

THE WAR.

From the New Orleans Delta, 7th March. LATEST MEXICAN NEWS.

By the arrival, at a late hour this morning, of the steamship New Orleans, four days from Vera Cruz, we have received our correspondence and file of Mexican papers. A desperate conflict between Lieut. Col. Biscoe's command and a powerful force of guerrillos occurred on the evening of the 19th of February, at a place called Matorcera, on the Orizaba road, in which Lieut. Henderson, of the La. Volunteers, was killed. He fell in a hand to hand conflict. Four of the Georgia Dragoons, who were part of Col. Biscoe's command, were also killed, and three men of the La. Battalion wounded. The guerrillos having been driven from the field, Col. Biscoe's command proceeded unmolested to Orizaba. The body of Lieut. Henderson was brought to Vera Cruz on the 1st instant. It is to be sent to this city for interment.

Lt Henderson was a native of Maine, a printer by trade, and before going to Mexico, worked in the Delta office, together with Mr Freaner (our correspondent, Mustang) and Capt. Fairchild and Kerr.

The following officers were in the engagement: Lt. Col. Biscoe, commanding; Capt. Wafford and two Lieuts., G. Mounted Men; Capt. Geo. Kerry; Lieut. Henderson, Berry, Hook, Hunter and Mitchell.

We take the following from the Free American of the 2d inst. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz expresses his belief in its accuracy.

Rumor.—At a late hour last evening we learned that an express had arrived from Mexico—How true it is there is no saying. All we know is, that it is rumored that an armistice has been agreed upon for two months, by Gen. Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated at Vera Cruz. The ships were decked off with flags; the consuls of foreign nations displayed their national banners; salutes were fired; Gen. Twiggs held a levee; at night the town was illuminated, and balls were numerous, and well attended.

A company of Louisiana Volunteers, who fancied themselves enlisted as cavalry only, and who hesitated to do infantry duty when ordered, were yesterday morning sent to the Castle by order of Brig. Gen. Twiggs. Previous to embarking, the General gave them "a war talk," the severity of which will certainly deter them from any attempt to repeat the offence, and we fear the ringleaders will suffer a heavy penalty.

Yucatan.—The following important intelligence from Yucatan will arrest public attention. It exhibits another feature of European interference in the affairs of the American States. The Free American quotes from El Noticiero:

Yesterday a Spanish man-of-war anchored in the port of Sisal, the commander of which immediately left for this capital, accompanied by the Collector of Customs in said port, with instructions for the Government of this. His Excellency, the Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, with the generosity and philanthropy which characterize his great nation, offers to this country the assistance and aid necessary to carry on the war against the insurgent Indians. Money, arms, ammunitions, vessels of war, and transports, are placed at the disposal of the government of this State. It is in haste that we give this important notice, so that it may extend itself over the Peninsula by to-day's mail. The commander of this district repaired immediately to Mexican to inform the government. The haste of the moment does not permit us to say more. Long live the magnanimous Spanish nation! Long live the worthy sons of Cid and of Pelayo! Long live the cause of humanity and civilization!

From the City of Mexico.—The files of the American Star contain many items of news of some interest, but of no great importance.

Toluca.—A person who came in from Toluca yesterday reports, that the night before, a Mexican, well mounted and well armed, rode into the Plaza, and, after cutting around on his horse for a few minutes, approached and fired at one of our officers, saying at the time, "I am one of the men of Alvarez." The citizens of the place, believing that Alvarez was near them, became greatly excited, and Gen. Cadwalader had some of his command turned out. The Mexican managed to escape before his arrest.

Chihuahua.—The Star, of 10th Feb. has dates from Chihuahua of 18th January, Durango to the 17th, Zacatecas to the 30th, Guadalupe to the 2d February, and Tacatlan to the 2d.

