

...taken from the Mexicans, he erected a platform for it in the fort and turned it upon the enemy with the most destructive effect. Captain Ridgely, after pointing the gun himself, was observed constantly to mount the platform with a spy glass and watch the effect of each ball and manifested the greatest enthusiasm and delight when his shot told well flying among the enemy. Capt. R. is said to have no superior as an artilleryman, and the government would have been doing not more than he was entitled to, had they conferred upon him two brevets as they did upon Col. Dancin, for his conduct in the battle of the 8th and 9th of May. He is the same officer to whom the citizens of Baltimore have presented a magnificent sword.

Col. Hays whose regiment of Texan volunteers did so much good service at Monterey, as to draw from Gen. Worth the compliment that they were "the best light troops in the world it is already known killed a Mexican lieutenant-colonel in single combat. The latter was making at Hays with a lance in rest, which the gallant Texan dexterously avoided, and giving the Mexican the contents of a pistol as he galloped past caused him, in epic phrase, "to bite the dust."

The Texan Rangers are fortunate in the possession of good officers. Hays is celebrated for his coolness & courage, qualities which eminently distinguished him while protecting the Texan frontiers from the incursions of the Comanches, Walkers, the Lieut. Col. is well known to every body as the Capt. Walker of the first part of the Campaign. Chevalier, the Major, is scarcely less celebrated, having gone out alone about a year since to the Rio Grande to gain information of the Mexicans. On his return he suddenly fell in with a company of Mexican cavalry. Chevalier had lost his horse and was on foot. The captain of the party rode up to him and ordered him to surrender. The Major very coolly drew a pistol and presenting it at his head made him swear upon the cross that he would order his men to keep back and permit him to proceed and in this way he reached the Texan settlements.

How it happened in Pennsylvania. One of the most difficult duties of politicians is to account for their disasters. As when a person is sick, he is sure to inquire with great earnestness, where and when he took his fever, so it is a sort of consolation to public writers and speakers to assign the remote and immediate causes of their misadventures.

The Democratic press are now engaged in a very arduous business of this kind. The Pennsylvania election has so taken them by surprise that one and all, they have set to work to give a reason for their result. The explanations, unfortunately are not entirely consistent.

The Enquirer, in this city and a few other authorities resolved the mystery by accusing the Whigs of throwing the good Democrats of Pennsylvania into an unlucky confusion, from which they must ere long recover. This excuse apparently means that a large number of the people were utterly obfuscated by some crafty trick of the Whigs, and that when they came to their proper senses they will become good Democrats again and steady voters. As the Enquirer asserted also, that the aggregate vote was not more than one half the actual vote of the State it must be inferred that the bewildered persons did not vote with the Whigs but in their perplexity, did not leave their homes.

The most common explanation of the Democratic misfortune assigns a merely physical cause. The Pennsylvanian and many other Journals assert that a certain unprecedented, storm with fierce winds and gusts, and a deluge of rain, producing swollen streams and muddy roads prevented the Democrats from going to the ballot box, whilst the Whigs, without regard to conditions or weather, gave each man his vote. This account, strange to say, though it savors very strongly of the ludicrous, is gravely adopted by a majority of the party exponents.

But we perceive that a few of these journals have the audacity to attribute the Whig victory to much more satisfactory causes and we beg to commend some extracts from them to the special attention of the Enquirer.

The Pottsville Democratic Press, Democratic in fact as in name, uses this language:

We are happy in the belief, that the honest and sincere Democrats of the State, thousands of whom, for the first time probably in their lives, cast their votes against the candidates of the party, did so, not because they have abandoned any of the cardinal principles of Democracy but to show their DEEP and unqualified disapprobation of the courses pursued by the Honorable Geo. M. Dallas, Vice-President of the U. S. Mr. Secretary Walker, and, if you please his Excellency James K. Polk President of the U. States on the subject of "Protection; Home labor."

Now here is an honest confession—an admission of the truth against the interest of the witness which by all correct principles is to be taken as true. It appears from this, that thousands of the Democrats, did not stay at home, as is alleged by some, but cast their votes against the candidates of the party. This is at once a sufficient explanation of the astounding Whig majorities and no others will account for them. It appears also that these thousands of Democrats acted not through confusion or bewilderment; but with well settled, "deep and unqualified disapprobation" of the course of Mr. Dallas, Mr. Walker and Mr. Polk.

