The following letter from a correspondent the defeat and capture of Santa Anna

Correspondence of the Tropic TAMPICO, Jan. 14th, 1845. Dear Sir :- Dates from Mexico to the instant arrived here last night, by express. rate battle had been fought on the plain f Appan, between Santa Anna, on the on and Bravo and Paredes on the other nich ended in the total route of the forme who was captured in trying to make his escape! Five hundred men are reported to be killed, and Gen. Paredes had been despatched by Bravo, in pursuit of the routed troops of Sants Anna. Bravo, himself, was on the march back to Mexico, with his august prisoner? This is all I have time to write.

Yours, The following extract from "El Siglo Diez Nuevo," of the 4th inst., may possess some interest, showing the state of affairs in the Re-

m; he invokes no honest principle, and refused to permit him to commit adultery!! s war on his countrymen with the sole pects of the Tyrant.

nating aspect. The whole nation has declared Greensboro' Patriot. against Santa Anna, and the valliant defenders the laws will not only soon restore public tranquility, but will inflict summary and igno-minious chastisement upon the wretches who yet defend and support the worst of causes.

"The city of Puebla is in a perfect state of proximity of the Tyrant. Their commander having been the first to declare openly his destitution of principle, and his immorality.

he will assuredly find his grave. "The government is exerting every nerve. and from the spirit and enthusiasm with which it is austained by the people, the opinion universally obtained seems justified, that the allied es 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 cannot doubt for one moment. The funeral enell 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 hat Demosthenes never spoke more than half an hour in his noblest efforts. It is very doubtful, whether he would have prowords. Wordiness is a fault of modern he was at first supported by several of the Lo times. There is a delicacy in speaking to coloco members of the House. a minister of the Gospel on this subject, and unless his own discrimination point out to him the just limit, he may uncon- this city, to a New Haven paper, alludes to sciously become painfully prolix. A teach- "two wretched looking women, with emaciaer may drive away his hearers by his te- ted infants in their arms, begging for bread, ed affort, as by repeated efforts, that great way, where the rich were making liberal purninisters have of speaking from three narters of an hour to an hour at a time. f not accompanied with uncommon spirtual, intellectual and physical power, is eally detrimental to the interests of Religion. A minister should concentrate his mself and his hearers.

Popery Exposed.—It is with great pleasure He investigated the matter and found that What, precisely, was expected or intended to be proved, does not distinctly appear. There 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 thor 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 unscholarship has yielded to the earnest solicita- man, who has attracted some notice by his free man, 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, who has taken hold of such an important and one in this or any other country, so well malified for the task as Mr. Hogan. We shall told, the hasty bridegroom has promptly paid. one in this or any other country, so well penalty of (I believe) \$250. The sum, I am told, the hasty bridegroom has promptly paid. The lady is about 24 years of age, and old control of the author with those of Luther, and Zuingie.—Olive Branch.

In advance, to make the union legal, under a undertake the task of showing that the views they entertained, Romish as they might be considered. Were, after all, in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the articles and ordinal of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

We are glad that these errors had not attained a wider currency, before they were detriumph of this desirable object, it is im-

the hands of an Executive is an Established Church. How consummate the tyranny, which, to the power of the civil laws adds jurisdiction citizen of the United States, and grant him a over the consciences of men-which makes certificate of such declaration. their hopes of heaven depend upon implicit self-installed, or set up in violation of the plain mentioned, on the exhibition of the certificates principles of reason and justice! It was this of registry and declaration, and on proof of yrannous principle, more than any other, that good character and attachment to the Constituwars in the era of Charles I., and at a later any court of the United States, such alien may day caused the horrible revolution in France. be admitted to become a citizen of the United from their fatherland into the wilds of New tant of which appears to be that he shall have England, and the Quakers to the shades of resided one year at least preceding the applica-New World; but its unholy shackles were citizenship or registry shall ever be issued, exshivered, we trust forever, in the convulsions of cept upon proof in court and public advertise. our Revolution.