The Faro, of Chihuahua, says that an American force of 700 men and 5 pieces of artillery is encamped on the canon El Paso. They are represented as in great want of provisions and supplies, on account of which they are unable to prosecute their expedition. They are certainly not in want of mutton, for Don Ignacio Roquillo complains that they took 700 sheep from him without paying a cent. Some discussions between the German and American companies is referred to. The Americans are said to have been worsted near El Paso, by a band of guerrilleros, Apaches, Camanches, &c. A plot was laid by the Americans to catch a noted guerrillero chief, named Cortez, but it was unsuccessful. An insurrection at the Rio Abajo is vaguely referred to.

A still larger number of the Faro says that an expedition of 600 Americans, with two howitzers, had left El Paso for Chihuahua, in the State of Durango, leaving a force behind, and having sent 200 men to reinforce the garrison of Santa Fe, which had been threatened by insurgents. The Governor of Durango, Urea, promises to march to the relief of the Chihuahuans in

conformity, as he says, to orders from the General Government.

Pronunciamento in the State of Puebla.—An unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection band upon the plain of San Luis, was made at Tucatlan, in the latter part of January, by one Estivan Barbero, Commandant General of the State. It went off half cocked. The Governor of Puebla, Isurza, is a sensible, pacific man and friendly to the Americans. He denounces the attempt in the strongest terms.

An ominous silence and quietude prevails through the States of Morelia, Jalisco and Guanajuato. The citizens of the former complain of the heavy war contributions imposed upon them. It is rumored that the Ex-Governor of Guanajuato is organizing a force for some purpose not generally known.

San Luis Potosi.—The Star has news from this State to the 26th January. The papers of that State are full of war and pronunciamentoism.

Cuernavaca, although less than sixty miles from Mexico, is as warm as the tierra caliente. The town is not so large as we first represented it, but it is pleasant in the extreme. Cortez, when the weather was too cold for him here, would retire to Cuernavaca, at which place he built a palace, and it still stands there, though falling to decay. In that building a company of our artillery is now quartered. In the neighborhood, and in view of this palace, are numerous haciendas which skirt the valley, and the people are represented as being very industrious. Besides all the tropical fruits, are numerous coffee fields, the article growing equally as well in the West Indies. The people are more sociable than in other places, and there is scarce a day that our officers are not invited to dine with the natives.

Before Colonel Clark's brigade entered Cuernavaca, many of the principal families left it, but they are now returning. Gens. Rincon, Alvarez and Quijano left it just before our troops were in. The family of Rincon is still there. Alvarez was quartered about ten leagues off with only 300 pintos. Notwithstanding the order he issued, prohibiting the entrance of supplies, the market was never better supplied.

FROM THE INTELLIGENCER.—We copy the following items from the American Star, (Mexico), Feb. 16:

Attack upon a Patrol and its serious result.—Night before last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as the patrol stationed near the Plaza del Carmen was passing through a neighboring street, accompanied by the officers of the guard, it was stoned and fired upon by a body of Mexicans. We cannot learn that there was the least provocation. The attack seemed to be a concerted matter, quite a large body of "greasers" being armed with pistols. They were fired upon by the patrol, and took flight into a neighboring street, where they were suddenly met by another patrol. The firing also brought out the Texan Rangers, quartered in that vicinity, when the general melee followed. The result was, 9 Mexicans killed, and some forty or fifty taken prisoners, and placed in charge of the police near El Carmen. No American was injured. The officers of the guard were extremely vigilant, and shot several of the attacking party.

The neighborhood where this affair occurred is one of the worst in the city for leprosy and ladrones, who live in mud huts. It is strange, however, that they should not have learned wisdom from the past. They must know that the American police of this city is on the alert night and day, and that every attack of this kind must result in their total discomfiture. Besides those killed, there are forty or fifty prisoners, some of whom will be arraigned for participating in the attack, and some of whom will probably forfeit their lives in consequence, or at least be subject to a long imprisonment.

The members composing the Mexican Congress have agreed to meet, fully quorined, within ten days after the first advice on the subject of peace from Washington.

Queretaro.—At the meeting on Monday last, thirty Deputies were present, though we infer from previous letters, that more than this number have presented themselves, and are ready for action as soon as there is a prospect of a quorum. A communication was received from the Minister of Relations, stating that he was using every possible means for the assembling of Congress, enforcing the penalties ordered at a previous meeting of the members, and such as he was constitutionally invested with. Letters were read from the deputy substitute from Colima, and from the member from Oajaca.

