

# LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

## SANTA ANNA CAPTURED!

The schooner Water Witch arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 26th ult.

Col. Wm. Boardman came passenger in her, with despatches from Mr. Shannon to the United States Government.

By this arrival we are in possession of the fact of Santa Anna's capture. Since our last advices, he had made several attempts upon the city of Puebla; attacking it at the head of four thousand troops, one half of which were cavalry. In these endeavors he was repulsed with considerable loss.

Soon afterwards he left the army, about four leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men, and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he parted with his escort, and attempted to make his escape to the mountains on foot, and in the disguise of a friar.

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a barranca (ravine) near a little Indian village called Jito, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting. The dogs belonging to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their barking and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and such money as he had about him if they would guide him to his hacienda. This they refused to do, but gave the alarm and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg on account of the inflammation produced by walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

On the 20th of January he was put in the prison at Perote, where he now is.

Col. Boardman met Perodes on the road between Mexico and Puebla, marching at the head of the Government forces, to give Santa Anna battle; but the fortunes of the Despot became so desperate that he deserted the army and was captured before Perodes came up to him.

[Per schr. Water Witch.]

To the Editors of the Picayune:

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 12, 1845.

This vessel will sail in two or three days, but as we may very shortly be attacked by Santa Anna, I write you now, lest at her sailing, I should be otherwise occupied and unable to write.

Since my last the cry against Santa Anna has been echoed throughout the whole Republic; the remaining master only of the sod he and his troops stand upon. The news of the overthrow of his tool, Canaliz, reached him in Querearo on his march against Perodes. He immediately countermarched with all his forces upon Mexico, swearing vengeance upon the Congress, &c. &c., whom he called revolutionists. On arriving before the gates of the capital, he addressed a communication to General Herrera, the actual President, advising him that he had come to take charge of the Presidency, which, he said, belonged to him beyond question, and demanded to know if he was disposed to evacuate the 'big chair.'

He of course was well aware of the decree of the Congress, which deprived him of all authority, civil and military, when he addressed his note; but, as he had feigned ignorance, in reply a copy of the decree was sent to him, and he was asked if he was disposed to deliver over the command of his troops, as he had been previously ordered, and present himself to the Government to answer to the charges made against him before the Congress constituted in Grand Jury. To this Santa Anna replied, with his accustomed audacity, that if the gates were not thrown open to him within twenty-four hours, he would open them himself and enter sword in hand. This communication was handed over to General Bravo, as Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Capital, for reply. Accordingly an answer was forthwith given, notifying him that the defence of the city was under his charge, and that it should be defended to the last, at the same time calling upon him to submit and avoid blood shed. After bravadoing for three days to no purpose, Santa Anna retreated with his forces and marched upon Puebla, before which city he arrived on the 2d instant, and immediately demanded the surrender of the city, giving one hour's time to do so, and notifying General Inclan, the Commandant General, that if the city was not surrendered within that time, he would carry the place by assault and give quarters to no one. The reply of Inclan was short and sweet, without any of the humbug so common in the military proclamations of this country: he told him that he would not surrender the city as long as he had a man left to fire a shot. He kept his word. Santa Anna commenced his attack on the following morning and was repulsed, as also in all the successive attacks which he continued making daily until the 7th, when he sent in a flag of truce with propositions. While a Council of War was holding in Puebla to determine upon the propositions which Santa Anna's Commissioners had to make, an attack was made with a large proportion of the traitor's forces, and had already forced their way a considerable distance, when the Poblans rallied and drove them back at the point of the bayonet, taking some two hundred prisoners, and one piece of artillery.

After this disgraceful act of treachery, Santa Anna retreated from before Puebla, and report says that he was in the neighborhood of Perote on his way down to make one last desperate effort upon Vera Cruz. Should he come he will find his grave. I must tell you that in Puebla there were not above 8000 regulars, and that its defence has been made principally by the volunteers—private citizens of the most respectable classes—*Vivan los Poblans*. Santa Anna has lost in his several attacks upon that city something like 6000 killed and wounded; among whom one general, and perhaps a great number of prisoners and deserters. Among the prisoners are two generals. The killed and wounded on the part of Puebla is not known with any certainty. Every breast burns to revenge the blood of the noble Poblans.

