoop, were tried by the military commission, now in session, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. They were accused (and confessed it,) of having violated their parole of honor, by taking up arms against the United States, in the guerrilla service.

They will be shot to-morrow, at noon.— Their names are Adj. Antonio Garcia, and Lieut. Ambrosio Alcides.—They received their sentence with considerable firmness. Col. Rebollo and the captain will be taken to Perote and confined until it can be ascertained from headquarters whether they were paroled and exchanged or not. They are both fine-looking men. The colonel is a noble-looking man, and the captain and foreigners here say he has never been cruel in his warfare against us.—Some of our people think differently.

Evening.—General Patterson and Col. Hughes have had their hands full this afternoon. Since the sentence of Garcia and Alcides was made public, the above named officers, more particularly the general, have been surrounded by the population of the town, imploring for the pardon of the condemned men. Gen. Landero, who so bravely commenced the defence of Vera Cruz, has been in, as well as priests, alcaldes, citizens of high standing, and women of all grades. A mistress of Lieut. Alcides, a beautiful woman with a babe less than a month old, has been most eloquent in her appeals to the general. A few moments since, some thirty women, most of them quite young and beautiful, came in and cried and knelt, and implored, but though they moved the heart of the general, and brought a tear to his eye, they could not change the fate of the condemned. It has been repeated fifty times to day by the Mexicans, in extenuation, "that in this country it is not considered a crime to violate a parole of honor given by a prisoner of war." This should be remembered in future by our generals, and no more prisoners set at liberty on parole. Every effort has been made in behalf of the prisoners that could possibly be thought of.—The hint has been thrown out that if these men are executed, an American officer will in future be taken alive by the guerrillas. If my memory serves me right, the guerrillas have not been distinguished for acts of mercy in this respect. When they "took to the road," they hoisted the black flag, and faithfully have respected this gloomy emblem of death without mercy. That officers of the regular Mexican army who had been made prisoners of war, and released on their parole of honor not to take up arms against us again during the war, should violate that sacred pledge and join this murderous band, and then complain at so just a sentence, that dashed upon these two is astounding, even in this nation of ours. Gen. Hughes, who convened the military commission which tried the Americans who were hung to day, as well as the two Mexicans who will die to-morrow, and who approved the sentence in both cases, performed his duty, and nothing more is to be said. Gen. Patterson knows his duty, and well to sacrifice justice and the discipline of his command to feelings of compassion.

Kidnappers Abroad!

Catch the Thief.

There was quite a sensation in our village on Monday last, caused by the appearance of two strangers, who had in their possession a pretty girl about twelve years of age, who said she was free, and that her mother was a white woman. The pretended owners offered her for sale, and represented themselves as brothers-in-law, one by the name of Seaborn Jackson living in Georgia, and the other John Evans residing in West Tennessee, and that they were selling the girl for pretence.

The girl's statement excited the suspicions of some of our most worthy citizens, that she had been kidnapped or stolen.—They therefore entered into a private and separate examination of the girl—Jackson, and Evans, and soon became satisfied that she had been stolen from North Carolina. A warrant was issued, Jackson was arrested, the other making his escape through the forest north of the village.

Jackson when brought before the magistrate, stated that his real name was Joseph S. Gibbs of Rutherford County, N. Carolina, and his companion in crime, was named William Wilson of the same place—that the girl in their possession was the daughter of Mrs. Seary of that county, that they had taken her from the residence of one Mr. Brown with whom she was living, on Thursday the 23d last night, and brought her to South Carolina, with a view of making a Christmas speculation.

Gibbs (alias) Jackson was committed to Jail, to await his trial, at the next General Sessions.

Wilson (alias) Evans made his escape on foot, is about five feet ten inches high, light complexion, and wears large whiskers of a reddish or sandy colour.

The friends of justice and humanity, will be on the look-out for him.—Laurensville S. C. Herald.

Beware of Counterfeits.—A very gross counterfeit \$20 note on the Cape Fear Bank was palmed off in this place on Wednesday last. The bill is totally unlike any plate ever issued by that Bank, and could not escape detection any where, if the slightest examination were made of it. Each corner has XX; the border of the right-hand is unusually broad and black. The vignette is a Locomotive and train of Cars. The paper is thin and light.

When the remains of the gallant Walker were taken to Puebla, the botch of a carpenter made the coffin too small, whereupon Lt. Clinton, of Scott's company, 1st Pa., off with his uniform, rolled up his sleeves, and made him a coffin himself. He is a carpenter, it is stated, and is from Moyamensing or Southwark, in Philadelphia. Lieut. Breece, of the same company, who is a blacksmith, entered a smithy and made the nails.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, states that Mr. Colquhoun, Senator from Georgia, has resigned his seat in that body.