The writer adds that the passport asked for Santa Anna, by Sir Teigneros, had been made out for him.

A letter from the city of Guanajuato states that the people there had but one opinion in relation to the treaty of peace, and that was in its favor. All were looking to better days for the Republic. There were some few dissenters, who threatened a pronunciamento against a peace. They were regarded as quite insignificant. Almonte was their favorite, but it is stated that his partisans can obtain no support, and the movement, if commenced, will only draw upon him the execrations of all honest and well disposed citizens.

The members of the Court of Inquiry are fast assembling at Puebla.

The Free American says: Gen Towson left yesterday morning at day-light from Camp Bergara, on his way to Perote, escorted by Capt. White's command. A mail likewise started at 4 a. m.

The Star of Mexico says: Gen. Cushing, accompanied by an escort of dragoons, left here yesterday for Puebla. We suppose he goes down to attend the Court of Inquiry ordered by the Secretary of War. Capt. Ridgely, of the 4th Artillery, we believe, also went down.

Gen. Scott's Suspension.—The gallant old hero and commander of our troops, in-

forms the army of his suspension, in the following admirable order. It is the best thing that Gen. Scott ever wrote:

Headquarters of the Army, Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848. General Orders—No. 49.

By instructions from the President of the United States, just received, Major General Scott turns over the command of this army to Maj. Gen. Butler, who will immediately enter upon duty accordingly.

In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign, a small part of whose glory has been, from position, reflected on the senior officer, Maj. Gen. Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott, H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The Star says that on Sunday night last an American was killed in the lower part of the city, and horribly mutilated—his tongue and heart were cut out, and in fact he was literally cut to pieces.

The 14th Regiment, which we have spoken of before as containing the largest and finest looking men in the army, have been reduced to less than a battalion.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 27, 1848.

Eds. Delta.—Col. Belknap, U. S. A., and Gen. Towson, Paymaster General, left here yesterday morning for the city of Mexico, with an escort of the Louisiana Volunteers, under the command of Capt. G. W. White, of the 3d La. Bat.

The good folks of this place are down on the Postmaster of your city, for his non-attendance to the forwarding of their letters, &c.

Vera Cruz, March 1.

Eds. Delta.—Since the departure of the Virginia, no steamer has left this port for New Orleans. The Orleans has been detained by the Quartermaster, in expectation of a train from the city of Mexico, but on the 19th ult. it had not left yet, and it is now rumored that it will not leave before the 3d inst.

It is reported by persons who seem to be well informed, that Com. Perry will sail for Campechy with a part of his squadron. The Spaniards and French are carrying on some intrigue in that quarter.

THE LOAN OF FIVE MILLIONS.

The bids were opened this day by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, Solicitor, Auditor, Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Land Office, &c., and attending clerks. The loan was awarded, of course, to the highest bidder, who, for the principal amounts, were N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, (jointly with McCollister and Riggs); John S. Riddle, C. Corcoran, and E. W. Clark & Co., &c. &c. The Messrs. Rothschild and Corcoran & Riggs bid for the whole loan at a premium of 1.26, but obtained only between three and four millions of dollars of the amount, taking half a million of this amount, by preference, in the six-per-cent stock. The total premium paid in and realized was about \$65,000, which is a handsome addition to the Miscellaneous Receipts of this month. The sale is above the full average market price, ranging from 2 to 1.26 per cent. premium. We are glad to see the Messrs Rothschild again investing in American securities. It shows the confidence which the principal bankers of the European world place in the American stocks. It enables us to profit by foreign capital; and in the same proportion it relieves our money market and our banks from a pressure on account of this loan. The total amount of the bids offered to-day was \$17,000,000 (seventeen millions of dollars).—Washington Union.