We are here all prepared, and our volunteer companies were doing active service. We sleep every night in our barracks, and lay with our arms beside us.

I shall leave this letter open to add any thing new that may occur before the vessel leaves.

Bravo and Perodes have left Mexico and are already close upon Santa Anna with 7000 infantry and 8000 horse. Yours truly, E. M.

January 17.—Since writing the above Santa Anna has retreated from Puebla, and has placed himself between Perote and Jalapa. All was joy here; as we made sure that his intention was to attack us, but we were disappointed. On the 14th, the troops of Santa Anna placed

themselves at the disposition of General Rincon, Commandant General of this department, who is stationed at La Hoya for the defence of that place, at the same time making manifest that their object in approaching and entering that Department was not to commit any act of hostility, but to escort General Santa Anna in his flight, and this General having succeeded in making his escape, there only remained for them to put themselves at the disposal of the government, which they then did.

The object no doubt was to cause it to be believed that he had succeeded in embarking, and thus put a stop to further search for him. This however failed in its vigilance, which were made with redoubled vigilance, which were very shortly crowned with success, for on the night of the 15th, at half past 9, he was captured with others who accompanied him, near a place called Jico, about 14 leagues from Jalapa, in a barranca. He was disguised as an *arriero*, but this was of no avail in this part of the country, where there is not an Indian that does not know him well, and they all enjoy a pleasure in hating him. He was taken by a party of volunteers, and, by official news, was carried into Jalapa yesterday, (with his hands tied behind him as report says.) It is just two months since he left Jalapa in state, to go and crush the Revolution which has brought him to the gallows beyond a doubt. It is not known whether Government will order him to be carried to Mexico, to be tried formally on the accusations made against him, or whether they will try him by court martial and shoot him immediately.

Such rejoicings as we have had here were never seen before in this place. To-day, by order of the Governor, has been made a Feast-day, and consequently all commercial establishments are closed. There is but one voice to be heard, "Shoot him and his Generals, without exception!" Shoot all of them! No mercy! Government will be obliged to proceed with great severity, as the whole country is in the greatest state of exasperation that was ever seen in any country, owing to the late attack on Puebla.

I shall not close yet, in order at the last moment to add any thing further that may occur.

January 21.—Nothing new to add. Santa Anna is on his way up to Mexico, under a strong escort, to stand his trial before both Houses of Congress.

I send you a file of papers, to which I refer you. Yours truly, E. M.

**Mr. Cushing.**—The testimony of our Missionaries in China to the services of that gentleman. A letter from Dr. Parker in the Missionary Herald says both himself and Mr. Bridgman, his colleague, yielded to the wish of Mr. Cushing to give him such assistance in his negotiations as their knowledge of the language enabled them to afford. The result has realized their anticipations. Almost everything that America could ask, or China consistently concede, has been granted. Dr. Parker alludes with special gratification to the article in the treaty which provides for the erection of hospitals and temples for Christian worship at each of the ports of Canton, Amoy, Fu-chou, Ningpo and Shanghai.

He also says that, in a moral point of view, the opening of a direct communication between the government at Washington and the Court at Peking is a desideratum of great moment, in its influence upon both nations, and a great object has been gained, perhaps outweighing all the rest. For though Mr. Cushing did not reach Peking, as he might have done, he has obtained for his country a full equivalent in the confidence and good will that have thus been secured. Dr. P. believes that now a bond of friendship unites the two great nations of the East and West; and that the local prejudices against foreigners will gradually give way, though perhaps not without a few more popular disturbances.

Mr. Bridgman adds that Mr. Cushing carried himself through the negotiation in a manner alike honorable to himself and the people he represented.

The dryness of the legislative proceedings is sometimes relieved by a little fun, which is the more welcomed when it comes because of its rarity. Quite a hearty laugh was produced in the House of Representatives of Ohio, some days since, by the presentation of the following memorial:

Mr. Combs, on leave, presented the petition of 33 citizens of Miller township, Knox county, for a law to tax dogs.

[The following is the petition:

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Whereas, destruction very great by dogs, among the sheep of late, And danger that they will do no more, As they have often heretofore, Requires that something should be done To stop the rascals in their fun: We, therefore, of your honors pray, That you'll enact, without delay, A law that shall impose a tax On dogs, or on their owners' backs, Of such amount as may suffice To make dogs moral, just and wise; And we'll forever and a day, When so inclined, devoutly pray.]