Of the same purport are the following explicit declarations of the Harrisburg Argus, the leading Democratic paper published at the seat of Government:

"To attribute this overwhelming defeat to the storm which prevailed on the day of the election is only misleading the public at a distance. Any one who only

surveyed the battle field previous to the conflict, with a desire to arrive at the truth must be convinced that the result sprung from causes over which the weather had no control, and that if the day had been fair, the victory of our opponents would have been scarcely less complete than it now is. The dissatisfaction and spury which prevailed in the rank and file of the party gave no hope for a different result."

The Argus as the Press says on the main causes of defeat may be ascribed to the Tariff Question; that "the mass of the people of Pennsylvania are wedded to the principle of protecting our domestic industry," that they "had been assured in the canvass of 1844 that the election of the democratic candidate for the Presidency would not disturb the Tariff act of 1842, and that they would continue to enjoy the benefits which that measure was scattering broadcast over the state that the act of 1842 violated the assurance given in 1844; and that those who appreciate the benefits of the act of 1842, thought that they perceived in the present bill the extinguishment of their hopes for a continuance of that prosperity which was daily flowing from the development of our vast internal resources." The Argus says emphatically, the people "felt themselves not only aggrieved but deceived; and although most of the leaders of the party "jumped Jim Crow" on the question, they refused to join in the gyrations. The consequence as must have been foreseen, is a whig victory and a diminished majority in every democratic county."

We trust it will now be conceded, that the Whig triumph in Pennsylvania was due neither to storms or boisterous winds to an abiding determination of the people to adhere to the system of protection, and also to the sense of having been grievously and grossly deceived by the leaders of the Democratic party in 1844.

Rich. Whig
The Imprudent Charge at Monterey. The letters from Monterey, written by officers and privates, have intimated that the street fight in Monterey in which Col. Watson was killed, was immediately brought on by Gen. W. O. Butler of Kentucky who was in command of the volunteer force. It appears from the following letter from Washington to the New York Commercial, that the charge against Gen. Butler is more serious, and has been made officially to the department in Washington:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial
Washington, Oct 21st.
I learn to day that there have been received by the Government certain official advices from Gen. Taylor, impeaching the courage and conduct of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of the volunteer force, at the battle of Monterey.

We have had various accounts in private letters, which were very unfavorable to Gen. Butler and also an account going to show that General Taylor censured his conduct on the spot, in an excited manner.

General William O. Butler has been a great favorite with the Democratic party, and great pains have been taken to present him as a second Jackson, "born to command." He was undoubtedly looked upon and is now, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

He was brought here by Mr. Polk—his choice for the office of Secretary of War, but it was found that the appointment could not be made from Kentucky, without dropping either Walker or Cave Johnson or Mason,—as it would not do to have more than half of the Cabinet from the slave holding States.

He was, when the war commenced chosen as the commander in chief. It was supposed that he was the man designated to supersede General Scott.

The brilliant victories of Colonel Taylor on the 8th and 9th of May, although they made him brevet brigadier general did not by any means secure to him the command of the army of invasion. He was in fact, in great danger of being overlaughed to make room for Butler.

After the passage of the act of June 16th for the appointment of one major General, it was a question in the Cabinet whether Taylor or Butler should be the one. The difficulty would have been avoided if Congress had adopted the recommendation of the War Department, to add two major general's. But they agreed to but 1 to the regular army and they provided that at the end of the war the number should be reduced to one—it being discretionary with the President to drop which he pleased.

Here was tempting opportunity to make Butler the commander in chief and drop Scott entirely. After long deliberation, it was found that public opinion would not be easily reconciled at present, to overhauling Taylor's appointment produced much discontent among Butler's friends in Congress. But General Butler was first named on the list of nominations sent under the act of June 26, to organize the volunteer force.

But still it was confidently believed that Butler was, some how or other, to be made the hero of the war, and covered all over with laurels was to be brought forward in 1848 as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

It was surmised here that, while Taylor was waiting on the Rio Grande for means of transportation and supplies the Government would relieve him from the command as had already been done with General Scott and that the command would be assigned to Butler I say this was surmised by sagacious persons, but I do not know that so daring an act of injustice was seriously contemplated.

It has often been remarked that this war will make some new candidates for the Presidency and it appears that it will also destroy some.

