

que, the Catholic priest, has informed me that he married the last month one hundred and ten white men to squaws. The consequence is, that the poor Indians will soon be left without any class of females from which they can choose, as certainly no white woman of whatever condition in society, will marry an Indian, when she can readily marry a white man of some wealth and prominence. Some of the most ugly and slovenly servants here, marry traders who have accumulated fortunes in a few weeks. A woman who comes here with one tooth in her head, has a great capital to begin on in the matrimonial line; and I have thought that if a cargo of girls were shipped from Lowell here, it would turn out a great speculation to some enterprising Yankee. By all means induce Peggy to come here by the vessel. Ugly as she looks she would be readily taken by some enterprising trader in the present brisk state of the market.

Later from Mexico.

We have received our files of the Monitor Republicano, from the city of Mexico, to the 27th ultimo, being three days later than previous advices.

A partizan of Santa Anna had presented a counter proposition, in a secret session of Congress, to the one mentioned by us previously, which required Santa Anna to make known the time and place of his re-entering the Republic. The document was returned to its author for revision, being considered as couched in unparliamentary language.

A journal in Zacatecas says that the adherents of Santa Anna declare, that on the 13th of next June, he will occupy the Presidential chair for the 6th time. His friends are believed to be the clergy, the cultivators of cotton, the agriculturists and mechanics, with a portion of the National Guard, and all the discontented office seekers. It is said that Santa Anna, among other reforms, is in favor of abolishing prohibitory duties in favor of domestic cotton, and the toleration of all religions in several parts of the Republic. The journal in question—the Zacatecano—expresses the charitable hope that all traitors and miscreants who seek Santa Anna's return may be hunted down and exterminated.

Santa Anna.—The Mexican Congress has passed the following resolutions respecting the distinguished expatriated General:

1. Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna shall inform the Supreme Government, when he may judge it convenient, of the time when he intends to return to the Republic, and the point at which he will embark.

2. The Government shall impart to Congress whatever information may be received in order that proper measures may be taken for the preservation of order and tranquility.

3. Should Gen Santa Anna return to the Republic, it is necessary that he should previously express his determination to do so, and be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

4. The Government shall take especial care to bring this decree to the knowledge of Gen Santa Anna.

Emancipation in Kentucky.—The Louisville Journal, the leading Whig paper of Kentucky, commenting upon Mr. Clay's recent letter, says:

We must reiterate the expression of our full conviction, that there is not at this time the slightest earthly chance that the State Convention, to be held next fall, will incorporate in the new Constitution a provision for the emancipation of slaves. We do not believe there are ten counties that will send emancipation delegates to the Convention, and our opinion upon this subject has been formed upon free and careful consultation with the most enlightened members of the Legislature and others, from every county in the State.

Cutting it Short.—A certain barber, who was possessed of great powers of "gab," used to amuse his customers with his long yarns while he manipulated their heads and faces. One day an old codger came in, took his seat, and gave orders to shave and hair cut. The barber went to work and began, at the same time, one of his long stories, to the no little dissatisfaction of the old gentleman, who, becoming irritated at the barber, said—

"Cut it short."
"Yes, sir," says the barber, continuing the yarn, until the old gent, again sung out.
"Cut it short, I say, cut it short!"
"Yes, sir"—clipping away, and gabbling the faster.
"Cut it short, cut it short, I say" says the old gent.
"Yes, sir," says the barber, going on with his story.
"Will you cut it short, blast you!" bawls out the old gent, in a rage.
"Can't, sir," says the barber, "for if you look in the glass, you'll see I've cut it all off!"
And to his horror, upon looking in the glass, the old gentleman found his hair all cut from his head.

To Emigrants for the Pacific.—The War Department has established the following regulations in the distribution of arms to emigrants to California, Oregon, and New Mexico, under the resolution of Congress of March 2, 1849:

1. Each applicant must send to the War Department an affidavit that it is his bona fide intention to emigrate to Oregon, or California, or New Mexico, as the case may be; and must state distinctly what arms and ammunition he requires.

2. On receipt of an application and affidavit, as above stated, a sufficient supply of the arms and ammunition designated by him, to arm and equip each applicant, may be delivered to him or his order, on payment of the cost thereof. Provided the government has such arms, and the same can be sold without detriment to the public service; and if not, then the applicant may receive such other arms and ammunition as he shall select, upon the same conditions.

3. Arms and ammunition furnished as above will be delivered to each applicant, or to his authorized agent, at the nearest or most convenient arsenal where the arms may be. The place of delivery desired by the applicant should be designated.

A Commentary on Free Soil Sympathy.—A remarkable incident has just happened here, which speaks volumes in favor of our existing institutions, and proves the real character of the pretended friends of the colored race at the North.