**The Unicorn Discovered!**—A recent number of the "Journal Asiatique" (published in Paris, states that M. Frensel, the profound Orientalist, now French Consul at Jeddah, in Arabia, has published a notice of the existence of the real Unicorn in the wilds of Hadramant! This strange beast has a single horn attached to its head by a joint, through which it can elevate or depress its horn at pleasure; remarkably confirming Psalms 92, 10, where it speaks of the "horn being exalted like the horn of the Unicorn." This will throw great light on other passages of scripture, which ignorance of Arabia prevented our comprehending.

**Carrots a substitute for eggs in puddings.**—It is not generally known, and will not, perhaps be credited, that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an admirable succedaneum for eggs in the making of puddings. They must, for this purpose, be well boiled and mashed, and afterwards passed through a coarse cloth, or horsehair sieve. A pudding composed partly of the above material will be found to be considerably lighter, than if the same had been made with eggs, and will impart a far more grateful and agreeable flavor.

### Policy of the Church of Rome.

In the last Methodist Quarterly Review we notice a review of Durbin's observations in Europe, and sundry other polemical works, under the general title of "the Policy of the Romish Church," which is marked in the table of contents as from the pen of "An Italian Exile." This may be fairly considered as one of the most remarkable papers upon a subject of the kind ever published in this country; especially when considered with reference to its authorship and the organ of its utterance. It asserts with this postulate: that the Romish clergy, secular and regular, must be considered as a well-appointed, one minded army, preparing itself in the unconquerable spirit of Gregory VII, to renew, for the last time, the contest for the supremacy of the Church over the State, that is to say, for the Pope's universal monarchy. "That this is the true object to which the present extraordinary exertions of the Roman Court ultimately tend," says the writer, "no reasonable doubt can, for a moment, be entertained." The argument that Rome does not generally exert this power (which she believes herself to possess, as a matter of divine right), in our days, he holds to be no argument to disprove the intentions and designs he imputes, or to warrant the inference that it has been, or soon will be, relinquished.—He contends that she has ever been prompt to put them forth whenever there was an opportunity to extort obedience; and he alludes to the pregnant and startling fact that the present Pope Gregory XVI., but a few years ago, attempted to wield this power, with unexampled absoluteness, against Portugal and Spain; quoting in proof, from the Allocation of March, 1841, and observing that the Spanish government, in their manifesto of July, 1841, averred that the holy See had never since the time of Gregory VII until the present, maintained pretensions so high, or promulgated them in a manner so imprudent and so reckless.

In this connexion, he quotes authentic statistics, going to show the extent to which the Roman ecclesiastical establishment, in the United States, has increased within the past eight years. He puts down, as for the year 1836 for instance, the number of ecclesiastics, of establishments and of worshippers of this denomination thus; 12 bishops, 1 archbishop, 341 priests, 300 churches, 10 colleges, 31 convents, and 600,000 population. In 1844, the numbers given are as follows: 17 bishops; bishops elect, 8; Apostolic vicariate, 1; diocesses, 21; priests, 613 (an increase of clergymen since the last year of 55.); churches, 611; other stations, 461; seminaries, 19; (students, 261;) periodicals, 15, and the population 1,300,000,—more than doubled in eight years.)

He then comes to the consideration of the question, whether or not, in the present condition of the Romish Church and of Christendom, there are reasons to believe the Roman clergy will at last come out of the impending contest victorious! To throw light on the course of his argument, he refers to the past history of the Roman Catholic Church, and proceeds to show that the Roman, Frankish and German governments have ever taken that church under their patronage for the advancement of their own political interests; and that she, who was at first a suppliant, and afterwards an ally, always ended, when she could, as an imperious tyrant. From the times of Constantine and Theodosius, down through those of Pepin and Charlemagne, of Otho and Henry III. to those of King John and of Arragon, when the aspirations of Gregory VII. seemed to be near their accomplishment, he takes a rapid review of her pretensions and of her unwillingness to make concessions to the State for the purpose of establishing her power. He next comes to the beginning of the 14th century, when this power began to decline, and instances the refusal of Philip the Fair to submit thereto, the stand made by the German government against it, the refusal of Edward III. of England to acknowledge it, and to its rapid declension through the reigns of Popes Sixtus IV., Innocent VIII., Alexander VI., Julius II., Leo X., and Paul III., and so on, through the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, through those of the Pyrenees in 1665, and of Utrecht in 1713, then through the suppression of the Jesuits in 1762, the imprisonment and death of Pius VI. in France, in 1779, and the retirement to Paris of his successor Pius VII. in 1813, as "the prime of the Catholic Church,"—down to the restoration of Popery (but wofully shorn of its pretensions) in 1814. All this the writer argues, furnishes the fullest proof that "the exaltation of the Romish Church is the work of politics,"—and that [to quote Pope Pius IV.] she "cannot subsist without the support of Kings."

