

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO

From the N. O. Tropic, 20th inst.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA!!

By the schooner Sarah Ann, Capt. Davidson, from Tampico, we are placed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst. and private advices as late as the 9th.

Santa Anna has met another San Jacinto defeat, and is now a miserable captive in the hands of those over whom he has long tyrannized. The "Napoleon of the South" has at last found a fate as unenviable as was that of him whose name he so arrogantly assumed, at Waterloo. His star has shot madly from its zenith, and he whose lightest word was law, a brief period since, has fallen so low that there are none so poor to do him reverence.

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This is all I have time to write. Yours, P.

The following extract from "El Siglo Diez Nuevo," of the 4th inst., may possess some interest, showing the state of affairs in the Republic previous to the final overthrow of the Dictator: "That paper says, to form a correct idea of the present political movement, it is sufficient simply to observe actual passing events, that are conspicuous to all mankind. Santa Anna is at last confined to a very limited sphere, where he is at present at the head of a division of troops, which, by the bye, being discontented and fatigued, are daily witnessing the destruction of their officers and companions. The resources of the Tyrant are confined to the pillage wrung from the poor inhabitants of small villages, who can make no defence; moreover, he has no means to procure or pay recruits. His moral resources are still more desponding, for he has no one party in Mexico to sustain him; he invokes no honest principles, and makes war on his countrymen with the sole view of aggrandizing himself and securing personal dominion. The whole people of the Republic despise him, and regard him as a fit object for their concentrated hatred. Yesterday his party was before Puebla. So much for the prospects of the Tyrant.

"The glorious cause of the country on the other hand, presents the most lively and animating aspect. The whole nation has declared against Santa Anna, and the valiant defenders of the laws will not only soon restore public tranquility, but will inflict summary and ignominious chastisement upon the wretches who yet defend and support the worst of causes. "The city of Puebla is in a perfect state of defence, and the troops appear pleased at the close proximity of the Tyrant. Their commander having been the first to declare openly against the infamous decree of the 29th November, has their entire confidence. He confidently asserts that if the mad despot attacks him, he will assuredly find his grave. "The government is exerting every nerve, and from the spirit and enthusiasm with which it is sustained by the people, the opinion universally obtained seems justified, that the allied forces will make Santa Anna, for once, respect the laws which, during his whole life, he has so vilely insulted. Of the success of the people we cannot doubt for one moment. The funeral knell of the Tyrant has sounded, and the hour of justice has arrived."

Length of a Sermon.—A sermon should never, except under peculiar circumstances, exceed thirty minutes in the delivery. When longer than this, it begets a weariness very unfavorable to the spiritual advancement of the hearer. It has been said that Demosthenes never spoke more than half an hour in his noblest efforts. It is very doubtful, whether he would have produced as great results, had he doubted his words. Wordiness is a fault of modern times. There is a delicacy in speaking to a minister of the Gospel on this subject, and unless his own discrimination point out to him the just limit, he may unconsciously become painfully prolix. A teacher may drive away his hearers by his tediousness. It is not so much by a continued effort, as by repeated efforts, that great good is achieved. The habit which some ministers have of speaking from three quarters of an hour to an hour at a time, if not accompanied with uncommon spiritual, intellectual and physical power, is really detrimental to the interests of Religion. A minister should concentrate his energies, and speak feelingly, warmly and searchingly. He will be most likely to succeed in this, by not extending his address to a length which exhausts both himself and his hearers.

Pope's Exposed.—It is with great pleasure that we inform our readers, that there is now in press a work exposing all the iniquities of Catholicism. The forthcoming book has long been in preparation, and when it is issued, its developments will astonish the Christian and patriot, as well as every citizen who has any regard for the institutions of his country. The author is Mr. William Hogan, who was an officiating priest of the Romish Church, and was settled over a society in Philadelphia. We congratulate every lover of "true and undefiled religion," that a man of such talents and scholarship has yielded to the earnest solicitations of his friends, and is about making known the truth concerning the mysteries, designs, and iniquity of Popery. We rejoice that there has been found a man of such abilities and character, who has taken hold of such an important subject—for we are confident that we know of no one in this or any other country, so well qualified for the task as Mr. Hogan. We shall look for the volume with great interest, and we cannot doubt that its good results will place the name of the author with those of Luther, Julianethen, and Zwingle.—Olive Branch.