CURIOS FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

In looking over Galvani's Magazine, we discover the following curious facts respecting the bones of the American rattlesnake: About the year 1748, some laborers in working a quarry in the neighborhood of Princeton, for the stone with which the college is built, discovered a cavern which contained the entire skeleton of an immense number of the rattlesnake (Crotalus.) The bones were in such quantities as to require two or three carts for their removal. There can be but little doubt that this cavern had once a small opening which was afterward closed by the accidental fall of a stone, or some other impediment. This cave had probably been the winter abode of the rattlesnake for years, where many had died through age, and others in consequence of the circumstances just mentioned. M. Humboldt, in the third volume of his Personal Narrative, hints, at an occurrence somewhat similar to the above. "I had visited the caverns of the Hariz, of France, and the beautiful grotto of Freshemienschiz, in the Carpathian mountains, which are the vast cemeteries of bones of tigers, hyenas, and bears, as large as our horses."

Capt. Cassius M. Clay is about to leave Kentucky for New York, where he intends to publish a book—so says the Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle.

The census of Buffalo has just been taken, numbering 40,521 inhabitants, showing an increase in twelve months of nearly ten thousand.

PENSIONERS.—An Act of Congress, approved 2nd February, 1848, makes further provision for surviving widows of soldiers of the Revolution, entitling the widows of all such soldiers, whose marriage took place before the 1st of January, 1794, to receive for and during their natural lives, from and after the 4th March, 1848, the annuity which would have been allowed to their husbands by the Act of June 7th, 1832, if living at the time it was passed, subject to the same restrictions as are prescribed in the Act of 1838 granting half pay and pensions to certain widows. And further, all widows entitled to the benefit of this latter Act are admitted to the benefits of the Act just passed.

THE PACHECO SLAVE CASE.

This case has been before Congress for several years. We notice that Mr Burt of South Carolina, has now charge of it, as chairman of the committee on military affairs. The report of that committee gives the following facts in the case, which will be found interesting; particularly to slave owners:

It is proved that Pacheco was the owner of a negro slave named Lewis, who was hired by an officer of the army, duly authorized, from his owner, as an interpreter and guide to the ill-fated command of Major Dade; that he was one of the few survivors of the disastrous defeat of that command, and remained, either voluntarily or as a captive, among the hostile Indians until the spring of 1837, when he accompanied Jumper, a Seminole chief, to one of the military posts in Florida; that he was then claimed by his owner, and the military commander, in whose control he was, refused to deliver him to his owner, and ordered that he be sent with the Indians to the west, because he deemed his transportation proper, inasmuch as he was considered capable of exercising an injurious influence over the Indians, and that in pursuance of this order he was transported to the west, and his owner thereby deprived of his value.

The constitution provides, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

The slave was let to hire by a contract made by competent persons. He was delivered to the bailee, by the owner, in pursuance of that contract. The sum of twenty-five dollars, the hire for a month, was paid to the owner. Either party to the contract might have put an end to it at the expiration of the first month or of any subsequent month. The slave was hired to be the interpreter and guide of Dade's command, on its march from Fort Brooke to Fort King. It does not appear that Lewis was hired for a longer period than one month; and it is believed that the march from Fort Brooke to Fort King might have been accomplished within that time. But it is not proved that the owner put an end to the contract; and by its terms it must have continued until this was done by the bailee restoring the slave to the possession of the owner. It is the duty of one who holds the property of another at hire, to restore it at the expiration of the contract, to the owners; and he cannot avoid liability for its value unless its delivery were rendered impossible without fault on his part. In this case the property was in possession and under the control of the bailee, at Tampa Bay, in 1837; and he might have restored it to the owner, but refused to do so on demand being made. It is true Lewis was claimed by the chief, Jumper, on the allegation that he had captured him and saved his life at the massacre of the 28th Dec., 1835.

But this claim was clearly unfounded, and was never recognised by the military officer in chief command, in whose possession Jumper and Lewis were when the latter was demanded by his owner in 1837. Whether Lewis went into the possession of Jumper as a fugitive or a captive, when he came under the control of the commanding officer of the United States by surrender or re-capture, upon the clearest principles of public law, the rights of the owner were restored, and it was the duty of the Government to restore the possession of his property. In his treatise on the law of nations, Vattel says: "The sovereign is obliged to protect the persons and goods of his subjects, and to defend them against the enemy; therefore, when a subject or any part of his goods is fallen into the hands of the enemy, should any fortunate event bring them again into the sovereign's power, it is clearly incumbent on him to restore them to their former state; he is to re-establish the persons in all their rights and obligations; to give back the effects to the owners, in a word, to settle all things as they were before they fell into the enemy's hands."

"Persons return and things are recovered by the right of postlimine, when after being taken by the enemy they come again under the power of their own nation. Thus this right takes place as soon as such persons or things, taken by the enemy, fall into the hands of soldiers belonging to the same nation, or are brought back to the army, the camp, their sovereign's territories, or the places under his command."

But Lewis was suspected of crimes and depredations, and Gen. Jesup believed the evidence of them sufficient for his conviction and execution. What that evidence was, your committee are wholly uninformd. But Lewis was not tried, and his owner could be deprived of him (his property) only by the sentence of a competent tribunal. The committee, therefore, conclude that the rights of the owner to compensation cannot be resisted on the ground that Lewis was suspected of crimes which were punishable by death.

The officer of the government, by whose authority Lewis was withheld from his owner, justified the act solely by considerations of public policy, the evil character of the slave, and the necessity to the quiet and tranquillity of the community, that he should be transported with the Indians to the West. He alleged no other cause or justification for his act, and admitted the right of the owner to compensation. "Take him to the west," said he to Lieutenant Reynolds, "and let the government pay for him."

COMFORT IN THE HALLS OF THE MONTZUMAS.—An American officer writes to Washington: "I am delightfully quartered, with five others, in the house of Mr L., a very intimate friend of Santa Anna. My own chamber is a perfect boudoir of a room. An elegant lamp is suspended from the ceiling; mirrors and Psyche glasses surround me; my bedstead is made of highly-polished metal, such as you do not see in the United States; our drawing-room has six large mirrors, such as * * * would give their eyes for—even for a sin-

gle one. We have a grand piano, which plays on—He is a fine musician, and makes my bosom heave with recollections of home, with those old, familiar airs."

INTERESTING NOTICE.

The Government having established a line of steamers to Bremen, the following notice, which we copy from the Washington Union, will be found useful to all persons having correspondence with the places named:

BREMEN MAILS. Notice to the Public and instructions to Postmasters.

Post Office Department, March 1, 1848.

1. Letters to any post office in Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Prussia, or Saxony, in Germany, may be sent by the United States mail steam packets Washington and Hermann, postage unpaid, or pre-paid to destination, or pre-paid to Bremen only, at the option of the sender.

United States postage.—If mailed at New York, 24 cts. single. If mailed within 300 miles of N. York, 20 " " If mailed over 300 miles from N. York, 24 " " No additional postage to Bremen.

Postage to be added, if to be pre-paid: To Hamburg, 6 " " Oldenburg, 5 " " Hanover, 6 " " Brunswick, 6 " " Prussia, 12 " " Single letter limited to half an ounce.

2. Writers may pre-pay to the following places and countries, or send unpaid, or they may pay the United States postage only—which last is advised.

Add to U. S. postage (see above) if pre-paid:—

To Lubec 9 cts. single. To Gotha 13 " " Austria 18 " " Cassel 10 " " Coburg 15 " " Bavaria 22 " " Frankfurt-on-the-Maine 15 " " Darmstadt 18 " " Wurtemberg 21 " " Single letter limited to 1 ounce, except to Lubec and Gotha, which is limited to 1/2 ounce, (foreign.)

3. In the following cases, it is best to pay the U. S. postage only. Nevertheless, the writer may pay to destination, or may send unpaid:—

Postage in addition to U. S. rate, (see above):

To Altona 6 cts. single. Keil 11 " " Copenhagen and Denmark generally 22 " " Stockholm and furthest part of Sweden 39 " " Bergen, Christiania, and Alesund 28 " " St. Petersburg, or Cronstadt 24 " " Alexandria, Cairo, or Greece 37 " " Eastern towns of Italy 18 " " Constantinople 37 " " Basle & Switzerland generally 21 " "

The single letter in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, limited to the 1 ounce; in the other countries on list No. 3, limited to the 1 ounce.

4. On newspapers and pamphlets, the United States postage, and that only, is to be pre-paid; 3 cents per newspaper or pamphlet, with inland postage added if mailed elsewhere than at New York. Memorandum—Newspapers will be rated abroad with foreign letter postage, if printed in any other language than English, and if enveloped otherwise than with narrow bands.

5. Each letter is to be marked or stamped on the face with the name of the office mailing it, and on the back with the name of the New York post office. If U. S. postage only is pre-paid, it is to be marked or stamped "Paid Part," in black. If postage through to destination is pre-paid, it is to be stamped or marked in red, "Paid All," and the amount of the foreign postage received is to be stated on the letter in red. If the letter is unpaid, the United States postage, in black, is to be stated.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

A NEW FABRIC.—Among the intelligence brought by the last steamer, is the following account of a new production which had excited much interest:

"The owner of some spinning mills at Berlin, has lately brought into the market a new species of flaxen thread, which is extremely long and silky, white in color, and spun and dyed with extraordinary facility. This preliminary material, which possesses, even in a superior degree, all the qualities of silk, is likely to compete with it from its simple and rapid fabrication, and from its price being very low as compared with that of silk. The appearance of this new article of commerce has caused a general sensation among the dealers at the fair of Leipzig, and an Englishman has offered the inventor £20,000 for his secret, but this was refused, as the owner intends to reserve to himself the benefits of this discovery."

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.—The less scrupulous of the whig papers now find it convenient to sing a lullaby to the spirit of party. Some of the Taylor presses are still trying to advocate his election upon the "no-party" principle. The Richmond Republican quotes from the Inaugural of Mr Jefferson, in which Mr J. says— "We are all federalists, we are all republicans." But this expression, Mr J. was compelled at a subsequent period to confess, was too liberal a declaration to form the basis of action. Why is Gen. Taylor recommended as a "no-party" candidate for President?

It is the spirit of humbuggery as practiced in 1840. Some of the most violent of the party presses are resorting to this manoeuvre, to "catch birds of every feather." They hope to carry the whole whig vote for General Taylor as a whig, and then to catch some of the democratic votes as a "no party" man, and thus elect him. But no sooner would he be elected, than the crouching lamb [these no party men] would start up again into the rampant political lion—as was the case in 1840.—Union.

MISSISSIPPI.—The legislature has passed a bill to establish an institution for the instruction of the blind, to be located at Jackson, the State capital. The bill to take the sense of the people in regard to a convention to revise the constitution of the State, will probably become a law.

There are now before the legislature of Massachusetts, sixty-three petitions for new railroads; branches of railroads, &c., together with the numerous petitions in aid of the several projects, also remonstrances against the same.

From the Wilmington Journal.

WALTER F. LEAK.—In last Saturday's Carolinian, we find an article urging the claims of Mr Leak as the next democratic candidate for Governor. In this article we see that our friend Bayne says the democracy of New Hanover and several other eastern counties are for Mr Leak. So far as New Hanover is concerned, we do not know that she has thus far, in any shape, expressed her preference for any one. We do think, however, that so far as we can gather the tone of our party in this county, they are decidedly in favor of Mr Leak. For our own part we have no personal preferences. We will support Mr Leak, should he get the nomination, with our whole heart and soul. We were much pleased with the magnanimous course which he pursued in the resigning his pretensions during the last campaign, and thereby preserving the harmony of our party. We also do know that Mr Leak, wherever he addressed the people, during the short time he was engaged in the canvass of the State, made a most favorable impression. We feel confident he would make a capital run. Should he be our candidate, Mr Manly will have something more to do than to walk over the turf. Once on a time when that gentleman was a whig candidate for a seat in the State Senate, he had a farmer as his opponent, and if we are not much mistaken, he (Mr M.) had little to brag of in their bout on the stump. Mr Leak, too, is a farmer, and one that will be even a little tougher to handle than Mr Thompson. This the gentleman from the Metropolis will had out, should Mr Leak be his opponent.