With what unction did the doctrines of this ermon come to the soul of bloated power! hearted Regulators, what various emotions of tion, if they are proved to have been five years humiliation, indignation, and doubt, were they calculated to produce. Their unsophisticated minds were imbued with the instinct of selfprevious to the final overthrow of the preservation in the obvious rights of person and turalization shall be made, or certificate of naproperty as recognized in their condition of so. | turalization granted, within --- months before "That paper says, to form a correct idea of ciety. Yet for daring to question the authority the time of any election of President or Vice the present political movement, it is sufficient of the king's clerks, sheriffs and attorneys, who President of the United States, or of the Electo observe actual passing events, that fleeced them of the last shilling of their scanty tors thereof, or within --- months of the time spicuous to all mankind. Santa Anna carnings, they were denounced as rebels against of any general election in the particular State is at last confined to a very limited sphere, "the higher powers." And nothing was easier or District in which the application is made; where he is at present at the head of a division to the ministers of " holy church " than to trace and such decree and certificate shall confer no f troops, which, bye the bye, being discontent. the heavenly lineage of those functionaries : the right or privilege of citizenship whatever, exed and fatigued, are daily witnessing the deser- clerks, sheriffs, attorneys, &c. were the vice- cept in the State or District wherein the same tion of their officers and companions. The re- gerents of Gov. Tryon ; Gov. Tryon was the may be granted, for the term of --- months sources of the Tyrant are confined to the pillage vice-gerent of King George, and King George after the date thereof. g from the poor inhabitants of small vil- was the vice-gerent of God! The King was Decrees and certificates discovered to have | right thinking men, since they never have ages, who can make no defence; moreover, the Head of the Church, inheriting his sacred been obtained by fraud or false pretences may, of the has no means to procure or pay recruits. office from that heavenly-minded monarch Hen- upon hearing in court after previous notice, be His moral resources are still more desponding, ry the Eighth, who wrested the said office out set aside; and all persons concerned in such for he has no one party in Mexico to sustain of the hands of the Pope because his Holiness

The ignorance of the Regulators entitled view of aggrandizing himself, and securing per- them to some share of lenity for the errors they conal dominion. The whole people of the Re- committed, from "the higher powers." But a lic despise him, and regard him as a fit ob. hard fate was theirs : to be deprived of their ct for their concentrated hatred. Yesterday property and rights by fraud and violence; for is party was before Puebla. So much for the remonstrating and resisting, to be denounced, imprisoned, butchered-and, to cap the climax. "The glorious cause of the country on the the "damnation of hell" thundered against other hand, presents the most lively and ani- them in learned phrase from the sacred desk !-

DEFALCATION OF MR. McNULTY. It is stated in several of our exchanges, that the present Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. McNulty, is a defaulter to a large a efence, and the troops appear pleased at the mount. At the time of his election, the Whi papers spoke freely of his desperate character gainst the infamous decree of the 26th No. Yet he was elected by the Democrats with a amber, has their entire confidence. He con- full knowledge of this and it turns out that the predictions of the Whigs were not without cause. lly asserts that if the mad despot attacks The Richmond Whig has more on this subject that institution. It was at first proposed than we have seen elsewhere. It says:

There is a rumor, and no doubt well found-(as when was a rumor of the kind not well founded 1) that Mr. McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U.S. is a defaulter for between \$30 and \$40,000.

"The fact is beyond question, as we hear. The defalcation occurred at the last session of Congress—the first in which Mr. McNulty was Clerk! He superceded, it will be remembered, Hugh A. Garland, Esq., as the Democratic Clerk. Since he was Clerk, he has been candidate for Congress in Ohio, and beaten. "He was a flaming Jacksonian, and Polk

atriot and Democrat. The House has yet taken no steps, of which

are apprised. Later .- Mr. McNulty has been arraigned before the House of Representatives, and found guilty of embezzling the government funds, to the amount of about \$47,000. He was unanied as great results, had he doubted his mously expelled from the office of Clerk, though