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Arts of Beggars in New York.—A writer in this city, to a New Haven paper, alludes to "two wretched looking women, with emaciated infants in their arms, begging for bread," near a fashionable jeweller's shop, in Broadway, where the rich were making liberal purchases. In relation to this allusion, the Tribune has a correspondent, who tells this story. A few months since, a clergyman in this city was frequently visited by a female, who uniformly brought in her arms an infant clothed in rags, and so poor and emaciated that, apparently, the little sufferer's existence could not be many days prolonged. After suitable relief had been furnished to the child, in the way of clothing, the clergyman went to another house, to make a call, and there found the "living skeleton," again, he had just relieved. This time it was in the hands of another mother, and clothed in rags as before.

Hasty Marriage.—A Boston correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says: "A queer bit of humeral humor happened here last Saturday. A wealthy young Englishman, who has attracted some notice by his free living for some time past at one of our crack hotels, yesterday married a pretty but poor girl, whom it is said he had not known more than a day or two. According to our laws, parties intending marriage must be published a fortnight in advance, to make the union legal, under a penalty of (\$1 believe) \$250. The sum, I am told, the happy bridegroom has promptly paid. The lady is about 24 years of age, and old enough to know what she is about. May she have a good time of it, and her husband prove another John Anderson."

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THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C., February 8, 1845.

The Locofoco papers, (with some few honorable exceptions, from Maine to Louisiana, are in ecstasies! At what do you suppose gentle reader! At the success of any measure calculated to place the country in the same prosperous condition in which the Jackson Administration found it! At the benign effects of the "Whig Tariff!" At the passage of the hard-money Sub-treasury Bill, rejected by the People on more than one occasion, through the lower branch of Congress!—At the offer of pardon by the Rhode Island Legislature to Thomas Wilson Dorr!—At the great apostle of Democracy in that State? No. But at the passage of the Joint Resolution by the House of Representatives, annexing the Territory of Texas to the United States!

One would be led to conclude from the noise made by the advocates of this rash measure of the Locofoco party, that they have really accomplished something great, but the sole cause of all their joy turns out to be nothing more than a palpable violation of the Constitution of the U. States, which these men have each solemnly sworn to support,—and which expressly gives the power usurped, to the Senate and President: and all will no doubt recollect that this very measure was rejected in the Senate by a large majority at the last session of Congress. If the stump-speakers and leaders of this motley party have any respect for themselves hereafter, they will never mention the Constitution and the necessity of observing it to the very letter. For it will only serve to make them appear more ridiculous in the estimation of right thinking men, since they never have hesitated to violate that sacred instrument whenever it comes in contact with the interests of that patriotic, law-loving and law-abiding party!

Locofocoism—The right of Suffrage!

From the extracts below, it will be seen that certain Locofocos in the Louisiana Convention, now in session revising the Constitution of that State, have proposed a restriction upon the right of voting, that may justly be entitled the greatest novelty of the day, in the way of Legislation. These democratic sticklers for the largest liberty, now propose instead of extending since their success in the late contest, to restrict it in a way, which, we believe, would never have been thought of but by a genuine Locofoco. They contend that no man who is afraid of the Yellow Fever, or to use the language of the mover of this new and strange qualification, "no person ought to be allowed to vote until he had received the baptism of the Yellow Fever." This is certainly a strange way of encouraging and extending equal rights to all subjects, too, which the leaders of this demagogical party are continually striving, as they say, to establish. But strictly speaking, we are not astonished at such an ungenerous attempt of the party to deprive a numerous and respectable class of citizens of this inestimable privilege; for on all occasions they run counter to their professions.

The above infamous remark was made by a member named Marigny, in debate, on fixing the day for holding the State Election. The committee to whom the subject had been referred, named the first Monday in September. This was objected to as the very worst time in the year, because it was the season in which the Yellow Fever violently and fatally raged in the city of New Orleans—the time when its streets are deserted and business at a low ebb: it was, therefore, proposed to strike out "September" and insert June. This proposition Mr. Marigny violently opposed with a view of excluding a large class of voters, who, from various causes, and a desire to preserve health, &c., &c., are in the habit of leaving the city and State during the sickly season. These men were called "birds of passage," "floating population," &c., by this democratic leader. No man he contended, was fit to be a citizen of Louisiana, who had not undergone the baptism of that awful pestilence, the Yellow Fever. That he looked upon as the test of Patriotism, and the strongest proof of bona fide citizenship! O, democracy! democracy! how low thou art fallen! He continued as follows:

"It was conceded on all hands that the Convention, in framing a new Constitution, would establish universal suffrage, the people had demanded it, and nothing less would satisfy them; it was important therefore, that the election should be held at a season when New Orleans was freest from the presence of those who feared yellow fever."

This is the last and the latest movement of the party to advance the progress of universal suffrage and the largest liberty; what other course it will next take for the triumph of this desirable object, it is im-

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Extract from the Memorial.

"The memorialists beg leave respectfully to call to the recollection of Congress that Lord Stirling was one of the earliest, most persevering, and indefatigable patriots of the Revolution. He literally embarked his life and fortune in the cause, and literally lost them both. In the year 1775, he was appointed to the command of the first Continental regiment that was raised in New Jersey. He had the honor of receiving one of the first votes of thanksgiving granted by Congress. In the winter of 1775-6, while the Asia man-of-war was lying in the bay of New York, Colonel Lord Stirling embarked with a detachment of his own regiment and some volunteers from Elizabethtown in three small crafts, ran outside of Sandy Hook to sea, boarded, and, with musketry, carried a transport ship of three hundred tons, armed with six guns, and richly freighted with stores for the enemy, and bore her triumphantly into Perth Amboy.

"In 1776-7, he was with Gen. Washington in his memorable retreat through New Jersey, and the subsequent scenes of that perilous and eventful campaign. Early in 1777, the British army marched out in great force from Perth Amboy, and advanced as far as the Short's Hills, with the view, as was supposed, of breaking up the winter quarters of General Washington, at Morristown. Lord Stirling put himself at the head of the few regular regiments upon the lines, encountered the advance of the British army with gallantry, and at length, when compelled by superior numbers, to retire, he took an advantageous position as to check the advance of the enemy and frustrate his design.

"In the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, he sustained a conspicuous and efficient part. It was his singular good fortune in the course of the war at different periods to have commanded every brigade in the American army, except those of South Carolina and Georgia.

"But your honorable body will require no further evidence of the merit and services of Lord Stirling than that he enjoyed from the commencement to the termination of his military career the undeviating friendship and confidence of the Commander-in-chief, Gen. Washington's communication to Congress announcing his death, the flattering resolutions passed on receiving the intelligence, the kind and touching letter of condolence addressed by that illustrious personage to the widow of the deceased, bear ample testimony to the character and services of Lord Stirling.

"His representatives now solicit a grant of land as equitably entitled, both to the bounty-land promised by the resolutions of Congress of 1776, and as a compensation for the losses he sustained in the public service.

"These resolutions promise a certain compensation in lands to all officers who served during the war." Lord Stirling died in January, 1773, and it has been held that this case is not within the letter of the resolutions, as the war is deemed not to have terminated until peace was formally proclaimed. But certainly the case comes within the spirit of the resolutions in question, for he entered the service at the commencement of the war, and continued in it until after the preliminary treaty of peace had been signed, and actual hostilities had ceased; and as the case is not embraced by the terms of the resolutions of 1776, according to the strict construction which they have received, and as the bounty-land is now claimed on equitable grounds, Congress is not limited by the resolutions as to the extent of the grant, but may exercise its discretion in accordance with the peculiar circumstances of the case, and give such quantity of land as may be deemed an equitable compensation for the losses as well as for the services of Stirling; as those losses were actually sustained in consequence of his uninterrupted course of military duty, from his frequent absence upon distant services, the unavoidable neglect of his private affairs, and the sacrifices which result from the proceedings of creditors resident within the British lines: who, in the course of judicial proceedings, swept the whole of his landed property from him, at no title of its value.

An expedition for Oregon will leave the dependence, Mo., on the 1st of May.