Brought down now to the restoration of Popery, and, as a consequence, of the Jesuits, or "Italian Exile" proceeds to extend his inquiry, as to the true condition of the Roman hierarchy, to our own times; and while describing the re-establishment of the worst institutions and practices of the Church as the consequence of those restorations, he dwells with great force on the aid and countenance given to Catholicism, upon political considerations, by Protestant governments, and with much acumen criticises the whole course of that policy which was adopted by the "Holy

Alliance." He mentions Frederick Schlegel's lectures in Venice, before the Court, in favor of Catholicism as necessary to the support of monarchical institutions, and in which he alluded to the United States as "the great nursery of destructive (democratic) principles." This was in 1823; and in the next year, the reviewer says, "the Imperial Court organized a society, under the patronage of the Emperor, for the promotion of the Catholic missions in the United States;" of course for the purpose of more widely importing into that country the principle which Schlegel had demonstrated was most favorable to a monarchical government. This is the famous Leopoldine Association of which, of late, we have heard so much; and its origin the "Exile" plausibly attributes to the exertions of the Jesuits, who came here as early as 1820.

The writer then adverts to the attempts of Rome to re-obtain the supremacy over the French Church, in 1815, and to the woful disappointment which she met with in that design, on the final overthrow of her hierarchy, in that country, in 1830.—Next he comes to her ill-success in Russia, and to her better luck in Belgium, in 1831. This brings him to a consideration of the progress of affairs in the Papal States themselves, and indeed throughout all Italy.

Having shown that there is a state of feeling existing there, which is decidedly adverse to the government of the Church, and that the yoke would not reluctantly be thrown off, upon a fitting opportunity, and having argued successfully, we think, that the domination of the Romish government is opposed in its influences to the advancement of the arts and sciences, and especially to the interests, temporal and eternal, of the people, the writer gives a direct response to the question with which he started, "Will the Hierarchy come out of the contest victorious?" The reply may be thus condensed. No:—for the faster the power of Rome increases, the greater will be its abuse, and thence its sure overthrow: such are the feelings and tendencies of things in Europe that a mere trifle may at any time work the overthrow and ruin of the Hierarchy. Italy must ere long be totally destroyed, if the Church be not; and it only needs the withdrawal from her of Protestant support to effect this result.

"Look at Spain," (says the writer.) "It might be said that Providence placed that country under the exclusive control of Romanism to show the world what effects it is capable of working out for the temporal interests of the nations. And what is Spain now? A dreary waste haunted by beggars. Cross it from the Pyrenees to Cadiz, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea, and you will feel as though you were transported into an African country: no agriculture, no industry, no trade, no means of internal communication, no castles, no palaces not even ruins of Christian origin; but there stands in the middle of the desert the Escorial, the fit abode of the destroying angel of the land. Still this is the country of the orange tree, and the nightingale; the home of chivalry, poetry and love; where the Moors reared the wonderful temples, the enchanted palaces of Andalusia, Grenada, and Valencia, gathered all the learning of the world, and the best scholars, artificers, and husbandmen of the middle ages, who converted it into a garden worthy of the magical Alhambra. What a contrast between the Moors and Philip II., and his successors."

Nor is he less eloquent when referring to Naples and Sicily, in this connexion.