Arts of Beggars in New York .- A writer in lousness. It is not so much by a continu- near a fashionable jeweller's shop, in Broad ood is achieved. The habit which some chases. In relation to this allusion, the Tri bune 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 | present, the matter ends. rags, and so poor and emaciated that, apparently, the little sufferer's existence could not be clothed in rags as before.

in press a work exposing all the iniquities of used as capital in begging—that four different licism. The forthcoming book has long females used it for this purpose, each using

> Hasty Marriage. A Boston correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says:

A queer bit of hymeneal humor happened eligion," that a man of such talents and here last Saturday. A wealthy young English-

may at any time, being at least three years aftention of such alien to become permanently a

Two years after the record of such declara submission to "the higher powers," though tion, and five years after the registry before wolved Great Britain in her sanguinary civil tion and Government of the United States, in was this tyranny that drove the Pilgrims States, on certain conditions, the most impor-Pennsylvania. And its power was exercised tion in the State or District in which the court for a time over the souls of men even in the is held. No duplicate of such certificates of ment of the loss of the original. Children under sixteen years of age at the time of arrival be nothing more than a pulpable violation in the country are not required to produce cer-But in the minds of the honest, rude, simple- tificates of registry or of declaration of intenresident and otherwise entitled.

The most conservative provision of the bill is the next in order, viz: That no decree of na-

evasion of the laws may be punished as for high misdemeanors.

Persons now in the United States may, at any time within six months after the passage of this bill, avail themselves of the general provisions of it to become naturalized without the previous registry required of aliens hereafter arriving in the United States.

The provisions of the bill which we have thus abridged, passed into a law, would, we have no doubt, guard against the mass of the abuses which are known to have been perpetrated under the existing laws, and accomplish a salutary and effective reform of our system of ty of the day, in the way of Legislation. Naturalization.—Nat. Intelligencer.

The Trouble at the Episcopal Seminary. We announced, some days ago, that an investigation was proceeding at the Protestant Episcopal Teological Seminary in this city, into certain alledged heretical opinions existing to some extent, not among the faculty, but among the pupils of that the enquiry should be conducted by the board of Bishops, lately in session here. But, inasmuch as the charges did not affect the Professors in the least, (they having been cleared of a similar suspicion by an investigation which took place in October last,) the enquiry was committed to the faculty, as their peculiar province.

Accordingly, on the 7th instant, there was an examination of this kind commenced, in the Chapel of the College, Professor Ogilby presenting the charges, and offering witnesses to sustain them. These were, in brief, that the students named held views of a decidedly Romanish character; and Henry McVickar, (son of the distinguished Professor of Columbia College,) and a Mr. Watson were arraigned on this accusation. But others being named in the same way, it was resolved to dispense with a formal trial of either, but to subject every student to a rigid examination on these points. This was done.

Four persons belonging to the Seminary, as students, were found guilty of holding heretical opinions. Of these, Mr. Mc-Vickar was punished with a reprimand from the faculty, he being found least reprehensible. Mr. Watson, together with from the Seminary, and the sentence of Mr. Taylor, the fourth found guilty, is temporarily suspended. And there for the

many days prolonged. After suitable relief had count, a few days since, of the result of the en- &c., &c., are in the habit of leaving the nergies, and speak feelingly, warmingly been furnished to the child, in the way of quiry among the students in this institution, as and searchingly. He will be most likely clothing, the clergyman went to another house, to the extent to which heretical notions had inseed in this, by not extending his to make a call, and there found the "living fected their minds. The dismissal of two, the ddress to a length which exhausts both skeleton," again, he had just relieved. This suspension of one, and the reprimanding of a time it was in the hands of another mother, and fourth, were the punishments inflicted, as already stated.

> were rumors of correspondences, on the part of some of the students, with Roman Catholics out of the College and even out of the diocese; and it was said, in some quarters, that Rome had secured a candidate or two for the priesthood, in the very bosom of this Protestant Seminary.

