

FACTS OF MANUFACTORIES.

In part of the country—not even in Lowell itself—have the advantages resulting from the establishment of manufactories been more signally illustrated than in the west end of Peterburg.

OUR NATURAL ALLIES.

The Evening Post, edited by the poet Bryant, has long been the principal Democratic press in the city of New York.

Our Democratic friends in the South are very prone to tell us that the Northern Democracy are our "Natural Allies,"

As we have to judge what the heart feels by what the tongue speaks, so we must estimate the views of a party by the language of its accredited organs.

It is a problem yet to be solved, whether any Republic can long endure which does not tolerate domestic servitude.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We have before us New Orleans papers of the 13th and 19th instant, two days in advance of the regular mail.

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that the United States steamer Maria Barr, at that port, left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst.

The previous report of the arrest of Gen. Worth and Pillow and Duncan, is fully confirmed by this arrival.

The City of Mexico "North American" of the 20th ultimo has the following article:

By an arrival from Queretaro at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., a communication was received from the English Secretary of Legation, Mr. Thomson, covering a Protest from Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the forcible levy of taxes on English residents in Mexico.

frequently mischievous in design, and always disgraceful to the army. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control so that it finds its way to the press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service.

(Signed) W. M. G. FREEMAN, Asst. Adj. General.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 349.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, Nov. 12, 1847.

The attention of certain officers of this army is recalled to the foregoing regulation, which the general-in-chief is resolved to enforce so far as it may be in his power.

As yet but two echoes from home of the brilliant operations of our arms in this basin have reached us; the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper.

It requires not a little charity to believe that the principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them or especially procure them to be written, and the intelligent can be at no less in conjecturing the authors—chiefs, partizans and pet familiars.

False credit may, no doubt, be obtained at home, by such despicable self-puffings and malignant exclusion of others; but at the expense of the just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession and the truth of history.

The letters alluded to by Gen. Scott as "the echoes from home" evidently the "Leonidas" letter, and the other letter which appeared first in the Pittsburg Post, was thence transferred to the Union, and the whole then appeared in a Tampico paper in which Gen. Scott saw first the letter.

To the Editor of the North American—Sir: I herewith present a copy of the "Tampico letter," characterized as "scandalous," "despicable," "malignant," &c., in general orders No. 349, published in the American Star of this morning.

Justice to General Worth, (who is evidently one of the "heroes" pointed at in order No. 349,) requires me to state that he knew nothing whatever of my purpose to write the letter in question, nor that it had been written till well on its way to its destination; he never saw, nor did he know, directly or indirectly, even the purport of one line, word or syllable of it till he saw it in print, and he is equally ignorant of my design to make this declaration, which I do, as I wrote the letter unprompted and on my own responsibility.

There has been another arrest, that of Gen. Pillow, one of the chiefs aforementioned, but not, as appears, on account of the letters of which he is the hero. We hear, generally, that the cause was this: Gen. Pillow, having taken exception to the finding of a court of inquiry, which finding has been approved by Gen. Scott, addressed a paper relating to the matter to the Secretary of War, through the commander-in-chief preserving a copy which he avowed in a letter accompanying he had sent (or would send) directly to the Secretary of War.

General Worth's arrest is thus noticed in the North American of the 26th ult.: "The latest arrest occurred yesterday—that of Brevet Maj. Gen. Worth, and the charge is, we believe, contempt towards the Commander-in-chief. Without a full knowledge of all the facts we do not purpose to lengthen this article by any remarks upon this proceeding."

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO. PETERSBURG, December 28. Your Express came through this morning with New Orleans papers to the 22d

instant. The following is a summary of the contents of your package:—The British Mail steamer Teriot arrived at Cat Island, below New Orleans, on the 20th, bringing very late accounts from Mexico.

General Patterson, with his immense train, had reached the city of Mexico, having left a garrison at Rio Frio, which is to be hereafter a permanent depot.

Col. Bankhead, the new Governor of Vera Cruz has issued an order directing that, until further notice, the routine of public business in that city shall continue as established by his predecessor, Col. Wilson.

A severe Norther was experienced at Vera Cruz on the 13th instant. The only marine disaster of any importance mentioned is the loss of three schooners, which were driven on shore during the blow.

The Vera Cruz American of the 14th instant gives an account of a serious affray which took place in that city on Sunday the 12th; The particulars are as follows:—Three men belonging to the First and Second Pennsylvania Regiments were at that time in the western part of the city. One of them, named Luke Floyd, was badly wounded. The other two escaped and procured a guard, by which three Mexicans were shot dead and several others wounded.