"What," says he, "are Naples and Sicily now? Go back to the days of your youth, review the splendid scenes which the polity, philosophy, and poetry of Hesperia and the island of the sun presented to your enraptured imagination, and say if you did not almost believe that that paradise of the Western Greece was a land beyond the boundaries of this world? And when you crossed in a hurry the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Rome, could you realize that that pestilential desert was the field of the long-contested battles, and the triumphs of the republic, the favored retreat of dictators and consuls, and the resort of the rusticating nobility of Rome? But there is the Papal city overlooking the melancholy Campagna as if ashamed of its desolation, and trying to escape from the malaria of her own manufactures, the most appropriate type of the religious system which buried under her ruins the gods and goddesses of the land."

And he goes on to show and to account for the hatred which the Italians have for Popery; in the mis-government and miserable effects upon the character, happiness, advancement, economy and morals of the people. Thence he proceeds to show the incompatibility of this religious creed with the political compact of the United States; that the greater the constitutional liberty, the greater is the danger to it from Popery; and then comes to the subject of the Christian alliance recently entered into in our land for the purpose of resisting its rapid advance in this country. This, with the prospects adverted to already, of a stern and successful resistance to the power of Roman Catholicism, in continental Europe, based upon the assumption that the security of protestantism and the peace of Christendom demand the defeat of that power, the writer thinks will render abortive the attempt now going on with so much vigor, to restore the Hierarchy in all its pristine strength. Recommending a plan of concerted action, and perseverance and determination in carrying it into execution the "Exile" concludes his task with an earnest appeal in favor of the cause he advocates; taking occasion to record the fact in a "P. S." that during the year, the Leopoldine Society of Europe has, itself alone, contributed no less than \$200,000 for the support of the Romish Church in the United States.—N. Y. Express.

**Spunk!**—An overseer in one of the Providence factories was discharged, when thirty of the girls "struck," gave three cheers, and refused to work until he was reinstated. So much for being on good terms with the fair sex.

One of our exchange papers mentions the case of a woman who is so large around the waist that her husband cannot hug her all at once, but when he takes one hug makes a chalk mark, so as to know where to commence the next time going around.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1845.

**J. R. Chandler, Esq.**—The House, soon after meeting this morning, went into committee of the whole upon the Indian appropriation bill, which was under consideration yesterday, various amendments and amendments of which were discussed. Among those who took part in the discussion was Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. Having heard very little of his speech, I can give no other account of what he said than that he dwelt, as he always does, a good deal upon slavery, and the amount of money which the north has to pay for it. Dwelling so much upon it as he does is extremely provoking to southern members, with whom he of course makes himself very obnoxious. In his remarks to-day he spoke of certain allowances and compensations which Georgia had compelled the Creek Indians to make for negroes alleged to have been stolen from citizens of that State during a period of many years previously.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, followed Mr. G., and indulged in a strain of remarks highly offensive. Mr. G. had spoken of slavery as an evil: Mr. Black said that neither the people of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, nor South Carolina deemed it an evil, but a blessing, and he would yield the floor if he would exhibit any proof to the contrary. Mr. G. rose, and Mr. Black after some parleying, yielded the floor. Mr. Giddings then went on for a while without touching the particular point upon which Mr. B. made the inquiry of him, when Mr. B. claimed the floor. Mr. Giddings contended that he had it, and an altercation and contention ensued for some fifteen minutes, which was any thing but creditable to the committee. The chair decided that Mr. Giddings had the floor. From this there was an appeal, and the decision of the chair was not sustained.

Mr. Black then proceeded in a course of remark more gross, insulting, and abusive, than I ever listened to in any public body. Why the Chairman permitted the indulgence of such a strain of remark, I cannot conceive; he did, however, check it after it had gone on many minutes. I could not give all the language used without offending the ear of modesty; but improper as the language was, there were many members sitting around Mr. Black who were so hugely delighted with it that they could not refrain from loud laughter.

