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EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.

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FOR PRESIDENT.
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.
GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DICTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist.–JOHN PITCHER, of Posey.
2d " JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.
3d " MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.
4th " DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.
5th " THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock.
6th " LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene.
7th " EDWARD W. MCGUAGHEY, of Park.
8th " JAMES F. SUIT, of Clinton.
9th " DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.
10th " DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware,

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

☞The interesting and important news from Europe, and the equally important intelligence from Mexico, issued by us in an extra on yesterday morning, will be found in our columns this morning.—We have also been able to procure the *Picayune* of the 4th, from which we copy additional highly important and interesting intelligence from the City of Mexico, from Queretaro, and the particulars of the battle between the American forces under Gen. Price and the Mexicans under Governor Frias, at Santa Cruz. The letters of the correspondent of the Picayune will be read with interest.

☞We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of the 5th, that hundred and eighteen thousand dollars only were subscribed in Mobile to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, the first day of opening the books. It was principally in small sums. The papers seem to have little hope of obtaining the requisite subscription, unless the large holders of real estate come forward with more liberality. One insurance company took $10,000 in the stock.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We learn from the Philadelphia North American that the committees charged with the preparations for the now rapidly approaching National Convention, have secured the upper saloon of the Chinese Museum for its sittings.—The lower floor will be devoted exclusively to the delegates and the extensive galleries to spectators.

TROUBLE IN CANADA.—The New York Tribune learns from a gentleman who left Montreal on Monday week, that a meeting of the friends and adherents of Mr. Papineau was to be held there at 6 o'clock that evening, to congratulate the French on their success in overthrowing the monarchy and establishing republicanism. The authorities had forbidden the meeting, and the guards at all the posts were doubled in expectation of trouble. If this be true we may have results something like that which attended the suppression of Reform Banquets in Paris.

WAR IN EUROPE.—The London Times of a late date says: "We have never placed any confidence in the duration of Continental peace since the occurrence of the great convulsion of last month, but this declaration and movement on the part of Savoy is the first irretrievable step to hostilities."

UNION MAGAZINE.—We notice that several of our cotemporaries speak in high praise of the May number of this valuable magazine. We have had occasion ourself ere this, to say a word in its favor, and in praise of the liberality of its publisher, and to recommend it to our readers as every way deserving patronage; and we would be glad to have the opportunity again. Will the publisher be so kind as to send us a copy—having complied with his request to publish his terms, &c., we believe ourself entitled to a copy, but suppose we were either overlooked, or that, if sent, it has miscarried, which is not at all unlikely in the present deranged state of the mails.

☞The Evansville Journal which, for the past year, has been published tri-weekly, is now issued daily.—The Journal is a good paper and we wish its proprietors may be abundantly rewarded for their labors in the Whig cause by the public.—*Crawford County Whig.*

Thankee. We wish so too.

BORDER DIFFICULTIES.—We may have another Arostook difficulty in the Northwest, for the Iowa Gazette complains that the Hudson Bay Company is making encroachments upon that State. The article asserts that the company has formed settlements and erected posts thirty miles within the borders of Iowa, and demands that the United States shall dispossess the intruders. The "fifty-four-forties" may, in a short time have new opportunities for declaring a clear and indisputable title to territory, which they may afterwards relinquish 'just as easy.'

HEAVY SWELL IN THE OHIO.—The Louisville Courier of Thursday says: "We learn by boats down yesterday, that the river is rising all the way from Pittsburgh to this city. The tributaries and all the small streams between Cincinnati and Wheeling are putting out full, and heavy rains had fallen at nearly every point with in the past few days. A booming big river may therefore be expected at this point in a day or two. Boats of medium class now ascend the falls without difficulty.

☞Louisville was visited on Wednesday last by an almost endless quantity of small, white-winged insects. The Courier says the atmosphere was so perfectly loaded with them that when their white wings were spread, many persons thought we had a fall of snow. The sidewalks, gutters, fronts of houses &c., were litterally covered with these insects.

☞The steamer Telegraph, the crack packet between Louisville and Pittsburg, bursted the side pipe of one of her engines on Tuesday evening just as she was leaving the former place, but fortunately no one was injured. We believe this boat has scarcely made a trip without meeting with some accident, and we shall not be surprised to hear of her blowing up one of these days and killing dozens of her passengers and crews.

☞The Whigs of Smith county, Tennessee, have instructed their delegates to the district convention to vote for a delegate to the National Convention who is in favor of the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR.

Smith county is one of the largest counties in the State, and her Whigs just the truest Whigs in the Union. We know all about them, for, as our lamented friend McNall used to say, we once measured "yard wide tape" in them diggings. The Whig majority in old Smith ranges from somewhere about twenty-seven hundred clear away up into the thirty's

Interesting from Chihuahua.

The Battle at Santa Cruz.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 4.

The U. S. steamship Fashion, Capt. Morgan, arrived from Brazos Santiago yesterday, whence she sailed on the 30th ult., bringing us several days later intelligence from the Rio Grande, and interesting news from Chihuahua. Among the passengers on the Fashion were J. L. Collins, Esq., bearer of despatches from Gen. Price and Gen. Wool to headquarters at Washington. Our readers are already familiar with the name of Squire Collins, honorable mention having been repeatedly made of him. He was taken prisoner some months since near Chihuahua, and confined till about the first of February, when he succeeded in making his escape and joining the American toops at El Paso. He participated in the battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, with Gen. Price's command, and has kindly furnished us with a succinct statement of the affair and the events which were connected with it. As we have had no accounts of the engagement save from Mexican sources, an American's version of the affair will be read with interest.