Lieut. Whipple, Adjutant of the Ninth Infantry who was taken prisoner in July last by guerrillas near Vera Cruz is now at Puebla acting as Adjutant General to Gen Lanne's Brigade.

Col. Hughes, of the Maryland Regiment has been appointed Military and Civil Governor of Jalapa.—On entering upon his duties he issued an Order, in which he offered a general and perfect amnesty to all persons who having borne arms against the United States might within twelve days (if they did not reside within twenty miles of the city) and within six days, (if they did reside within twenty miles of the city) report to him in person and give their parole of honor not again to take up arms against the United States during the war nor interfere in any manner with the existing difficulties.

The steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrin arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

Later from Tampico and the Brazos. The steamer Fashion arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 22d from Tampico and Brazos Santiago.

Private letters by this arrival state, that Brig. Gen. Canfield from New York loaded with Commissary stores, got on the bar on the 12th inst. Her cargo had all been taken out in good order and the vessel was got off in pretty good condition.

MILLEDGEVILLE DEC. 23, 12 M. Gentlemen:—According to notice previously given, the Whigs met last night in the Senate Chamber for the purpose of taking some preliminary action in reference to the next Presidency.

Resolved, That this meeting, held in out distinction of parties, only being a concession to the public sentiment, General in nominating as it now stands for the Zachary Taylor as a United States, next Presidency of the United States, Resolved, That the people of the respective States, be requested to meet in Convention at Milledgeville on the first Monday in June next for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Ticket and that each county have the same number of Delegates that had members of the General Assembly before the reduction in 1843.

At an assembly of the Whig members of the Legislature, in the city of Richmond on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst. in motion of Mr. Seymour of Hardy, James French Strother, Esq. of Rappahannock, was called to the chair and John S. Gallaher of Frederick appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Whig State Convention in the capital at the city of Richmond on Wednesday, the 23d day of February next for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket, for the approaching Presidential election; and of taking into consideration the propriety of expressing the preference of the Whig party of this State for some persons as a fit candidate for the Presidency; and also of the propriety of sending delegates to a Whig National Convention should one be hereafter assembled.

Resolved, That our Whig fellow citizens throughout the State are requested to send delegates to the Whig State Convention to be assem on the 22 February next, so that a full expression may be given to the wishes and opinions of this State on the subject of suggestions contained in the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Whig papers of the State. JAMES F. STROTHOR, Chairman. JOHN S. GALLAHER, Secretary.

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DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

It is our duty to record a most distressing occurrence which took place yesterday, about 2 o'clock P. M. The large four story brick building on R. Habersham & Son's Rice Mill wharf, at the upper end of the city used as the reception store for Rough Rice suddenly gave way and fell to ground burying all the persons in it at the time beneath the ruins. Luckily the accident occurred at a time when the laborers were not at work otherwise the loss of life must have been very great.

We have heard two or three conjectures as to the cause of the accident, but refrain for the present from expressing any opinion thereon.

Mr. Hise's am had noticed in the program appearance of a want of security in the building and in compliance with his request the builder was actually on his way to inspect it when the catastrophe occurred.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife when on being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied:— "I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time and be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers heads of families, and useful members of society."

THE TAYLOR FEELING.

We learn from Richmond that the Whig members of the Legislature are almost unanimously in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency. Many of them are reluctant to give up Mr. Clay, whose high qualities as a statesman fairly entitled him long since to the highest honors, but as bitterness of opposition to this gentleman might again defeat him, they do not desire to see him again subject to the severe ordeal.

WONDERFUL TELEGRAPH IMPROVEMENT.

The London Magazine of Science for last month states that the Electric Company have invented a machine which will communicate intelligence simultaneously to some forty British cities—among them Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Hull, York, &c.—and that it can transmit at once to all these places from one thousand to two thousand letters per minute.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

We have from good authority that our Government is determined to open Diplomatic Relations with the Papal See. We understand also that Col. J. S. De Salle, of this city is like to be the gentleman selected as Chargé d'Affaires at Rome.—Phil Inquirer.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE ARMY.

The difficulty among prominent officers of our army appears to have been quite as serious as was represented. We publish her the orders of Gen. Scott reflecting upon the officers who were said to be under arrest.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 28, 1847. The following regulation has been received from the War Department: WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 23, 1847.

The President of the United States directs that paragraph 650 of the General Regulations for the Army, established on the first of March, 1825, and not included among those published January 25, 1841, be now published, and that its observance as a part of the General Regulations be strictly enjoined upon the army.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 28, 1847. The following regulation has been received from the War Department: WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 23, 1847.

By order of the President: (Signed) W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War. The following is the paragraph of the General Regulations of the Army, established on the first of March, 1825 referred to above: "650. Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations,