with a sure and steady aim fired both barbeen heard for a mile.

How Sandy Mat made tracks across the she is bound to the Pacific. field, and did not happen to be seen again devn East—or how John Short happened ders to join the Ohio; Co to find his way home—are portions of this Goldsborough; Surgeon B. Washington; veritable history which it is not neccessary Purser John Debue. to inflict upon our patient readers. The last that we ever saw or heard of Sandy Mut, he was a fireman on the New Orleans and Nashville rail road, before the project was knocked into a cocked hat'-while John Short has often been heard to declare that, although the business of paying for shooting horses and culves was bad enough in all conscience, it was ' fun alive' compared with the process of extracting fifty bird shot from the fabled seat of honor.

ACCIDENT, AND AMPUTATION. - On Thurs. day afternoon a young Irish girl, about sixteen years of age, took the cars of the Eastern Rail Road at Lynn, for the purpose of proceeding to Ipswich. Upon arriving at the Wenham Depot she left the cars, supposing she had reached her place of destination, and did not discover her mistake until the train was starting, when she attempted to step on board again; but, falling, the cars passed over one of her ams, mangling it so that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Pierson of this city, accompanied by Dr. Fisk, who admin- be lost. A quick-witted toper went in to a istered to the sufferer, with perfect success, bar-room and called for something to drink. the new preparation lately made known by Dr. Charles T. Jackson and Dr. Morton, Dentist, of Boston, the inhalation of which produces insensibly to the pain of surgical operations. The unconsciousness of the girl continued undisturbed until near the close of the dressing, when she simply inquired what upon coming to herself, supposed she and been dreaming .- Salem Reg.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT .- Mr. William A. Osborn, son of Mr. Jonathan Osborn, of this city, was hadly injured on Saturday forenoon, on the Essex Rail Road, in Danvers, near his tan yard. He was endeavoring to turn his horse and wagon from the track, as the locomotive was appreaching, and unfortunately put his own foot over the rail, so that the wheels passed over it, crushing the lower part of his leg so badly that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed in the afternoon, and Dr. Morton's preparation was administered by Dr. Fisk, with the like success as in the case of the girl on Thursday .- [Ibid.

> From the U. S. Gazette, Nov. 23. CHINA.

d by the English papers; but we notice that the English live in continual apwho do not seem to like the outside barba-Plans. The colony of Hong Kong is far care of a decaying colony.

improvements by the English.

property tax upon all residents in that settlement. This makes a terrible outcry among the English, who think they pay enough in rent and general tax. The city of Macao, in the proclamation for the tax, is denominated "the city of the holy name of God, Macao." The schedule proposed to residents is very similar to that which the Ward Assessors of this city send to the citizens.

The British continue their conquests in Borneo, and those who have read the recently published account of Mr. Brooks's procoodings in that Island, will be interested in the statements now made of further action against the Borncose.

BROTHER JONATHAN. The origin of this term as applied to the

United States, is given in a recent number of the Norwich Courier. The Editor says it was communicated by one of the most intelligent gentlemen in Connecticut, now upward of 80 years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the Revolution. The story is as follows.

When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the Army of the Revolutionary War, came to Massachusetts to organize it, and make preparation for the nce of the country, he found a great dessitution of ammunition and other means necessary to most the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such condition, the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion at that anxious period, a consultation of the officers was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then Governor of the State of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the General placed the greatest reliance, and remarked, we must consult 'Brother Jonathan' on the subject. The General did so and the Governor was accessful in supplying many of the wants a the Army. When difficulties after arose, the army was spread over the country, at became a by-word, 'see must consult Brother Jonathan. The term Yankee is still applied to a portion, but 'Brother Jonathan' country, as John Bull has for England.

NAVAL .- Capt. S. H. STRINGHAM has rethe person of John Short offered a splendid mark, in the act of vaulting over the fence.

Like a log John dropped on the other side of the fence, with a howl which could have been beauty for a mile. by some to be Vera Cruz; other accounts say

> The following officers have received orders to join the Ohio; Commander L. M.

Lieut. Neville, with a draught of seamen, numbering eighty-five men, destined for the Ohio, arrived at the navy yard in Charlestown on Friday last. Another draught of one hundred men, from Baltimore, arrived on Saturday, and a large draught from New York on Sunday morning.

Workmen are engaged upon the sloops of war Jamestown and Yorktown, both of which will be commissioned in the course of the

The sloop of war Falmouth, Commander ARVIS, has arrived at Boston from Pensacola. whence she sailed Oct. 25th.

The Falmouth brought the following pasengers: Lieuts. J. M. Gardiner, J. H. Sherburne; Midshipmen A. H. Otis, W. Murdaugh, W. L. Powell, N. T. West, J. T. Barrand, A. F. Monroe; Boatswain, Samuel Drew; Carpenter, Luther Manson; Sailmaker, J. G. Gallagher.

SELLING CRACKERS .- While in West Plattsburgh we were told a circumstance which occurred somewhere in New York, too good to

"We don't sell liquor," said the law-abiding landlord-" we will give you a glass ; and then if you want to buy a cracker, we'll sell it to you for three cents."

"Very well," said the Yankee customer, \$150,000 for her. hand down your decanter."

The "good creature" was handed down they were doing; but with another inhala-tion, immediately relapsed into insensibility, around to depart, the unsuspecting landlord, handed him the dish of crackers, with the remark, "You'll buy a cracker."

" Wail, no, I guess not; you sell 'em too dear; I can git lots on 'em, five or six for a cent, anywhere else." Prot. Telegraph.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846.

From our Extra of yesterday. FIRE! FIRE!!

November 27 1846. At about 1 o'clock this morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by an alarm of fire, which proved to lested over the course. Neither rain or sunshine proceed from a small wooden tenement, could save us from another defeat." We are indebted to an esteemed friend for occupied by Phillip Bazadore, as a copies of "The Friend of China," published Barber's Shop, on Front street, immeat Victoria, in China. The news has been diately back of the square on South side of Market Street - this is the sixth or seventh attempt within eighteen prehension of outbreaks among the natives, months, that has been made to fire this square—the adjoining building occupied by D. W. Wood and Brother, from being in a flourishing state, and the appointment of a Bishop by the Court of St. as a family Grocery, immediately caught, James for that colony, is regarded as taking and was consumed with the entire stock, valued at \$6,000. Insurance on stock, A supplement to "The Friend," contains a \$1500, Building \$700. The Paint Eliza Ann Smith for a breach of promise to marry. plan of the grounds where the factories Shop and contents, belonging to Mr. The defendant is a young lady of 19 years of age. (hongs) now are, with a sketch of proposed Parker were also consumed, loss not ascertained; a two story brick building The Portuguese at Macao, have given no- on the corner of Market and Front tice of their intention to levy a personal and Streets was materially damaged. At this take into consideration the unjustifiable policy of the amount of property saved. Never, did we see so much judgment and good execution performed by our Fire corps as they exhibited this morning.

From all we can learn on the subject of the fire, our belief is confirmed that it was the work of an incendiary-we do not suppose any one here entertains a doubt of this. There must be a gang of depredators in this community, leagued together for purposes of plunder and mischie. Several stores were entered and robbed, during the fire. These circumstances call for the vigilance of the Police, and the aid of our citizens in detecting the criminals and bringing them to instice.

We trust the Commissioners will exercise all the authority they possess, in causing none but fireproof buildings to be erected in the heart of the

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Columis, on the 23d inst. In the Senate, Hon. Arove PATTERSON Was elected President; WM. F. MARTIN. Clerk; JOHN T. GOODWYN, Reading Clerk; J. D. GALLAND, Messenger; T. D. FULTON, Door-keeper, In the House, the Hon. W.M. F. Colcock was elected Clerk; JAMES McELHENNY, Door-keeper.

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas Legislature met on the 2nd inst. at Little Rock, Wm. K. SEBARTIAN, of Phillips, was chosen President of the Senate. In the House, At-AND RUST was elected Speaker.

HON, GEO, McDUFFIE.

Mr. McDerris resigned his sent in the Senate of the United States, on the 18th inst., in a letter to His Excellency, WILLIAM AIREN, Governor of South Car-

GEN. SCOTT.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says Gen. Scott has received permission to proceed to Mexico to take command of the army that is to attack Tampico, and that he left Washington on the 24th.

The Madison, (Ind.) Banner, mentions a rumor hat Jesus D. BRIGHT United States Senator from Indiana, has tendered his services as Colonel of a regiment of volunteers to be raised by him to proceed forthwith to Merico.

ne method of selling Dry Goods, which shall be an improvement upon the old, and which shall tend most to promote the interests of the fraternity, and secure to the public, at the same time, fair and honorable

The account of this meeting we suppose to be hoar; but we must give one of the speeches said to have been delivered on the occasion:

Major Howe, of Main Street, being vociferously called for, rose and said, he came not to make a speech, but to hear those "whose experience cannot fail of being of lasting benefit to the fraternity." But as he was up, he would say, that his experience proved to him. that the best way to sell goods was to sell them at "less than cost," as all merchants who have done so soon get rich. More money is made in this way than in any other! He was also in favor of throwing in small articles, as many ladies would thus be prevented from begging thom; for instance, if he sold a yard of calico for an apron, throw in a skein of silk or a pair of scissors or gloves. For his part, it was only the other day he sold a lady a wedding dress, and threw in six yards of disper, as he knew that in the course of human events it would, before many months, be found necessary. The major is evidently a free trader.

OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC. The United States ship Cyane has burned a Mexican vessel in the harbor of Guaymas, and afterwards bombarded the town. A letter dated at Mazattan-Oct. 13, says she has returned to that port, and with

the Warren, is blockading the same. On the arrival

of the Commodore, an attack on it is expected. A letter from VERA CRUZ, dated Nov. 1, says: "Although the American Government has made overtures refuse a settlement "

STEAMBHIP SOUTHERNER.-The New York Herald of the 26th, states that this Steamer has been purchased by the Government, and will be added to the Gulf Squadron. She is only to make one more trip

DEATH OF MAJ. LEAR.

The Union of the 25th inst, contains Gen. Taylor's official announcement of the death of Maj. W. W LEAR. We make the following extract from his or-

"A long and creditable service, commencing in the war of 1812, has thus been sadly but nobly closed. Kind and generous in his private relations; and, though feeble from the ravages of protracted disease, faithful, zealous, and efficient in the discharge of duty, the relations and friends of the deceased Major, and the service at large, have sustained in his "death no ordinary loss."

IRELAND.

The friends of Ireland, in Baltimore, are about making arrangements to raise a fund to assist in supply-

Signs.-The Harrisburg Argus, a democratic paper. says: " If the support of the Tariff of '46 is to be still the rallying cry, it will be worse than idle to engage in the contest; and we should save much trouble and expense, by permitting the Whigs to walk unmo-

SANTA ANNA - The Alexandria Gazette says :-"The Union still 'keeps dark' about Santa Anna, but says, 'our government made no sort of bargai with Santa Anna, and never counted upon his treachery.' That is not the question. What did the government allow Santa Anna to do, and what did they expect he would perform, as a consideration?"

BREACH OF PROMINE. - The New Bedford Mercury reports a law case which was decided on Tuesday last by a verdict in the Supreme Judicial Court, in which Daniel Hines recovered \$20 damages in a suit against

SAVANNAH CUSTOM HOUSE.

A meeting of the Mechanics' Benevolent Society, o the city of Savannah, was held on the 18th inst. to point, through the indefatigable energies | Secretary of the Treasury, in employing builders to of our Fire Companies, the devouring erect the new Custom House, from the North, without elements was stayed, and an immense giving the Mechanics of Georgia an opportunity of being competitors.

A spirited and well written Preamble and Resolu tions were adopted on the occasion. In the former is recapitulated the intercourse between the mechanics. who held a meeting in February last, and the Secretary of the Treasury. In answer to a respectful memorial from the former, the latter answers them "that the Department feels disposed to give a preference to architects and mechanics residing in places where any buildings are to be erected under its direction, when can be done with equal advantage to the Government." But the memorialists say, that he not only declines noticing the ostensible object of the memorial, but fails to comply with his own declarations, thereby violating by his policy principles of which he professes to be an exponent; and with "modest assurance" informs the mechanics of Georgia, in a postcript to his reply, that they shall be allowed a subordinate capacity under an individual selected by him in New York. The Georgians say they feel great sympathy for the imbecility of the Secretary's proposition, and are by no means satisfied with his notions of justice and equality of rights," as borne out by his practice.

We are told that the contracts for public works are given to persons designated by members of Congress, who are the political favorites of the administration; and the "equal advantage to the Government" to Speaker: T. W. Gloven, Clerk; W. B. Ioos, Reading which the Secretary alludes, must have some reference to the political influence and opinions of the parties who desire employment. A leading mechanic of the North, who can get a certain member a good many votes for Congress, or otherwise exhibits his patriotism by an unacrupulous support of the administration, presents more "advantages to the Government" than at Southern workman, located at the place of operations, who is only a " wise master builder" in his art, and not a builder up of demagogues.

It is really amusing to hear the Secretary of the Treasury talk about the good feelings of the administration towards the mechanics of Georgia. This good feeling is illustrated in the following, which we copy from an exchange paper :

"We knew a blunt old fellow in the State of Maine, who sometimes hit the nail on the head more pat than the philosophers. He once heard a man much praised tor his "good feelings." Everybody joined and said the man was possessed of excellent feelings. "What has he done?" asked our old genius.

elings," was the reply. "What has he done?" cried the old fellow again.

"Oh! in everything he is a man of fine, benevoler

By this time, the company thought it necessary to

"Yet," answered the cynic, "you say that the has good feelings fine feelings Now, gentlemen, let me tell you that there are people in this world who get a good name simply on accoun of their feelings. You can't tell one generous action they ever performed in their lives, but they can look and talk most benevolently. I know a man in this town that you would all call a surly, rough, and unamiable man, and yet he has done more acts of kindness in this country than all of you put together. You may judge people's actions by their feelings, but I judge people's feelings by their actions."

WHAT IS A PROPESSOR?-The learned Prof. F. went into the country last summer to visit an old friend. The next morning after the arrival of the professor, the two friends went out for a ride in the woods. They had not proceeded far before they came to a set of bars, and the gentleman seeing a steut boy standing near, asked him to take them down, when the following dialogue took place:

"What shall I take them down for ?" "We wish to ride through, and this gentleman is a professor-so you must make haste."

"A professor? what is a professor?" "A professor is a man that—that—can do any thing."

"Well, if he can do anything, he can take down the bars for you."

THE STORM ON LAKE ERIE.—The late storm was very severe on Lake Erie. A great many vessels have been wrecked and the loss of property has been immense. Many lives have also been lost; but it is forfor peace, we fear the obstinacy of these people will tunate that many of the steamers and sail vessels had gone into winter quarters. The Buffalo Courier says that shippers, content with the heavy profit they have already made, had determined to avoid the risks of the closing of the season and withdraw their vessels .-This was partly carried into effect, and disastrous as the gale has proved, it was less so than if it had had to Charleston. Rumor has it, that, Government paid its sweep at the fleet which a week ago was on the Lake. The Welland Canal is closed by a breach that, report says, will take ten days to repair.

> A correspondent at Lyme Regis, Mr. George Waring, points out an old record which shows that guncotton is not altogether a new invention. "None of gun-cotton have acted ingenuously if they have stated that the method of preparing it has originated entirely with them. When I found in the method given in your paper that nitric acid was the agent employed, I remembered having read of a similar process and result; and, referring to a chemical memoranda-book, I found the following entry made six or seven years ago. "Artificial Bitter (prepared by digesting indigo, silk, &c., in nitric acid,) is crystallizable, burns like gunpowder, and detonates when struck with a hammer. Brande, p. 925."-English paper.

> THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.- We understand that the U. S. Government have leased for the term of fifteen years, the new granite stores, ten in number, on the end of Long Wharf, to be used for warehouses. These stores are the most convenient for the purpose designed, of any in the city, I eing near the Custom House, and also convenient of access from the water, as the largest vessels can lie within a few feet of the stores, and discharge their cargoes into them with but little inconvenience. - Boston Journal.

From the St. Louis Gasette, Nov. 16. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

We are compelled from a calamitous occurrence to which all are, more or less exposed, to issue a mere slip to-day; and in so doing, we make no apology to our readers; for we consider one unnecessary. We allude to a disastrous fire that is now, while we are writing this, barely subdued; by which, though we are not burnt out, every thing in our establishment is knocked into Pi, from the floods of water that were poured into the building we occupy, to save it from the devouring element.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, this morning, flames were seen to issue from the auction store of T. B. Targee 72 Main-street. One or two persons, who have been in the habit of sleeping there, had time barely time to get out, with only their night clothes on.

The fire burnt fiercely, and in a short time spread to the adjoining buildings, Nos. 74 and 70 Main-street No. 70 being occupied by Mr. Aspinali, importer and dealer in Queensware, China, &c. and No. 71 by John Hall, engaged in the same business. Our office is next the last-named building. The contents of Mr. Targee's store are entirely consumed: the loss heavy, though we are told he is protected to some extent by a policy. Mr. Gordon, in the same building, lost all-\$1,700. Mr. Hall has suffered to the amount of \$10. 000; insured \$8,000. Mr. Aspinall has experienced a heavy loss. Our own loss has been inconsiderable.

While this fire was raging, a second alarm was rais ed. This time, smoke and flame were discovered coming out of a cabinet shop, in rear of Vine-street, between 2d and 3d. Mr. L. C. Dessaint, who owned the establishment, informs us that when he ascertained the fact of its being on fire, he ran to the door in front, but found it locked, as he had left it.

He is of the opinion, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, who must have got in through a back window. Mr. D.'s loss is \$5,000; he is insured to the full amount.

MAN .- We find the following rich morsel in one of Dow, Jr.'s, "Short Patent Sermons :"

"Man looks upon life just as he does upon woman there is no living with them, and he can't live without them. He will run after them, and rather than be held he will lose his coat tail and character-kisses them for love, and then kicks them for leading him into trouble. So with life; he partakes of its pleasures and then curses it for its pains; gathers bouquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded, he finds himself in possession of a bunch of briars; which is allowing to a little incident that occurred in Paradise when man was as green as a tobacco worm; and as unsuspicious as a tree toad in a thunder storm. He was told to increase and multiply, and so he accordingly increased his cares and curses, multiplied his miseries, and peopled the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition, and I am one of them."

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

We have to record another accident, in addition to the many that have occurred of late. James Ri-LEY, of Albany, was killed near Schudack by the Boston Cars. He barely escaped being struck by the two freight trains which passed him but a few minutes previous. When the passenger train came along he was standing on the track, apparently looking at the train, and before the engine could be stopped, he was struck and killed almost instantly.

CATASTROPHE AT PITTSBURG. The bursting of the steam boiler of Hagen and Hot-LAND's Foundry in Pittsburg, Penn. lately took place, which completely destroyed the engine house. One of the boiler heads flew out, and the recoil lifted the boiler from its bed, and projected it straight across the road, fully one hundred yards, into some vacant lots, where it struck, and then bounced some fifty teet further up a hill. In its passage it struck a young man named James McCLONEY on the back of the head and right shoulder, smashing them into pieces, Mr. Wm. Holland, one of the partners, who was directly in front of the botler, had his head taken clean off. A boy named Wilson, 16 or 17 years of age, was struck by some missile, and supposed to be mortally wounded. Another boy named WM LIPTON, was thrown out into the road, and scalded but not dangerously-he is 12 or 14 years of age-Two others were somewhat injured.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 22 inst. an explosion took place at Beauey's Powder Mills, about eight miles frm the city of Baltimore. Three large buildings, seventy yards apart, occupied by the works, were scattered in innumerable fragments, and strewn over the ground, for ten acres around .-Among the fragments were also found the legs arms, and pieces of flesh of five men who were employed in the Mills. So completely were they torn and mangled, that not one could be recognized; a portion of the entrals of one of them was found at the top limbs of a tree, nearly one hundred wards from the site of the mill.

All the houses within two miles around, were more or less injured; breaking the windows, shat-

tering the doors and damaging the crockery ware. Two tons of finished powder was in the mill, besides a considerable quantity only partially manu-

No idea can be formed of the cause of the disaster; all in the mill having been instantly killed.

VOLUNTEERS.

It is said that the volunteering for the Mexican service is going on with much spirit in Philadelphia. The emulation to be the first company accepted, is inducing extra exertions on the part of the officers to complete their muster rolls, so as to have those chemists who profess to be discoverers of the the requisite number, and their armies are open every day and evening to receive recruits.

ELECTION FRAUD.

The Grand Jury for the City and County of New York, have investigated the infamous outrage by which prisoners were brought from Blackwell's Island, expressly to influence and control the choice of legislators by the people of that city. The presentment is a very important one; interesting to every one who cares for the purity of the elective franchise. It is proper to remind our readers that this daring fraud was perpetrated by the "progressive democracy" of the city of New York.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A deep and general sympathy pervades the com munity in relation to the case of the venerable ex-President, who was lately attacked with paralysis The last accounts inform us that his health is improving and his medical adviser entertains strong hopes of his recovery.

POWER AND PLUNDER.

The Cayuga Tiscin, a leading democratic paper in the interior of the State of N. York, nominates SILAS WRIGHT for the Presidency, and presents the following complimentary Card to its democratic bretheren of the Union:

"The name of SILAS WRIGHT will be a rallying point for the democracy of this State, and a rallying point also for that portion of the Democracy of the Union who desire to redeem their party " from combinations at the South for power, and at the North for plunder."

IMPOLITIC ADVICE.

The Albany Journal says, "the Union is calling upon the Locofocos to organize for the great contest of 1848. Among other things, it beseeches them to 'read and understand the position of affairs." This is just what they have been doing. Hence the recent series of unparalled Whig Victories. The advice to read and understand affairs " is the very worst which the Union could give." That is, the worst, if the Union intends, to keep the party together. No, no, it will never do for the people to read and understand the position of affairs, while the Union is the leading organ, and Mr. Polk the Young Hickory that whips him on his course.

CAPTURE OF TAMPICO

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PERRY

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 hold. Com. Perry of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, arrived yesterday morning and kindly communicated to the Press the fact of the complete success of the expedition. The squadron arrived off Tampico on the 14th instant, and immdiately took possesson of the city, without striking a blow. It may be remembered that in our statement of Mexican news, given some days since, we mentioned that Santa Anna intended issuing orders to the garrison at Tampico to abandon the place and remove their artillery, calculating that in the event of its being taken, a strong force would be required to garrison it, and that the American army would be proportionately weakened. In conformity to these 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 evactuated the place, and taken up the line of march for San Louis

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 remained 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 metive 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 at once to

vithin, or asseults without its walls.

The steamer Mississippi touched at the m the Brazos, for the purpose of informing General Pat-terson that Tampico had been captured, and of notify-ing 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 through 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 Altamiras which considerably increase the population on that part of the Coast of Mexico. Commodore Perry tells us that he was scarcely before Tampico half an hour, when he was despatched away on the mission, which he has so soon consummated. On the summons to surrender the town being made, a deputation composed of the authorities and principal citizens, waited on Commodore Conner and intimated their readiness to comply. Commissioners were then appointed, and the usual stipulations 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 .- Com. Times.

A further reinforcement, of 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 Contmodore on the steamship Mississippi, which awaits them at the Balize

As is intimated above, there was no show of opposition offered to the Commodore's descent on Tampico. The garrison taying, in compliance with the orders of Santa Anna, evacuated the place some 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 nation is concentrating. The Commodore places a high estimate on Tampico in a military point of view. He deems its possession of far more importance than that of Vera Cruz. But the spirit of our gallant 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 harbor, and he would remain until military force arrived to relieve him of the charge of holding the town.

To Purser Warrington, who came up to the city with Com. Perry, we are indebted for the following list of the officers of the U. S. steamship Mississippi : Com. M. C. Perry, Com'r. Henry A. Adams:
Lieus. J. C. Carter, W. A. Parker and 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 steampship Missis-

Tampico. The steamboat Albatross is expected to-morrow. with 120 recruits-also of the 3d Infantry. She would have been here to do-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 that the Governor of the State will by called on for a volunteer force, to hold and garrison this important point. He was closeted for some time last evening with General Brook and other officers of

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATER FROM HAVANA. The brig Titi, Capt. Brown, arrived vesterday from Havana, having sailed on the 15th inst, and bringing us papers to the 13th

She reports that nothing has been done as yet under the letters of marque and naturalization which Mexico has sent there for sale. From a very interesting commercial circular of the 12th inst, we extract a paragraph touching these lefters:

We understand letters of marque have been received here from Mexico, and letters of naturalization also, for sale. In the printed instructions attached to the letters of marque, it is stated that captures are to be taken to Mexican ports, but if that is not practicable, they are to be carried to neutral ports, and will there be condemned by the Mexican Consul. We believe. however, that by the treaties between the United States to be fitted out in any of her ports, nor permit American vessels captured and brought in to be condemned; and we have good grounds for the conviction that our Government will faithfully adhere to those treaties. We suppose other governments at peace with the U-nited States will act on the same principles; and if so, privateering enterprises will be rendered difficult; be-sides which the fear of being treated as pirates by American vessels of war is likely to deter persons from

In the newspapers of Havana we do not see a word in regard to this subject, and they are altogether barren of intelligence. We give place to an interesting

HAVANA, 12th November, 1846.

Since our report of 7th ult., our island has been again ravished by a disastrous hurricane, far more destructive to the shipping in our harbor than that of 1844. It commenced on the night of the 18th October, and lasted until the middle of next day. About 100 sailing vessels, steamers, and vessels of war in our port were sunk, wrecked, dismasted, or otherwise seriously injured—besides a great many coasting vessels. Much damage was also occasioned to buildings in this city, and many lives were lost. The tempest extended for a considerable distance to the east and west of Havaand many lives were lost. The tempest extended for a considerable distance to the east and west of Havana. It seems to have mged with equal fury in Matanzas, but not quite so violently in Cardenas. On the south side there was a great deal of damage at Cienfuegos, but less at Trinidad, while at St. Jago de Cubathe gale was not felt.

The Sugar and Coffee crops have suffered considerable at the set of the supplier of the set of the supplier of the set of the s

ably, although not so much probably as was at first supposed. Wherever the hurricane raged it beat down the cane and partially broke it. Such part as is broken is of course lost, but it is difficult to ascertain how far is of course lost, but it is difficult to ascertain how far that is the case. Where the cane is not broken, although bent to the ground, it may be restored with a continuance of favorable weather for some time to come. Since the hurricane, the weather has been suspicious, and we understand the came looks promising in many districts. But one cannot rely merely on its external appearance, which was shown in 1844, when a good deal of the came bore a fair aspect, and yet proved hollow, yielding little or nothing. We may however hope for better things this year, as we have had a sufficiency of rain, while in 1844 there was a severe drought during the spring and summer.

Under these circumstances, there is a great difference of opinion as to the examt of injury the cane will suffer. Some persons think it will be trifling, while