When Mr. Black concluded, Mr. Giddings endeavored to get the floor, but some one had moved that the committee rise. Mr. Scheek appealed to members: his colleague had been grossly and personally assailed, and desired to reply; he presumed under such circumstances no gentleman would insist on the motion to rise. Mr. McConnell, of Alabama, said he would, and several others made the same reply. The committee rose and reported, and immediately went into committee again, when Mr. Giddings obtained the floor and proceeded to notice the insulting remarks of Mr. Black. Mr. B. had charged Mr. G. with owning the wagon, and claiming it which had been used by the Rev. Mr. Torrey to steal negroes, and had said that if Mr. G. had his deserts he would now be keeping company with his fellow laborer, friend, and worthy companion, Mr. T., in the Maryland Penitentiary. He also charged him with franking a calico frock home, and thus defrauding the post office, marking it, however, "no public document." These specific charges Mr. G. pronounced absolutely, totally, and unqualifiedly false. The first had been made in that House last session, and he had then put the stamp of falsehood upon it; there was not a particle of truth in it. The other he had never heard before, and he pronounced it a base fabrication, false and foul—it originated with the member himself, or with him whom he served in uttering it.

When Mr. G. rose, Mr. Black came across the Hall and took a position very near to him with a stout hickory cane in his hand when he eyed him with a look full of meaning. Standing within six feet of him, and within the same distance of Mr. G. I saw mischief afoot, and mentioned to two members that there would, I feared, be difficulty. Mr. Black seemed to be waiting, I thought, for Mr. G. to say something personally offensive to him. Presently Mr. B. advanced towards Mr. G. and took a position within a foot or two of me, as I stood at the entrance of the bar, and leaning on it.

Mr. Giddings went on: He said the member had talked of knocking him down! Did he suppose that the people of the North sent cowards here to protect their rights? Did he suppose Northern men had craven hearts?

Mr. Black now said, raising his cane, "if you will say, out of doors, what you said here I will knock you down," and immediately attempted to get nearer to Mr. G. brandishing his cane in the meantime. Fortunately, however, Mr. Woodward, of S. C., at the moment occupied the seat of Mr. Simpson of the same State, and Mr. B. could not approach Mr. Giddings without passing him. Mr. Woodward prevented him from doing so until other members—Mr. Payne, of Ala., Mr. Slidell, and Mr. Jameson, of Missis., came up, interfered, and took him away.

You may well suppose there was great excitement for some minutes in the House, at what had taken place, and there seemed to be an apprehension in the minds of some that more violence would be offered. Mr. Giddings made a few more remarks and closed. He said this was the first time he had ever alluded to any member personally since he had been a member of the House. That he had always endeavored to treat every member with the utmost courtesy, though he had not always received it at the hands of others, and had even seen a bowie-knife drawn on him in this House. This announcement produced manifest astonishment, and the inquiry was made by many, to whom he alluded? He did not indicate the individual, but alluded to the circumstance which happened two or three years ago, when Mr. Giddings informed the House, without making any motion on the subject, that he had been intentionally jostled and insulted. Mr. Black alluded to the same transaction in his remarks to-day, as proof Mr. G.'s want of courage and spirit.

Mr. G. said that he should not have made any personal allusion to any member to-day, but for the very gross, insulting, and unprovoked attack that had been made upon him. He should, as long as he was able, and held a seat upon this floor, do his duty to his constituents to the best of his ability, honestly, fearlessly, and faithfully; but when violence should prevent his doing it, he would then leave the House, go home, and report to those whom he represented.

When Mr. G. concluded, Mr. Black rose in his seat, and made an apology for his conduct under the heat of passion. I could not hear him distinctly, but understood him to say that he ought not to have noticed any thing which Mr. Giddings might have said. The inference was that he considered him no gentleman.

Mr. B.'s conduct was certainly extraordinary, in making an attack on a man whom he looked upon in this light, and then pursuing the course he did afterwards. I could not but admire the philosophic cool,

ness some members displayed on this occasion, who in the affair between Mr. White and Mr. Rathbun, manifested much less composure, and far more anxiety in regard to the dignity of the House.

The Senate was engaged nearly the whole day upon the postage bill, and adopted an amendment fixing the rate of postage for single letters for any distance, at five cents. The franking privilege was modified, not abolished.

Mr. Dayton reported a bill to provide for purchasing and distributing the reports of the cases decided by the Supreme Court.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

### MORE DEVELOPMENTS AT WASHINGTON!

**Pickings and stealings in the Navy Service.**—The Committee on accounts of Congress have signalled themselves in bringing to light the recent doings of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. That explosion took the country by surprise, but we believe the same gentlemen are now engaged on a much richer subject, and we anticipate, in a short time a regular earthquake in the way of an exposure of the pickings and stealing in a very important part of the public service—the navy. The gentlemen who have undertaken this business, ought to be known to the country, for they have commenced a rigid examination of this branch of the public service, which will redound greatly to their credit. Here are the names: Hon. James G. Clinton, Hon. James Matthews, Hon. Wm. J. Wright, Hon. George Fuller, Hon. Jacob Vost, Hon. Smith M. Purdy, Hon. Henry Grider, Hon. Geo. Sykes, Hon. Perley B. Johnson.

The developments in the case of McNulty are trifling when compared with those which these honorable and industrious gentlemen have lighted upon, in relation to the naval expenditures during some of the Florida campaign. We have a report of Mr. Reding on this subject, and an examination of it by Mr. McLaughlin, with a "card" of Mr. Winder in reply, all extremely interesting reading. As specimens take the following items: GROUPS OF ARTICLES FOR THE SICK, TAKEN FROM LIEUT. McLAUGHLIN'S VOUCHERS ON FILE IN THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

No. 1—Liquors for the Sick.	
1,232 Bottles Porter,	\$540 50
576 Bottles of London Brown Stout,	298 00
229 Whole bottles of Aie, in whole and half do.	278 50
247 Gallons and 50 bottles of Brandy,	155 25
28 Gallons and 20 do, of Madeira Wine,	126 00
1 Gallon and 31 bottles of Sherry Wine,	33 00
29 Gallons and 265 bottles of Port Wine,	376 00
6 Bottles of Cham. Wine,	9 00
7 Boxes and 12 bottles of Claret Wine,	60 00
5 Gals. and 109 bottles Wine, kind not specified,	99 50
244 Gallons Whiskey,	32 50
13 Gallons and 14 jugs of Gin,	48 50
96 Bottles and 3 boxes Cider,	66 00
74 Gallons of Alcohol,	16 72
2 Bottles of Bitters,	1 50
	\$2,125 97

No. 2—Syrups for Drinks.	
4 Cases Preserved Syrup,	\$48 00
194 Bottles Lemon Syrup,	189 00
12 Bottles Orange Syrup,	12 00
24 Bottles Orgeat,	24 00
7 Bottles Lime Juice,	2 50
	\$275 50

No. 3—Comforts for the Sick. Fresh Meat.	
133 Sheep,	\$898 00
2 Hogs,	12 00
3 Shoats,	12 00
14 Rounding Pigs,	28 00
676½ Pounds of Turtle,	44 70
Quantity of do, not specified,	5 01
	\$1,071 71

No. 4—Poultry.	
Chickens, number not specified,	\$8 00
293 Chickens,	192 88
3 Turkeys,	7 50
2 Ducks,	2 50
	\$210 88

No. 5—Sweetmeats.	
9 Cases assorted Sweetmeats,	\$96 00
100 Pounds Preserved Fruits,	131 75
1 Box Preserves,	14 00
32 Cans and Jars of Preserves,	42 00
108 Glass jars assorted Fruits, preserved in juice,	144 00
12 Glass jars Preserves,	12 00
60 Glass jars of Jellies,	60 00
72 Bottles of Guava Jelly,	18 00
4 Pounds, in bottles, of Citron Cane-hew,	5 20
	\$522 95

It must be really gratifying to the old-fashioned practitioners to find that in these days of homoeopathic nonsense, the navy is at all events under orthodox treatment. The "two bottles bitters" is quite an amusing item, when contrasted with the formidable list of porters, wines, brandy, whiskey and gin; that precedes it, and reminds one of Falstaff's pennyworth of bread to his many gallons of sack. And then the comforts for the sick—solid, substantial tangle, "comforts"—and the delicious "syrups"—and the "assorted sweet-meats"—heaven reward him! what a dear, kind, considerate hospital steward was this Lieut. McLaughlin!

We trust the committee will go on and give us a full development of all these expeditions into Florida. If the people pay millions to extricate an Indian tribe, they ought at least to have the pleasure of knowing how the money is expended. Let us have the whole exposed, in order to guide all tender-hearted naval officers and economical administrations hereafter.

New York Herald.

### State of North Carolina.

DAVIE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1844.

Elizabeth Phillips, vs. Daniel Phillips.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman for said defendant, to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in February, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the petition set for hearing on the 4th Monday in May, next. L. R. ROSE, c. c. 1844.

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