> As the examination was strictly private, each student having been enquired of by the faculty, apart from the rest, the precise course of the investigation cannot, of course, have transpired. But we hear that, in the cases

Louisiana, are in ecstacies! At what do you suppose gentle reader? At the suc- in September, would be a cruel and ridicu ess of any measure calculated to place the country in the same prosperous condition in which the Jackson Administration position where he cannot exercise that right 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!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 Tex- unacclimated; they had never encountered yelas 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 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 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 novel-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 encour aging and extending equal rights to allsubjects, 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 onall 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, tions: 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 Mr. Donally, of this diocess, was expelled 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 The Episcopal Seminary.—We gave an ac- causes, and a desire to preserve health, 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 Patri- says: otism, 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 de-manded it, and nothing less would satisfy them; the head of the Post Office Department. Mr. 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."

triumph of this desirable object, it is im- Acadia in 1840.

mockery. What, said he, shall we give e citizen the right to vote and then place him in Shall we have our elections in the month September, that season of pestilence and death, when the population of this great and teemin city is reduced to a miserable and conte fraction? It was well known to all that in September, New Orleans was the city of the dead cy of Columbia College, and the gran pestilence here held her dread court. streets were deserted and our public places de. Stirling, by the intermarriage of his day solate. It was then absurd to talk of universal ter with the late Col. Wm. Duer, of New suffrage under such circumstances. Many of York, who himself, like his father-in-h our most valuable and esteemed citizens were low fever, and they dreaded to do so. Should they then, by an arbitrary decision of this Convention be deprived of the exercise of their dearest rights? For one, Mr. R. would never be guilty of such inconsistency. He would never pretend to give men the right of suffrage, and then fix the election at a period when they were never here to exercise that right. He was in favor of universal suffrage-he desired every free white male citizen of the requisite age to enjoy that inestimable privilege, and he desired, more, that they should be protected in its exercise. He desired to see the ballot box guarded from the disgraceful corruptions which had recently desecrated it. Whether that could be best accomplished by a registry law, or some other means, he was not now prepared to say, but any plan calculated to secure that object should have his hearty support."

These sentiments says the Mobile Chronicle, 1775-'6, while the Asia man-of-war we are just, liberal and patriotic. They are the lying in the bay of New York, Colone sentiments of a leading, a talented, a noble Whig. Lord Stirling embarked with a detach-They are Whig Sentiments. What a contrast ment of his own regiment and some volto the niggardly, narrow contracted, pitiful views unteers from Elizabethtown in three small put forth by the Locofoco leader!

The vote was taken on the motion to strike out September, and stood yeas 48, nays 19. So the motion prevailed; yet there were nineteen Locofocos in the Convention who were for universal suffrage on the principle advocated by Mr. Marigny! Huzza for "progressive Democracy!" So we say with all heart.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

There are yet to be elected 84 members

Louse of Lepresentative	s, viz:
New Hampshire,	4
Connecticut,	4
Rhode Island,	2
Maryland,	6
Virginia,	15
	9
	7
	18 4
Tennessee,	
Kentucky,	10
Indiana,	10
	1
Massachusetts, (a vaca	ney) 1
	-
	89
1 1 1 1 1	

Members already elected, 139

Of the 139 members elected 51 are Whigs, 32 Democrats, and six American Republicans. The Governor and Council of Maine have fixed upon the 1st Monday in February for another trial to elect a representative from the York District to fill the vacancy above named. New Hampshire elects her members in March; Connecticut and Virginia in April; Maryland in October, Mississippi in November,

the rest (except the vacancies,) in August.

Maryland Legislature.-On the 13th ult., Mr. Patterson submitted the following Preamble and Resolution in the House of Delegates. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Federal Rela-

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States, guaranties to each State of this Union, the exclusive right to regulate its internal policy, and to pass such laws as each may deem necessary to protect the rights and property of its citizens, there-

Resolved, That as the sense of the Legislature of this State, the late attempt of he State of Massachusetts, in sending an emissary into the State of South Carolina. to contest a law of that State, against the entrance of free negroes into its limits, is an unjustifiable interference with the domestic concerns of that State, and an evidence of an unfriendly feeling towards the institutions of the southern portion of the confederacy.