EXPLOSIVE COTTON.

The following minute and interesting account of the discovery recently made in Germany, by which, it is declared, raw cotton is rendered more powerfully explosive than gunpowder, is copied from a letter published in the Washington Union, from the pen of its European correspondent under date of

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, September 30, 1846.

One of the most wonderful scientific discoveries of modern times has been explored here and at Basle, in Switzerland, within the last few weeks. Professors Balger of the former place, and Schonbein of the latter, simultaneously, by a similar course of experimenting, have invented a method of preparing raw cotton which will undoubtedly evaluate in the discontinuance of the use of gunpowder! The article which they prepare has been submitted to many severe ordeals, and its vast superiority for all explosive purposes, over gunpowder, is acknowledged by the first chemists and military officers in Germany. I can scarcely believe my own senses when I witness an exhibition of its extraordinary properties.

Upon my arrival in this city I was invited by a friend a distinguished member of the German Diet, to dine with him, and not declining his hospitality, I met with and was presented to Professor Balger, who it is but proper to remark is distinguished for his attainments, and who has charge of the public laboratory as a chemical lecturer. Before the separation of the party, Professor B. took from each of his waistcoat pockets a paper containing some raw cotton; a small portion of that which was in one, he placed upon a sheet of white paper, and near it was some gunpowder upon another sheet. He touched them at the same moment with the burning end of a cigar, and with the quickness of the lightning's blast, the cotton was consumed without smoke or odor, or ashes, or even the slightest stain upon the snow white sheet of foolscap; while the ignition of the gunpowder seemed to be slow, although of the best quality, by which the paper was burnt and colored, and the room filled with smoke. He then took a small quantity of gunpowder and placing it upon the paper, entirely covered it with prepared cotton from the other paper. Touching the cotton with the blaze of a match, it exploded without burning the gunpowder! Subsequently, at my apartment, he exploded cotton upon the palm of his hand, without my feeling the sensation of heat, such was the remarkable rapidity of its igniting.

A short time it is stated by the inventors, is only required for the preparation of the article, and the process is so exceedingly simple that it can be manufactured by common laborers, and without any danger whatever of combustion. It can be fit for use in a few hours after taken from the bale, and without the aid of machinery; and it may be thoroughly saturated with water without affecting its properties injuriously. As soon as it is dried, it is again fit for use. There is nothing to apprehend, from its spontaneous combustion, nor will it ignite by friction, or in the loading of the fire arms, or become inflamed under a temperature of 200° Celsius. It will catch fire either from a blaze or a spark.

The fact has been ascertained from repeated experiments, that the forty eighth part of an ounce of the prepared cotton will propel a bullet from an American rifle as far and as fast as the twelfth part of an ounce of gunpowder. The sixteenth part of an ounce will drive a three quarter ounce ball a distance of sixteen hundred paces! Moreover the barrel never requires cleaning. Forty shots without intermission have been made, and without any perceptible accumulation of filth, while the gun was throughout entirely free from heat. In firing a 3-pounder, the result was the same in this respect. The experiments in blasting rocks with prepared cotton have also been eminently successful. At Basle a large block of granite, measuring 240 cubic feet, was blown up by four ounces, which could not have been effected with less than two pounds of superior gunpowder.

Last week the power of the article was tested at a meeting of the "British Scientific Association"—an association composed of the most profoundly learned individuals in Europe—and they were amazed with what was accomplished. Sir J. Herschel took occasion to remark, Professor Schonbein being present, that "the discovery in the next generation might arm mankind with the wildest powers. The inventor was a Titan who could tear up the rocks, and almost call down the lightning."

I understand that 125 lbs. of cotton in the state in which it is found in the bale, when properly prepared, will weigh 165 lbs., and that even here, where the staple is much plumper than in the United States, the article will cost considerably less than gunpowder.—What the other materials are used in the manufacture will of course remain a secret until the patents are secured among the various nations. One has already been taken out for Great Britain; and the States of the Germanic confederation have, through the Diet, consented to give \$100,000 for the right of preparing it for the army, provided a commission, which has been instituted to test it in every conceivable way, shall report favorably. This experiment will be made at Mayence in a few days.