A free colored man who had long lived here, and owned property enough to keep him very comfortable, with the work he easily procured—Jesse Oxendine by name—was seized with the idea of removing to the free States, less than a year ago. He accordingly sold all his property, took the proceeds, amounting to several thousand dollars, and removed with his family to Ohio, where he purchased a small place and intended to remain.

He found it impossible, however, to obtain any work, his applications being always answered by the statement that they preferred white labor there, and that Liberia was the place for him.

Wearied and disgusted, he wrote back at last that he wished to return, but was warned by the gentleman who had acted as his guardian that he could not legally do so, and that if he did, he would be sold as a slave—the policy of the State prohibiting such return. He wrote word back that he would prefer being a slave on any Southern plantation to being a free man at the North; and actually did return a few days since. He was immediately apprehended and taken into custody, but expresses himself perfectly satisfied to get back on any terms.

His Northern friends have stripped him bare of all he carried off, as he has returned perfectly destitute.

Is not Northern philanthropy a most moving thing; first it plucks the colored brother, and then ships him off to Liberia.—*Columbia Telegraph.*

Scraps for the Million.

The Northern papers mention a rumor that Mr. Ritchie is about to retire from the Union, which is to pass into the hands of Burke, late Commissioner of Patents, and Mr. Forney, of Philadelphia, who pay the sum of \$50,000 for it.

Gen Waddy Thompson is said to be a candidate for Minister to Mexico. A Yankee in Boston has a rotary sewing machine which will sew a yard a minute, with the "fast-stitch" made in sewing the seams of pantaloons.

The Washington Union describes a hog now in that city to be 3½ feet high, and every other way in proportion.—He is a cross of the Berkshire breed. Weighs 1450 pounds.

Senator McCabe has given notice that he would soon introduce a bill into the Legislature of Michigan for the incorporation of the Ladies' Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge in that State.

It is said that the new Republic of Rome will not be governed by a President, as in France and America, but by three Consuls, as in the ancient days of the Republic.

The effect of the decision of the Senate, in declaring Gen Shields ineligible, is to render his election void—and the Governor of Illinois cannot make a temporary appointment. The Legislature of that State does not meet for two years, unless specially called together.

The Legislature of Illinois will, it is thought, re-elect General Shields to the Senate; and as he was naturalized in 1840, he will be competent in the course of a few months to occupy the seat.

The Hon Nathaniel Boyden arrived at his home, Salisbury, N. C., on Friday morning last, from Washington City. He travelled as far as Gaston in Company with Mr. James K. Polk and other distinguished gentlemen, who were passing through North Carolina.

The United States paid \$5,000,000 for the Florida to the Spanish Government.

An amateur naturalist offers a reward to the man who will furnish him a live specimen of the "brick-bat."

The papers tell us, says a Scotch paper, that adventurers are going in "flocks" to California. This is the way in which geese always travel.

The cocoa-nut tree supplies the Indians with bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, spoons, cups, basins, baskets, paper ship-masts, sails, cordage, covering for their houses, etc.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 16th says: There was a rumor in circulation last evening, before the form of our paper was closed, that a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans announced that a crevasse had commenced in the Second Municipality, and the river was flowing with great rapidity through the city.

The Register states that Col Robert T Paine, of this State, has been appointed, in conjunction with George Evans of Maine, and Caleb B Smith of Indiana, as a board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims. The Register adds that it is "much gratified" at this appointment. No doubt it is; but we take leave to say that in this respect it differs with a large majority of the people of the State.

At Cincinnati, Norman Brooks, keeper of an Intelligence Office, has been committed to jail for a most outrageous affair. A poor woman applied to him for a situation to do housework. He sent her to a house of ill-fame, for which he pocketed \$10. He is said to have boasted of such operations.

The Free Soil Pickaxe, a paper at Linn, Massachusetts, is dead. Pickaxes are more in demand in California, so it had better go there.

The Missouri House of Representatives has unanimously passed a bill changing the name of Van Buren county to Cass. Poor old Matty!

A military man in his last moments, opening his eyes, beheld three doctors in consultation over him. Said he, "Gentlemen, I surrender, if you propose to fire in platoons;" and extending his limbs breathed his last.

The appointment of W. Carey Jones, Esq., son-in-law of Mr. Benton, as Secretary of the Board of Commission under the Mexican treaty, is announced. Mr Jones is a moderate whig, and a good Spanish scholar.

The Editor of a Newspaper at Perth being challenged, coolly replied, that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

The Clyde Telegraph says, a load of wood containing ten cords, was brought into that village last week upon the plank road, drawn by two horses. It had to be divided into ten two horse loads, in distributing it about the village after leaving the plank road.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge both from the beauties of the cover.

The Mexican Vice Consul, at New York, publishes a card denying in toto, and by authority, the statement that some of the United States overland immigrants (through Mexican territory) had been molested by the government authorities there. On the contrary, he says the Mexicans are rather disposed to encourage them than to impede these expeditions.

It is stated that Gen Taylor will not displace Mr Hannegan, who was nominated on the last day of his administration by President Polk. His nomination was urged by many leading Whigs in Congress, and is generally acceptable.

Preparations are in progress at the mint in Philadelphia for the coinage of the new pieces named in the bill passed by Congress; but three weeks or a month will elapse before any of the dollar pieces will be ready.

Our idea is—says a fellow that got a shrew for a wife—that

Woman's love is like Scotch snuff.
We get one Pinch and that's enough.
Our old darkey says—
Woman's lub is Indian rubber—
It stretch de more, de more you lub her.

Hon Thomas L. Clingman, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, is confined to his lodgings in Washington by indisposition.

Those who make Candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wick in lime water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame is clearer, and the tallow will not "run."

It is a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the theory and principles of his party to a lamp post. It is also a bad sign to see a fellow lie down in the gutter, supposing it to be his bed, and commence calling a poor innocent hog all sorts of hard names, mistaking it for his wife.

One day a loving husband took his wife's best pitcher to draw some cider. As he was going down the steps, he slipped, and in order to save the crockery, injured himself considerably. While he was rubbing his shin very vigorously, the wife thoughtless of his hurt, cried out, "Oh, mercy! have you broke the pitcher?" "No," says he, in great wrath, "but I'll be darned if I don't;" and giving the wife the pitcher against the wall!

The London Morning Chronicle states more than eight million dollars of British money are invested in the bonds and stock of the Reading Railroad.

A duelist, who fancied himself insulted by a Yankee, who had won the affections of his lady-love, left the room with the ominous words—"You will hear from me, sir!" "Well, so do!" replied the Yankee, "glad on't; write once in a while. I shall be glad to hear from you as often as you have a mind to let us know how you get along."

Mr Wickliffe, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States, near the court of Turin, and Mrs Wickliffe, have arrived in Washington.

The Virginia Congressional Election takes place on the 26th of April. Most of the candidates are already nominated.

A Washington correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon says:

"Mr Reverdy Johnson, I learn, upon entering on the duties of his office remarked to the Clerk and Messenger, both Democrats, 'please retain your offices.'" "Now," added he, "I am delighted that I have disposed of all my patronage."

David C Claypool, aged 92, lately died in Philadelphia. He was one of the proprietors of the first newspaper published in the United States—the Advertiser, in Philadelphia, subsequently Poulson's Advertiser. It was issued from the building in which was formerly Franklin's office. Mr Claypool is said to have been a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

The late President of the United States, although the bill for the organization of the Minnesota Territory was so altered as to confer on him such a power, made no nominations to the offices in that Territory.

A Paris caricature represents Louis Philippe receiving a kick from Lamartine, who is receiving one from Cavaignac, who is in turn kicked by Louis Napoleon; and then comes a scroll—"To be continued."

Hon Reverdy Johnson, as United States Attorney General, it is stated, sustains Mr Ewing's claim that his department is a new one, and that all the clerks of the Indian, Land, Pension and Patent Bureaus (about 150) are subject to be turned out, their commissions expiring with the transfer of the bureau to the new department.

We have seen it stated that G W P Custis paid his respects to President Taylor a few days since, and that he is perhaps the only citizen who has taken by the hand the twelve Presidents of the United States.

Within three months after the new law of divorce was adopted in France, there were as many divorces as marriages, and in 18 months 20,000 divorces were registered.

Mr Calhoun waited on Gen Taylor, on the 7th inst., says the correspondent of the Charleston Courier, and received from the General the most complimentary and friendly notice. His remarks to Mr Calhoun were fraught with feeling, and made in good taste, and with excellent tact.

Greenough's Statue of Washington, which stands in front of the capitol of the United States, seems to be doomed to a speedy decay. The action of the weather, and the imperfect character of the marble, have been the cause of serious mutilations, which now disfigure this choice piece of sculpture.

Reader, have you got through our dish of scraps? We have, and feel as instructed and amused as we hope you always do with them.

