om the New Orleans Times, Nov. 17. LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The United States steamship Massachusetts, Captuin Wood, arrived yesterday in the river, from Brazos Santiago.

The latest dates from Monterey are to the 4b; but we understand that nothing new had transpired there.

Captain Lamotte, U. S. A., capt. C. W. Ken. edy, 1st. regiment Kentucky volunteers, Lieut. Bailey, Tennessee infantry, Mrs. Major Hawkins, captain Davidson, capt. Williams, and Mr. Perret, came passengers in the Massachu-

Capt. Lamotte left Monterey on the 3d inst. and our private advices came down to the 2d. The gallant major Lear, of the 3d infantry, has died of his wounds. He was buried on the 1st. instant.

Gen. Wool had communicated with General Taylor on two occasions. It would appear that the former has detached one thousand men from his command to take possession of Montclova, and with the other two thousand proceeded on his march to Chihuahua. It seems to be regretted that Gen. Taylor, from motives perhaps of delicacy, refrained from interfering in any way with Gen. Wool's plans.

We have the Matamoros Flag of the 7th inst., but it contains nothing from Monterey; nor have we received any letters, our correspondent having left his post for about a fortnight.

The Flag states that Robt. M. McLane, Esq., reached Matamoros on the 4th, and in the evening proceeded to Camargo by the Col. Cross. He left Washington on the 23d ult., and from his rapid journey and certain unmistakeable signs, it is concluded that Mr. McL. bears despatches to General Taylor. He would reach headquarters probably on the 11th inst. The Flag believes that the despatches of Mr. Mc-Lane will modify, to some extent, the orders sent forward by major Graham. The editor further says :

"We believe, that in view of the answer of the Mexican government or rulers, to our pacific proposition, the President has concluded ern boundary, from Tampico, to a point on the Pacific, several degrees south of latitude 42; that he will appoint territorial governors, judges, and other ministerial officers; that the U.S. revenue laws will be extended over the new country; that people of all classes will be taught to read, and furnished with cheap goods; and that large supplies of human happiness and vir-

of the country to one point. Not only are the an immense extent of territory, ordered to march to that point-San Luis de Potosi-but all the volunteers and militia are enjoined to rendevous there, with the view of thence marching. with an overwhelming force, in any direction where the invading army is most assailable. He has decided on abandoning Tampico with-

out making any resistance, since she has not a disposable force sufficiently numerous to garri. son it at all points, and by evacuating it, he shall strengthen his own army and weaken General Taylor's, who will be obliged to detach a considerable body of troops to take possession of

it and hold it. Cruz, dated the 31st ultimo :

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 31, 1846.

A conducta arrived at Mexico on the 20th inst. from Guanajuato, with about \$1,200,000, so that money was again abundant there. Another has left San Luis de Potosi on the 16th instant for Tampico, with upwards of a million, and was to arrive at the end of the month. The British sloop Electia has sailed to Tampico, probably on purpose to receive on board the specie for shipment. Two private conductas arrived here from Mexico, with silver bars and about 200.000 hard dollars.

At the middle of the month, private letters from Mexico stated that Mr. Bankhead had offered the mediation of England, and that the Ministers had been in session for two days to deliberate on the subject, but nothing further has transpired since.

CAPTURE OF TAMPICO.

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PERRY

The New Orleans Delta of November 21, says: Hard upon the intelligence of an expedition having been despatched for an attack upon Tampico, follows the account of the capture of that important strong Com. Perry of the U. S. steamer hold. to establish and garrison posts along our south- Mississippi, arrived yesterday morning and kindly communicated to the Press the fact of the complete success of the expedition. that the Governor of the State will be The squadron arrived off Tampico on the called on for a volunteer force, to hold 14th inst., and immediately took posses- and garrison this important point. He sion of the city, without striking a blow. was closeted for some time last evening It may be remembered that in our state- with General Brook and other officers of ments of Mexican news, given some days the army. since, we mentioned that Santa Anna intended issuing orders to the garrison at Tampico to abandon the place and remove the river on the 4th inst. The 3d regiment of their artillery, calculating that in the umns of later news from Mexico, from Ohio, and 3d Indiana volunteers, are now the event of its being taken, a strong force ole guardians of the city. Fort Brown is would be required to garrison it, and that the American army would be proportionremainder of the two regiments, with the ex. ately weakened. In conformity to these ception of two companies of Indianians, sta- views, orders were issued to the military commander to leave the town, and when captured by the squadron, it was found destitute of soldiers, ordinance and ammunition. The garrison had evacuated the place, and taken up the line of march for San Louis Potosi. Commodore Connor landed about one hundred and fifty sailors and marines, and with them entered the town and quartered his men in the citadel. There they reregiment of mounted men were encamped a mained at the last advices, a small flotilla being stationed in the harbor to guard the approach to the city. There is little danger of an attempt at its re-capture from without. But 150 men constitute an efficient force to insure tranquility and obedience within. It becomes necessary to strengthen the garrison, and this, we understand, is the principal motive which brings Commodore Perry to our city. He is desirous of re-inforcing the small detachment left in Tampico, by an additional supply of troops. We trust he may fully succeed in accomplishing his views. We learn that Com. Perry considers the possession of Tampico important to the United States in many respects, and is therefore extremely anxious to throw into that town a force sufficient to bid defiance Luis de Potosi ; they were then announced as at once to disaffection within, or assaults The steamer Mississippi touched at the mouth of the Brazos, for the purpose of informing General Patterson that Tampico had been captured, and of notifying him that a reinforcement would be required from the troops at Point Isabel. Commodore Perry will leave to day, and rejoin his Squadron. We hope that the capture of Tampico, bloodless though it be, may be the first of a series of exploits that will re-establish our gallant navy in the entire confidence of the people. The officers of the Gulf Squadron are only panting for a chance to distinguish themselves, We predict they will not long remain without an opportunity of gathering fresh laurels. Tampico contains about 4,000 inhabitants, but there are two towns adjacent, almost connected with it, called Pueblo, Vieja and Altamira, which considerably increase the population on that part of the coast of Mexico. _ Com. Perry tells us

solved on drawing the whole military strength | nation is concentrating. The Commodere places a high estimate on Tampico ina regular soldiers who are usually scattered over military point of view. He deems its pissession of far more importance than that of Vera Cruz. But the spirit of our gellant navy is now aroused-the Commodore is evidently a working man. Alvarado and other ports are still in the hands of the enemy, and until they are taken, there is to be, and there will be, no resting on oars. Of this we are satisfied.

The vessels composing the expedition to Tampico were the steamships Mississippi and Princeton, the sloop St. Mary's and the brig Porpoise.

The Mississippi left Com. Conner off the We append the following letter from Vera harbor, and he would remain until military force arrived to relieve him of the charge of holding the town.

> the city with Com. Perry, we are indebted at is to send more vessels of more power to the for the following list of the officers of U. S. Steamship Mississippi :

Com. M. C. Perry, Com'r. Henry A. Adams'; Lieuts. J. C. Carter, W. P. Robertson ; Surgeon L. W. Miner : Assistant Surgeon W. Sherburn; Purser L. Warrington; Acting Sailing Master J. H. Brown ; Passed Midshipmen A. Barbor and F. Gregory; Midshipmen J. S. Fillebrown, D. L. Brain, D. A. Cheener, and W. W. Wilkinson.

Troops for Tampico .- We learned last evening, that all the troops now here, and those expected here in a few days, are ordered to Tampico. There are some fifty recruits of 3d Infantry, who will leave to morrow for the Balize, where the steamship Mississippi lies, on board of which they will proceed to Tampico.

The steamboat Albatross is expected to-morrow, with 120 recruits-also of the 3d Infantry. She would have been here to-day but for some accident to her machinery. The companies of the new Rifle Regiment-400 strong-are also expected to morrow, All these troops will be sent immediately to Tampico. It is rumored

Correspondence of the Balt, American. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1846.

Some important conversations of a semiofficial character have recently been held in the Executive mansion and Executive departments growing out of our relations with Mexico. Several interesting communications were made and conclusions arrived at on Saturday evening. Most of those present were officers of the Navy, but among those who were not was Gen. Scott. The joint advice wisely given and well received. I believe, was that there should be all possible vigor imparted both to the operations of the Army and Navy, and as far as possible that the one should aid and sustain the other. The failures of the two attacks upon Alvarado, and the consequnces of these reverses, have put more public spirit into the counsels of the government than the combined victeries by the land forces from May to Septem-To Purser Warrington, who came up to ber. The most important determination aimed Gulf. A ship-of-the line will be on the ground as early as practicable. It has been said of late years that it takes longer to fit out a public vessel from our navy yards than from the government docks of England or France. Su have heard within the month past from those connected with the Navy department, and who know the fact. If it be so, public enterprise is as much behind private energy as private economy is above public expenditure. The last Congress authorized a large increase of the Navy as well as great additions to the Army, but it is only just now that the administration appear to have wakened up to the importance uniting both branches of the public defence. From the Navy department I heard vesterday that an attack upon Tampico would follow that upon Tobasco. Then will come the more active operations of the Army. Gen. Taylor, in some recent letters, advises that which the administration concur in here. Hand in hand and side by side he would have the Army and Navy act together, and by a bold, united, concentrated attack upon land and water, make

that sort of impression which will bring the enemy to terms. Some conversation, amounting, I am well informed, almost to a disagreement, has arisen between the President and Secretary of the Treasury relative to the Tariff of 1846, and some proposed modifications under the law .--

Mr. Polk, I believe, is not altogether well satisfied with the argument or recommendations of his Secretary of the Treasury touching the Tariff. This anti-American measure he knows has produced the recent defeats he has met with

which last a partial election has already been held, with highly favorable indications for the success of the Whig party. It will thus be seen, that the Whig nomination is likely to de. termine the question asked in the correspondence we have quoted :" In the event of the election in advance. First. coming to the House, who stands a better chance, Walker tariff bill than Mr. Calhoun ?"-Richmond Compiler.

FRAUDULENT VOTING IN N. YORK.

The Grand Jury in New York, after patient investigation, have made a presentment, in which they charge that at the recent election convicts were brought bor bill, and the ne from Blackwell's Island to the city, in or- bloody and burden der that they might vote. The Grand Jury believe the number thus taken from their prisons to be about thirty. The charge includes the releasing criminals under sentence and in prison; bringing them away from Blackwell's Island : loading them into stages which stood ready to difficulty. That w receive them at a place to which stages never run, in the dead of a tempestuous night; bringing them down four to six miles, and quartering them in different parts of the city, and supplying men liberally with 'refreshments' through the night, so as to have them ready for the business of the coming day. Ten of the deputy keepers of the prison and physician are all that are indicted by the Grand Jury. They say they cannot believe, however, the city government will retain Messrs. Purdy, Francis and Dunham, who were proved to be concerned in the taking in New York, for the care of the convicts, and who are city officers. The Jury say that the party of convicts designed to vote in the 14th ward were arrested, in the midst of their revels, the night before the election, at a house where policeman Finnegan was assisting to promote their comfort. The Tribune

"If it shall appear that these convicts were the boon companions at midnight of an Alderman of the city, and that he paid for the liquors, sonally no regreta-&c., which he and they drank together, will not the public judgment be readily made up as to his share in the business, at least ?"

There was another party, the jury say, sent to the 9th ward. They were also provided with refreshments. The person having charge of them, left them during the evening, and they, after any supposed faith waiting awhile, left the house and were again rious victory has be turned loose on the city. Other convicts escaped the day before the elections, and came to the city. Some of them were arrested, but none of the usual punishments for escape had been inflicted on them. The jury do not say wheth. er any of the prisoners voted. The Tribune says that some of them voted in thirty to fifty different election districts. The Express says : "We understand that, in addition to the large numbers of illegal votes procured from the Alms House to vote for Mr. Jackson, in the 18th ward, at the late election, the disclosures before the Grand Jury furnish sufficient evidence to invalidate his election. The illegal votes from the Penitentiary, now the subject of legal investigation, will enable Mr. Monroe, the Whig candidate, to contest his seat in Congress successfully."

DT The Secret declared that they questions involved the Presidency, an fication ; and se doctrine-the pro trine of "extens tration suppose that be forgotten ?-Thi sister Republic, will lost in the contemp democratic doctrin will prove as great importance or dur ed with a single already occasioned and cost the countr 000,000 dollars. 1 lives of thousands. enter into the conte dency as well as the

A WHIG OF THE HAMILTON FISH, who the Anti-Rent candid ernor, has addressed press, a brief and ad deprecates the discus als of the causes of l agraphs express se highly honerable to t the warm approbation of the country :---

" The loss of my source of most poigr ject of disagreement me therefore entreat. noble Whig party, i and whose success that the loss of my

ue will be speedily introduced.

The regular troops had all been removed from Matamoros-the last company proceeded up likewise garrisoned by the Ohio troops. The tioned at Reynosa, are encamped on the bank of the river, just below the town.

Col. McKee's 2d regiment of Kentucky infantry were under marching orders for Monterey, three companies having already left Camargo. The Georgia regiment had probably reached Gen. Taylor's camp. Gen. Marshall's regiment of Kentucky mounted men were encamped four or five miles below Camargo. Some companies of Col. Ormshy's regiment of Kentucky infantry were at Camargo. The Tenn. short distance below Matamoros.

The recruits for the regular army are sent forward to Monterey as fast as they arrive.

From the New Orleans Times, Nov. 17.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The brig Hayne arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing us files of papers from that port to the 7th inst. On the previous day, the 6th, the British steamer Tay arrived at Havana from Tampico and Vera Cruz, with \$683,000 in specie. The Tay left the last named port on 1st instant, and brought full files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 27th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 31st.

SANTA ANNA.-Official information had been received at the city of Mexico from Santa Anna, he was daily concentrating a large force at San being about 20,000. In private letters to his without its walls. friends in the capital, Santa Anna stated that, when all his measures were complete, he would forthwith march at the head of his army, to meet general Taylor and his troops, whom he had no doubt of crushing, annihilating.

After the realization of this anticipated success, he would proceed to the city of Mexico, and unscrupulously put down the Federal party, once and forever. It was his intention then to proclaim himself Dictator, and govern the country by his own despotic will, as the sole means of destroying the factions which had been preying on the Republic since the dawn of her independence, and thus establishing something like permanent tranquility amongst his country-

TAMPICO .- We have received dates from Tampico to the 24th ult. Letters announce on the following day, the 25th, the whole of the troops in garrison there were to evacuate the place and take up the line of march for San Luis de Potosi, whither they were ordered, for he purpose of forming a junction with the main body of the Mexican forces under Santa Anna. The citizens of Tampico, in view of the defence. ss state of the town, and the dread of a hostile visit from our land and sea forces, were leaving in great numbers. San Luis Potosi had declared against Gen. Salas, Acting President of Mexico, and in favor the town being made, a deputation com-Santa Anna. Gen S. fled the capital, but alierwards returned, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Justices, Pacheco and Rejon, had resigned, Jose Maria Lafragua and Eazuin Ladren being appointed in their places. On the 21st of October Gen. Ampudia arrivat San Luis Potosi, and on the following day the first brigade of his division. This puts a quietus, it any were needed, to the report of his movement against Gen. Wool. A Vera Cruz paper says that in San Luis the enthusiasm for the war prevails, " and whether the Americans advance or not, there will soon be a decisive battle, which we are persuaded will be tavorable to us." Vera Cruz was being strongly fortified, and ditch around the city had been commenced. NOLUNTRERS .- Immense numbers of men are said to be rallying round the national standard. The accounts received at the capital from all the Departments are said to be most encouraging to Santa Anna. Troops were being embodied rapidly. Several companies of volunteers, said to be composed of the principal citizens of the city of Mexico, had been organ-ized to garrison it. Besides, upwards of one thousand artizans had volunteered for the same I urpose,

Later from Mexico .- The New Orleans Picayune of Friday has nearly three colwhich we extract the following:

"We have received by the schooner Mitis, papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., being eight days later from advices by the way of Havana. Their intelligence is interesting and not without importance.

General at Vera Cruz received despatches on the 5th its covering another from the Secretary of State of the U.S. to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs.-The purport was unknown to the editor, but he presumes it to be another proposal on our part for peace-Mr. Polk presuming that the fall of Monterey will dispose the Mexicans to submission. It will turn out a good joke, says the editor bitterly. for Mr. Polk [spelling it Polk by accident] when he finds out that that misfortune has produced an effect precisely contrary; and that there is not a man in the nation has given satisfaction for the injuries they have done us, and indemnified us for the injuries inflicted by their Vandal crusade. He goes on to say that the Supreme government neither wishes nor is authorized to enter upon negotiations. The subject belongs to the Congress to assemble in December, which assuredly will not render null the efforts which the nation is making to obtain by force complete jus-There will be peace, he adds, if the tice. Americans wish it, but it will be upon these conditions, and after the preliminaries have been settled at San Louis or further towards the frontier.

Government received despatches on the 1st instant from Santa Anna with a statement of what measures for defence he had taken, and expressing a hope that he should be able to repair the honor of the nation. Santa Anna also wrote that Gen. Taylor had received from Washington a million of dollars, and reinforcements which carried the number of his troops to 24,000.

The French Consul at Monterey, Mr. Gasquett, having been put under arrest for having protested against the occupation of California, remained still under surveillance. An English vessel had accordingly proceeded to the Marquesas to communicate the news. We shall see, adds the Mexican, how these audacious Yankees will get out of this new difficulty, in which they are involved by their own excesses.

in Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere.

DEPARTURE OF MAJ. GENERAL SCOT For the Seat of War.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

Gen. Scorr and his staff are ordered to Mexco, to give additional spirit and direction to the army. This new movement is the result of the recent communications and conferences of which The Indicator says that the Captain I made mention in my letter of this morning, and have grown out of recent events in Mexico, and advices from the head quarters of the army

Gen. Scott was to leave in the mail boat this morning, and has probably gone. His destination is Tampico, but with large additional powers to control his actions when upon the ground. From both the Navy and War Departments, I learn that every preparation is making for an attack upon Tampico. The force commanded by Major General Patterson will march from Matamoros down by the coast through Tamaulipas.

The Van Ness case is still progressing. The court to-day were engaged in hearing further who thinks of peace until the U. States testimony and cross examinations.' The jury not in the case were discharged until Tuesday next.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE ELECTION BY THE HOUSE.

The Washington correspondent of the Charles ton Evening News writes as follows, in a late

" There is great speculation here just now as to the Presidential candidates, und from conflicting claims of persons I am sometimes inclined to think that the choice will ultimately devolve on the House of Representatives. I hope nothing will occur to prevent the friends of Mr. Calhoun from presenting his claims to the event of the election coming to the House, who stands a better chance than Mr. Calhoun ?"

The conjecture that Mr. Calhoun intends no longer to defet his claims to the Presidency to those of other aspirants, whether nominated or not, is, every day, acquireing strength, The Richmond Enquirer has evinced its conviction that he will be a candidate, by the regrets it avowed at the result of the late election in Florida, seeing that if the choice of the next President should fall upon the House of Representaa majority.

The recent demonstration of popular opinion have been so unequivocally against the policy the people, whatever Mr. Calhoun may determine to do. But as the election by the House pies public attention, it may be interesting to estimate its probable result. We have, therefore, prepared the following table, showing first the States which may be certainly expected to vote in the House for the Whig candidate ; secondly, those which will almost as certainly vote for one or the other of the Democsatic candidates; and lastly, those which may be regar. ded as doubtful-The Georgia delegation, al. ready elected, being equally divided, the admission of Iowa and Wisconsin will make the whole number of States represented 29, of which 15 are a majority, each State giving, under the constitution, one vote. WHIG. DEMOCRAT. DOUBTFUL. Vermont, Virginia, Maine, Massachusetts. S. Carolina N. Hampshire Rhode Island. Alabama. Tennessee, Connecticut. Mississippi. Louisiana, New York.* Iilinois,* Indiana. Missouri.* New Jersev.* Wisconsin, Pennsylvania,* Arkansas,* N. Carolina, Delaware# Michigan,* Maryland. Texas, Kentucky, Iowa,*-10



Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1846

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS. We referred to this call in our last, remarking upon the change of the term of service. Since then, we have read a number of paragraphs from different Journals on the same subject. There seems to be some fears that it will be difficult to muster a regiment in this State to serve during the war. We shall not be surprised if it should so turn out. The Government has acted very unwisely either in people, nomination or no nomination. In the calling for Volunteers to serve for twelve months only, or in rejecting the regiments raised for that term. A great many who volunteered last summer, did so without much reflection. They went into the ranks full of enthusiasm. They have had time to reflect since then; and, although we believe that there are but few of them who would have backed out, had their services been demanded upon the terms tives, the vote of that State might give the whigs on which they enrolled themselves, yet it is not to be supposed that they will not hesitate when so material a change is pro-

of the administration, that there can be little posed as that of serving to the end of the doubt of the election of a Whig President by war, which, for aught they know, may last twenty years. We should like to see

is a contingency which, to some extent, occu. the regiment made up, and we think now is the time for the Polk, Oregon and Texas Annexationists to stand up to the man and measures of their choice. The Whigs had no hand in bringing on this war, and ought not to be expected to take the lead in fighting it out. But, as hard as the new terms of the President are, a large number of those in this Town and County, who volunteered under the requisition made last Spring, have again entered their names, and there seems to be a fair prospect of making up a company. This, we suppose, must be considered a subject of pride ;-but we confess that we should feel much better if they were to be called to the tented field in a cause involving purer righteousness and a greater degree of honor. New York .- Whilst the Locos are at-

from the bot and every Whig in t "We have scotch" and may loose the f sensions among dissensions must friends, one and all,

ject of disagreement

ARRIVAL (The steamer A

4th November, and the 17th at half past the passage in twel The Acadia havi behind the Great 1 news. The followi of the English marks Flour in bond 32 Free Flour 34s.

Corn, duty paid, Cotton, ordinary Do. fair do. 61 to From the above been a slight decl Flour markets, du 4th inst.

The Cotton rial change.

The par has given in hi the Polk dynasty istration leader ing session. T fact that the Pro B's son-in-law, J tenant to a Lie port is again de souri ball-roller administration contempt. out, by-and-bye

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SAN LEIS DE POTOSI .- Santa Anna has re-

that he was scarcely before Tampico half an hour, when he was despatched away on the mission, which he has soon con-

summated. On the summons to surrender posed of the authorities and principal citizens, waited on Commodore Conner and intimated their readiness to comply .--Commissioners were then appointed, and the usual stipulation being made and accorded, regarding the due protection to life and property, usual among civilized nations, the Stars and Stripes soon floated over this bloodless conquest .- Commercial Times.

A further reinforcement, two hundred men from the fleet had been ordered to garrison Tampico; besides which some men and munitions, as the paragraph below denotes, will leave for the same destination this evening. They will return with the Commodore on the steamship Mississippi, which awaits them at Balize. As is intimated above, there was no show of opposition offered to the Commodore's descent on Tampico. The garrison having, in compliance with the orders of Santa Anna, evacuated the place some 'tion is undeniably authentic. days previous, and marched with all their arms and ammunition, including the ordnance of the fort, for San Luis Potosi,

where, it appears, the whole force of the

COMMERCIAL TIMES OFFICE, Tuesday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

LETTERS OF MARQUE! A private letter was received vesterday from the city of Mexico, under date of the 30th ult ... and forwarded to Vera Cruz by special express, mentioning that the Mexican Government had issued three hundred letters of marque, accompanied with the rights of citizenship for the respective crews, and that the necessary documents would be transmitted by the British steamer Tay, to Havanna.

A letter from Havanna, under date of the 7th. corroborates the above information, but adds, that as a matter of course, the Spanish Gov. ernment will not allow privateers to be fitted out from the Island of Cuba. The writer, how. ever, deems it necessary to put the American commerce on their guard, as the strong induce. Ohio.* ments held out by the Mexican Government, Florida,*-12 may cause some parties to equip privateers, notwithstanding the extreme penalties of the law attached to such undertakings. We have only to add, that the above informa-

U. S. SENATOR .- Col. Ashley, Loco, has been re-elected to the U.S. Senate, by the Arkansas Legislature.

[Delegations have been already elected in the States marked thus (*)]

It appears from this table, that if the Whigs gain three of the States marked doubtful, they will have fifteen, or a majority by States, and will of course elect their candidate. They have the best chance for New Hamshiae, Louis. iana, Indiana, North Carolina, and an equal one for Wisconsin, Tennessee and Maine, in Locolocos press on this subject.

paid, at firs ributing the success of the Whigs in this last a numb State to abolition votes, has it occurred to \$4; so that them that their defeat was occasioned by the price. the desertion from their ranks of these might yet b same abolitionists ? Deserts are always er rate; and hated, and hence all the bitterness of the when the w favorable for