Mr. Polk's Cabinet .- A letter from Wash. ington, published in the Charleston Courier,

I may now safely say, disregarding all Mr. Polk's agency in the matter, and looking only to results from present circumstances, that a mong the members of the new Cabinet will be Mr. Buchanan of Penn.; Mr. Elmore of S. C. Mr. Walker of Miss.; Mr. Saunders of N. C. presume Mr. Buchanan will be the next Secretary of State. Mr. Elmore will be Secre-Walker will take any other place he may please the unavoidable neglect of his private a to have. I mention this as the inevitable re. fairs, and the sacrifices which result in sult from present circumstances, but I might the proceedings of creditors resident will add that strong influences combine to carry this in the British lines: who, in the course arrangement into effect.

The new steamer Cambria, at Boston from Liverpool, brought 35000 letters, and 125 bushels of newspapers,—the largest English mail ever received in this country except that by the

The memorialists—one of whom Judge Duer, of New York, for seven year one of the ornaments of the Bench of the State, and afterwards placed, for his attainments as a scholar, in the Presid children and legal representatives of La was active, and became conspicuous the Revolution, as a member of the Com mittee of Public safety in his State, and one of its delegates to the Continental Congress. It appears that the claim itself strong as it is, has not been urged uni the straitened circumstances of the claim ants made it necessary.

Extract from the Memorial.

The memorialists beg leave respect fully to call to the recollection of Congre that Lord Stirling was one of the earlies most persevering, and indefatigable p riots of the Revolution. He literally en barked his life and fortune in the caus and literally lost them both. In the ye 1775, he was appointed to the co of the first Continental regiment that raised in New Jersey. He had the of receiving one of the first votes of thank granted by Congress. In the winter of crafts, ran outside of Sandy Hook to sea boarded, and, with musketry, carried transport ship of three hundred tons, arm ed with six guns, and richly freighted with stores for the enemy, and bore her trian phantly into Perth Amboy. "In 1776-7, he was with Gen. Was

ington in his memorable retreat throu New Jersey, and the subsequent scenes that perilous and eventful campaign Early in 1777, the British army march out in great force from Perth Amboy, a advanced as far as the Short's Hills, v the view, as was supposed, of breaking the winter quarters of General Washin ton, at Morristown. Lord Stirling p himself at the head of the few regular giments upon the lines, encountered t advance of the British army with gre gallantry, and at length, when compe by superior numbers, to retire, he took advantageous a position as to check the advance of the enemy and frustrate

"In the battles of Long Island, Brand wine, Germantown, and Monmouth, sustained a conspicuous and efficient pr It was his singular good fortune in th course of the war at different periods t have commanded every brigade in the A merican army, except those of South Car

olina and Georgia. But your honorable body will requ no further evidence of the merit and services of Lord Stirling than that he enjoy ed from the commencement to the term nation of his military career the undevi ting friendship and confidence of the Com mander-in-chief. Gen. Washington's con munication to Congress announcing l death, the flattering resolutions passed receiving the intelligence, the kind an touching letter of condolence addressed that illustrious personage to the widow the deceased, bear ample testimony to the character and services of Lord Stirling.

"His representatives now solicit a gran of land as equitably entitled, both to the bounty-land promised by the resolut of Congress of 1776, and as a comp tion for the losses he sustained in the pul

These resolutions promise a certal 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 lell 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 resol ions in question, for he entered the ser vice at the commencement of the war, and continued in it until after the premi 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 of equitable grounds, Congress is not limite by the resolutions as to the extent of the grant, but may exercise its discretion in accordance with the peculiar circums ces of the case, and give such quantity land as may be deemed an equitable con pensation for the losses as well as for the services of Stirling; as those losses well actually sustained in consequence of uninterrupted course of military duty, irol his frequent absence upon distant service judicial proceeeings, swept the whole of his landed property from him, at not tithe of its value.

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