Hon D M Barringer, the late Representative from this District, declines being a candidate for re-election. Gen. Dickery, we understand, long before such a fact was known, had taken the field, and prepared to run. There is nothing like a running start. We also learn, that the friends of W. L. Steele Esq. are anxious that he too should join in the race. Mr Steele gave much offence to some of the "leaders" of the "Universal Whig party" last winter, by introducing certain Resolutions in the House of Commons, declaring that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in the territories. For this act of temerity, he was by the afore mentioned "leaders" "read out." Now should the General make that question an issue during the coming campaign, and pursue the course of those of his Whig brethren with whom Mr Steele became so very unpopular, we predict that he will find himself unsustained by the people, and that his competitor is a little ahead in the counting of votes at the election in August next.—*Jeffersonian.*

We have heard of suspending small bars or rods of iron in the air by galvanic power; but Prof. Page, in a lecture in Washington City, exhibited his triphammer, in which he raised up and suspended an immense bar of iron, weighing fifty pounds which produced a jarring of the whole room as it fell. Heavy blows were made in rapid succession, but the motions of the bar were so easily controlled, that it was let down slowly or rapidly at pleasure.

FOR THE LINCOLN COURIER.
JOURNALS OF SCENES AND
VENTURES IN MEXICO.
BEGINNING ON THE 21st FEB
RUARY, 1847.

BY H. L. B. HOVIS.

Continued.

April 20th.—Jalappa. Passed a miserable night; it rained all the time; left camp this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock; at 10, we came in sight of Jalappa, and at the same time the lofty snow capped peak of Orzaba burst forth to our view. To one who first beholds a sight of this kind, it is the most picturesque and grand that the mind can imagine. Jalappa is a beautifully situated place; it is on the side of a hill, which gradually slopes off into one of the most fertile plains in the world; the scenery, lovely, beyond description. At night—Jalappa Factory. Gen. Worth's division now marches in the advance; we are camped four miles from Jalappa; our dragoons scoured up Santa Anna here this evening, and gave him a hard chase, but his knowledge of the country saved him, for he took to the chaperal, and our dragoons could not follow him. I am on guard, and have just come off post; night very cold and wood scarce. I suppose Santa Anna will not come back to night, so I will try if I can sleep a little, for I expect a hard march to-morrow.

21st.—Las Vegas. Marched thirteen miles to-day, nothing of importance occurring.

22nd.—Arrived at Perote; marched 7 miles to-day. This is one of the strongest castles in Mexico. It was built by the Spaniards. It would be almost impossible to take it, it being built on a vast plain surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, and a high and strong wall. It is built entirely of stone, with a drawbridge in front, and capable of containing ten thousand men; in it they have a dungeon, for prisoners; the Texian prisoners were executed here.

26th.—San Gertrude. Marched from Perote this morning, ten miles, to this place, which consists of one large building surrounded by miserable huts. The country here looks dreary; on the right and left are high and rugged mountains; the wolves are howling, and the wind blows cold; we have to sleep on our arms to night, as it is supposed the enemy is close to us; we have to dig holes to lie in, to keep off the cold wind, having neither tents or blankets.

27th.—Tepeyahualco. We arrived here this evening after marching nine miles over a level plain. This is a small place near the foot of a mountain, and consists of a church, two or three good buildings, and a great many small huts. The principal business here is farming; here the Aloes are raised in great quantities, and are used for making whiskey and a kind of beer called Polque; the water is very bad here, it having very much the taste of weak lye.

May 10th.—Left Tepeyahualco. This morning, we are still on the plain, we passed several large flocks of sheep, feeding.

11th.—To-day we had very deep sand to march in, and at 12 o'clock we came to several large springs, bursting out of a hill side, the water being quite warm.

12th.—Mount Pinal. To-day we passed through Napoloca, and was very thirsty when we got there, but could get nothing but tank water, which was full of insects and had a very offensive stench; after leaving there, we crossed a very fertile valley, covered with young corn and wheat; here at camp we have plenty of muddy pond water.

13th.—Amezoque. Last night we had an alarm, got under arms, but the enemy did not appear. To-day we passed through Acajita, and having refreshed ourselves from a fine fountain of water, marched on to this place, and are quartered in a stable, which is a great luxury.

14th.—This morning we had a skirmish with a large party of lancers; they thought they would catch us napping, but being wide awake, we gave them several rounds, which stopped a few, when the balance outran us.

15th.—Puebla. To-day we marched into this city without opposition, the pretty faces of the Senorita's greeting us at every window. This is a large place, and one of the handsomest in Mexico, containing many rich and beautiful churches; the market is fine, and almost every kind of fruit the country produces can be got there. The city is built after the old Spanish fashion, and the houses are very strong; the church paintings are of the finest kind; the ladies beautiful, but the grossers very troublesome.

August 9th.—To-day we marched out of Puebla, nothing occurring worthy of notice.

10th.—San Martin. Our march lay through beautiful farms to-day. This is a small place but has a fine market.

11th.—Bo Frio. It rained last night, and to-day we had to march through mire knee deep, most of the