The proportion of the ingredients in gunpowder necessarily vary to a considerable degree; but that of good quality may be composed of 76 parts of nitre, 16 of charcoal, and 9 of sulphur. So that we are dependent upon foreign countries for eighty five hundredths of the material used in the manufacture of all gunpowder we

consume!—a fact which is not generally nor sufficiently known by our countrymen. By the vigilance of that sterling patriot and faithful officer Col. Talcott, of the Ordnance Department, who, year after year, acting upon the principle "in peace prepare for war," has been accumulating a stock of saltpetre, we are happily prepared with an abundance of the material to carry us through a long and arduous contest, should we ever be involved in one, with any nation.—But with the recent improvement, our dependence upon the remainder of the world ceases for the articles essential to the defence or to the prosecution of hostilities; while the dependence of other powers still stands upon an increase in the same ratio. Moreover, the increased production of our chief staple, and the consequent diminution in value, has, for the last few years, scarcely afforded remunerating prices to our planters. Should the prepared cotton supercede gunpowder entirely, a new market will be created for any redundancy of yield, and an absolute consumption occur. Two or three hundred thousand bales, at moderate calculation, will be burnt up annually. Mr. Grove, a celebrated chemist of England, commenting upon the importance of the discovery, says: "It is necessary to mix a combustible substance with another substance which will bring forth a sufficient quantity of oxygen to catch fire, whereby under a certain temperature, the whole will explode. These two substances are contained in gunpowder; but even in the best of this article that is manufactured, a part of it remains after explosion, on which account fire arms require cleaning after being discharged of their contents. The invention of Professor Schonbein is without this fault, while the power of its explosion is twice as great as that of gunpowder."

A novel plan has been suggested for the capture of the Castle of Vera Cruz by the American arms. The Lancaster Pa. Republican contains a communication from Mr. J. Wise, the aeronaut, in which the scheme is thus gravely detailed: "Although the plan I shall propose may seem novel to many, still a brief detail of it I think will satisfy the most incredulous of its efficacy. In the first place it will require the construction of a Balloon of common twilled muslin, of about one hundred feet in diameter.—This machine properly coated with varnish will retain its buoyancy for many days or weeks. It will be capable, when inflated, to raise over 30,000 pounds. Say 20,000 independent of its own weight, net work, car and cables.—It can be inflated in a day, or less time if necessary. The process of inflation may be accomplished on land, or on board a man of war at sea, as circumstances may require. The car to be loaded with percussioned bomb shell and torpedoes to the amount of 18,000 pounds, which will leave 2,000 pounds for ballast and men.—Thus it will be ready to be placed in a position for ready action, in a very short time. The cable by which it is to be manoeuvred may be at least 3-miles long, so that the balloon at a mile above the water, the vessel or land position, which acts as the retaining point, out of the reach of the Castle guns, and under the cover of our own batteries. The man of war ballion, hovering a mile above the Castle like a cloud of destruction, would be entirely out of danger of the guns, since they could be made to bear at an object immediately above them. The position of the balloon as to height, and distance from the retaining point, could be easily maintained by keeping a proper eye to its ballasting. As it would become lightened by the discharge of shells and torpedoes, an adequate quantity of gas can also be discharged.

If a gun from the Castle could ever be made to bear upon the war balloon, it would soon be silenced by the rapidity, precision and certainty with which the deadly missiles could be showered down upon them.

With this aerial war ship heaving a mile above the fort, supplied with a thousand percussioned bomb shells, the Castle of Vera Cruz could be taken without the loss of a single life to the army, and at an expense that would be comparatively nothing to what it will be to take it by the common mode of attack.

Through the medium of your journal I would most respectfully suggest this plan to our government, and will tender my services for its construction, and when constructed, will, if necessary, most cheerfully undertake its directorship in actual service, at a moment's warning. Very respectfully your friend and fellow citizen, J. WISE.

Lancaster, October 23, 1846.
From the Baltimore American.
THE MONTEREY CAPTIVATION. The extracts which we publish in this morning's American from a letter of an artillery officer of our army in Mexico to a gentleman of this city, state distinctly that when General Taylor entered the eight weeks' armistice with Ampudia he had the positive assurance of the latter, not only that Santa Fe was captured and California possessed by the Americans, but also that commissioners of the U. S. were then in Mexico to arrange the terms of a treaty. Mexican insincerity and craft will be better understood by and by. Reliance hereafter on Santa Anna's protestations will hardly dupe even Mr. Polk again; nor will the representations of Mexican commanders be henceforth taken by our Generals without many gains of allowance.

THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY. The trial of Messrs. W. R. and S. S. Myers and Bury, has resulted in their acquittal.

The home and the Foreign Markets.

Our exportations of wheat, flour and Indian corn to Great Britain, thus far in the present year, have largely exceeded the aggregate exportations of those products during the corresponding period of last year. This fact is dwelt upon as illustrating the superior advantages of the foreign market, and it is referred to as a result of the repeal of the British Corn Laws on the other side of the water and of the Tariff of 1846 on this side.

Now if the British corn Laws had remained untouched the prevalence of a dearth in that country, sufficiently severe to raise the prices of breadstuffs, would have operated simultaneously to reduce the duties in proportion. Upon that principle the sliding scale was established. England imported wheat largely in 1839 when her crops were short and the duties on grain fell. But she drew her supplies then from the Baltic countries where the crops were abundant. At present she finds it most convenient to draw supplies from the United States because the prices of grain are high on the Continent.

As the Tariff of 1742 it is still in operation. Its repeal, which is to take effect hereafter, cannot have much effect upon the present exportation of breadstuffs. It would be strange if it could.

With regard to the value of the foreign market for our produce if the present year is to be taken as the standard by which to judge of it the existence of a scarcity more or less extensive in the British dominions and on the Continent of Europe must be taken into the account as a thing of annual occurrence. It is known however that such an event is rather accidental than periodical.

It appears however, that with all the increase of exportations to England the aggregate increase in the quantity of wheat, flour and Indian corn brought to tide water in New York within the last nine months, over the quantity brought for the same period last year, exceeds the aggregate increase in the exportations of those articles to Liverpool for corresponding periods. The New York Express gives the following account of the Liverpool market: "After all the clamour," it adds, "the whole purchases for Liverpool for a period of time including two famines in England as we have been told, from the whole United States, do not equal the increase of Receipts at the tide water in New York alone. When the whole amount of our crop is compared with this English export, the amount is a mere trifle."

The foreign market is to be availed of whenever opportunity offers. But the experience of years shows conclusively enough that nothing but a partial failure of crops, or the prevalence of wars in Europe can create any demand for the agricultural produce of the United States. At the best the foreign market is a precarious one even when exportations are practicable. To depend upon it to such an extent as would lead us to depreciate, to under value, or impair the home market for our main reliance, would be unwise in the extreme. The policy which would increase the numbers of consumers of our produce by our own land which would build up flourishing towns and villages filled with a thriving population dependent on the farmer—the policy, in short, which would encourage manufacturing and mechanical industry and place the population so employed side by side with the farmer; that is the policy which must make us a substantial, a great and independent people. Foreign nations fall into scarcity we can supply them—but let such occurrences be regarded in their true light as incidents, which may fall well enough in with our general policy, but which should not be allowed to change it.

How long the war with Mexico is to continue has become a question hard to be answered. The evidences of fixed hostility towards us on the part of the Mexican population are too numerous and too decided to allow the supposition that any progress has been made in the way of conciliating them. Nor is there any prospect of better success hereafter in the attempt at fraternization. Every victory gained by our troops must add to the national humiliation of the defeated—must strengthen their desire of retribution.

Santa Anna is reported to have said that "it was necessary that the Americans should be driven from the country, or that Mexico should disappear from the political map of nations." The shrewdest observers among the Mexicans regarded the annexation of Texas as the beginning of an encroaching process which, if not checked at once, would be likely to end in the extinction of Mexican nationality. The course of events since has not been calculated to remove such an apprehension.

A vigorous prosecution of the war on our part may put us in possession of the Mexican capital—may enable us to seize and occupy every place of strength in that country. And what then? Will the stubborn obstinacy of the old Spanish character give way? If they shall still refuse to treat will it be expected that we establish a military Government over the land and hold it in subjection by garrisons and an armed occupation?

The Mexicans believe that they are struggling for their national existence, and that nothing but the expulsion of the invaders from their soil can give them any prospect of safety. They are doubtless impressed with the conviction that if they should do conclude a treaty of pacification on the basis of a cession of California and of the Rio Grande as a boundary, it would not be long before they would have to fight for the line of the Sierra Madre, which, in its turn, would become the base of new operations of encroachment.