FORGIVEN.—In January last a man of the name of Isaac Bloomingdale, who at the time was keeping a small grocery on the wharf, he having been doing business previously in some of the neighboring counties, passed off to merchants heretofore goods, notes amounting in all to more than \$2,700, signed by different persons, mostly residents of the county of Onslow, he endorsing them. Most of the notes were traded off to Mr Joseph Mayer. It was soon discovered that they were all forgeries. Bloomingdale had in the meantime gone off South. So soon as the discovery of the fraud was made, Mr Mayer went in pursuit, and on the 19th ult. he succeeded in arresting the accused at Calveston, Tex., and on Friday last he returned here with him. He is in jail, awaiting his trial before the Superior Court.

The forged notes are for sums varying from \$50 to \$600, and are signed with the names of Nathan Sylvester, Owen Jarr, Willie Simmons, John E. Franks, John B. Huggins and Bryan S. Kootz.—Wilmington Chronicle.

A PHILOSOPHER.—A poor jolly weaver, in this city, not many years ago, lost a fortune left him by a distant and wealthy relative who "went off the handle" in England, rather unexpectedly. When the news came to the poor fellow as he sat chicket to clack at his loom, he stopped all and said:

"Well, I suppose I must spend the money straight."

The fortune, some twenty odd thousand dollars, was duly realized and duly spent. For two brief years did the poor weaver travel, make merry, and riot upon all the luxuries of the land. But two years' life, and he returned to his loom as poor as a church mouse, but merry as a cricket, and worked away again for his daily bread, perfectly satisfied with his "good time," he had had while his fortune lasted. His friends call him green, but he laughs at their gibes, and worked the harder, for a twelve-month's time, off popped another rich relative, and the news, post haste, came to the jolly weaver, that he was again the possessor of a handsome fortune. Stopping his loom, and looking sorrowfully on the letter, he despondingly said:

"Good heavens! is it possible I must go through all that again!"—Lyon Saturday Rambler.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE BAY-FIELD.—Under this caption, Mr H. of the Lancaster Intelligencer, brings another voice from the fields of Mexico protesting against the mischievous course of the opposition in and out of Congress.

Capt. George Nauman, for many years in the regular service, and one of the most gallant of all the actors in the late war, writes home to his friends in Lancaster, (his birthplace,) as follows:

"Mexico is utterly, hopelessly, irreparably prostrate, and cannot strike a blow; but her pride and her hope are not yet subdued. She trusts much to our political differences at home. She thinks that if the whig party gets into power, we will abandon the country, and then pay her for the mischief she has suffered on our hands. Without intending it, one of our politicians have done us much injury in this unhappy and benighted land. You cannot imagine the deep and steady execrations that are heaped by the whig on the heads of Clay, Webster, and others, for their speeches against the war."

The whole establishment of the New York Sun printing office, is splendidly illuminated with gas made on the premises, from the refuse oil from the presses, &c. &c.—Sci. American

The Washington correspondent of the Gazette thinks that "Mr Clay's political sun is set." His sun has been all sunshine for twenty years past.—Boston Post.

A PREDICTION.—Mr Holcomb, civil engineer, predicts that the mighty Mississippi, for all purposes of travel, will be deserted when railroads become as numerous as they are destined to become.

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL.—Arrivals since Friday: David S. Edgo, do, Torq. Shaw, do, W. J. Edgo, do, M. E. Gillis, do, John T. Melvin, do, Daniel Johnson, do, J. R. Townsend, do, John H. McKinnon, do, N. G. Horton, do, M. Strickland, do, John W. McRae, do, Hugh McAlpin, do, J. E. Melvin, do, M. Smith, do, Blackman Culbreth, do, Dr. W. H. Moore, do, W. W. Parker, do, W. G. McDonald, do, John F. Parker, do, James Price, do, Wm. Stevens, New York, Carlton Hall, Owensboro, W. J. Horton, Richmond co, Ira Stevens, New York, John Cox, do, John Cox, do, John Cox, do.