It has been suggested in some quarters that our position towards Mexico should be turned into a defensive one. In other

words that our Government, having no possession of Mexican territory more than sufficient to indemnify it for the expenses of the war, should establish such boundaries as it should be content to make the basis of a pacification, and withdraw its troops within such lines, leaving it to Mexico to recover possession again if she can. This course would require the construction of posts along the established frontier, and the disposition of a considerable force ready to repel attacks. Portions of the land along the boundary line might be given to settlers on condition of military service for a given period. Under this arrangement California could be put under a Territorial Government at once—also New Mexico as far as the Rio Grande. If the war should be continued the system of operations would be reversed; the incursions would come from Mexico. But inasmuch as she has never been able to expel the rancheros from her Northern departments it is not likely that her efforts to dislodge an Anglo Saxon race of occupants would be either successful or often repeated.

The prosecution of the present plan of invasion, if continued as projected, must involve a war of indefinite duration. In the event of our possessing the country, all efforts failing to make the present Government negotiate, we may establish a new Government, with some eminent Mexican at the head of it, and negotiate with that. A permanent influence over the affairs of Mexico may be thus attained which hereafter might be exercised in the way of giving stability and permanence to the Government of that distracted country.

These views seem applicable to the two alternatives we have mentioned. It may be, however, that the Administration at Washington has not now the power of choice between the two. The Bill of Invasion has been set in motion, and instead of being able to control it, the Administration may be carried on by the impetus of its rolling, even at the risk of being crushed beneath it. But of this we do not undertake to judge—having only to add, by way of conclusion, that the public mind is growing anxious, very anxious, to have before us some definite and attainable prospect of the war is prosecuted, and some grounds of probable estimate as to the period of its duration.

Balt. Amer.

REV. E. WADSWORTH.

This able and zealous minister, whose pulpit and pastoral labors for two years past had so won upon the popular mind and feeling as to make him a general favorite in our community, and whose extended usefulness and multiplied labors had so greatly endeared him to the very large congregation, in whose midst he had presided with so much pathos and power, and in whose behalf he had labored with such signal brilliancy and success, gave his valedictory on Sunday evening last to the largest audience that we have ever seen convened together on any similar occasion in our city. It is understood that he resigns his pastoral charge, to enter on the new and untried duties of the Presidency of La Grange College, Alabama, to which he was elected by the Board of Trustees on the 14th of this month. Will it be common with our citizens generally, we regret to use from our very midst the services of so able a divine and so ripe a scholar, we nevertheless feel assured, that the Institution, over whose destinies he has been called to preside, and whose interests are so linked with the success of Methodism in the extreme South, has made a most judicious election, and one that must and will tell favorably by its future increased success and patronage.

Norfolk Beacon.

Mr. Wadsworth was some years ago Pastor of the Methodist Church in this City, where he is much esteemed for his talents and most sterling virtues.

Mexican Affairs—Privateer Commissions.

A New York letter, published in the National Intelligencer, says: "On the subject of Mexican affairs there is much that has not yet been made public. There was a time when all our difficulties with that country might have been arranged for less than one-fourth of the money the war has already cost the United States. In that arrangement we could have had our own boundary on the Rio Bravo, and so much of California as would have been advantageous. The President and his advisers knew that a minister would not be received by Mexico, and that a commission would be recognised. It was for the purpose of degrading Mexico in her own estimation that Mr. Slidell was sent with the rank of envoy extraordinary.

The files of the State department would probably, if made public, explain some circumstances now enveloped in mystery. It is possible, any probable, that a portion of the communications made to the American Secretary of State were only verbal communications, but by authority. I understand that, by the authority of Herrera, offered to negotiate a treaty giving us the Rio Bravo as the boundary, and ceding the most desirable part of California for a sum specified. Mr. Buchanan possesses all the details on this subject, communicated to him through an American functionary. At the time this proposition was pending, our secretary knew full well the reasons why Mexico would not receive a minister, but would receive a commissioner; that those reasons were purely self-respect, and of a character purely diplomatic.

I learn that several hundreds of blank commissions are in Havana, issued by the Mexican government, authorizing Mexican cruisers to capture American merchant vessels. It is understood that our government made a formal appeal to the Spanish government against the issuing of such commissions at Havana or any other Spanish port. Now, in whatever way the attention of