Mr. Collins informs us that about the first week in February he succeeded in breaking prison at Chihuahua, then in possession of the Mexican troops under command of Gov. Trias, and after an arduous journey of six days, succeeded in reaching El Paso, 300 miles distant, then under command of Lieut. Col. Ralls, of the Missouri Mounted Volunteers. Previously to his arrival, intelligence had been received from various sources, that Urrea, with a strong force of lancers, was upon the road to attack them, having made a detour to the westward, and these reports were confirmed by the capture of a small party of Mexicans, under command of a lieutenant, who were surprised and taken at a small town called Carazal, halfway between Chihuahua and El Paso. Letters announcing the intended march of Urrea were found in the possession of the commanding officer. Intelligence was thereupon depatched to Santa Fe to Gen. Price, who immediately started with two companies of the 1st Regiment, U. S. Dragoons, commanded by Major Bell, one company of same regiment, acting as artillery, commanded by Lieut. Love, and the battalion of St. Louis infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Easton, and the Santa Fe battalion under Major Walker, and arrived about the 20th of February at El Paso, increasing the command to about 1600 men.

It was ascertained that the report of Urrea's advance was entirely false, and Squire Collins furnishing Gen. Price with all information of Gov. Trias's position and means of resistance, Gen. P. at once determined to march down and attack him. Accordingly, on the 1st of March, he started with about 400 men and arrived at Chihuahua on the evening of the 7th, performing the entire distance in the extraordinary short space of seven days, A deputation of the civic authorities came out and held an interview with Gen. Price, informing him of the reported conclusion of a treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States, and entreating him not to enter the city. General Price very properly disregarded this request, doubted the information, and marched into the city. Ascertaining that Trias was but one day's march removed from him, and he determined to follow him the next morning, and accordingly raised all the horses he could to supply the place of those broken down on the march from El Peso, and the next morning at 8 o'clock, his command was on the march after Trias. Notwithstanding the previous long marches, this gallant command accomplished the distance of sixty miles that day, and halted before the town of Santa Cruz—a place of about 2000 inhabitants, where Trias's command were in possession. About 7 or 8 o'clock the next morning, Gen. Price sent into town a flag of truce and demanded the unconditional surrender of Trias. This Gov. T. refused, but subsequently consented to hold a personal interview with Gen. Price, at which he informed him that he had received information of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and was in daily expectation of the receipt of intelligence announcing the establishment of an armistice.—Various propositions were made on both sides, both parties, under existing circumstances, being reluctant to resort to a contest at arms.—Gen. Price would not consent to Gov. Trias marching away with all his arms and ammunitions, but agreed to permit him to return with them or send them to Chihuahua, and if they received official intelligence of the treaty then to permit him to remove them where he chose. Gov. Trias rejected this, as well as the proposition to surrender, but begged General Price to wait four days, by which time he confidently expected the return of an extraordinary courier whom he had despatched to Durango for information with regard to the treaty and armistice.

To this Gen. Price consented, and not only waited the four days, but four days longer, at the expiration of which time, a portion of his force having come up increasing his strength about 700, he determined to attack the town. The Mexicans had not been idle all this time, having strongly fortified the plaza and the streats leading to it, loop-holed their houses and made every preparation for a firm resistance. On the morning of the 15th. about 8 o'clock, after another demand for an unconditional surrender had been made and rejected the attack was commenced by a brisk cannonade. The American forces were subsequently divided into three parties, to attack the works from three different positions—the first under Col. Ralls, the second under Lieut. Col. Lane, and the third under Major Walker, of the Santa Fe Battalion. The contest was maintained with great vigor until about 11 o'clock, when a report was brought in that a force of about 900 Mexican lancers had arrived near by, and were about making an attack upon the rear. The troops were then withdrawn, and a cessation of hostilities ensued, Lieut. Colonel Lane being sent to reconnoitre. The report of the arrival of lancers proved to be false, and about 3 o'clock the action was resumed, and continued till about dusk, when the Americans had succeeded in working their way through the houses into the plaza, and the Mexicans surrendered at discretion. The loss on the side of the Mexicans was about 160 killed, and as many wounded, while on our side there were but five killed and twenty wounded—two of whom subsequently died.—The Mexican force was from 1500 to 2000.—The officers, some forty in number, were taken prisoners, and the whole amount of arms and ammunition captured. There were fourteen pieces of artillery, some of a heavy calibre, and about 2000 stand of small arms. On the 18th, Gen. Price started back for Chihuahua, taking with him Gov. Trias, and a portion of his prisoners, and leaving behind Lieut Col. Ralls, in command, to follow as soon as practicable. Mr. Collins informs us that our troops conducted themselves in the coolest manner, and distinguished themselves by their bravery, officers and men. The Mexican prisoners were all liberated upon parole soon after they arrived at Chihuahua. Squire Collins left Chihuahua on the 7th of April, under an escort of one company of 1st Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Greer, and arrived at Gen. Wool's headquarters, on the 20th. He proceeds on to Washington this morning.

Later from the City of Mexico.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

CITY OF MEXICO, April 17.

Enclosed you will find a translation of the first letter I have received from the gentleman employed as your correspondent at Queretaro. You will perceive that he says Senators and Deputies are constantly arriving there from all parts of Queretaro, and yet he adds that the House of Deputies lacks 16 or 18 of a quorum, and the Senate 4, showing the number of Congressmen present at the seat of Government to be less now than it was a fortnight ago, when the Mexican journals reported that but 14 were wanting in both houses to make a quorum.—This tallies with reports here that members are leaving Queretaro for their homes, as fast, if not faster, than new ones arrive. There are few here now that do not despair of the treaty being ratified by the Mexican Government, chiefly in consequence of the tardiness displayed by Pena y Pena, in bringing Congress together, and the non-fulfillment of his promise to have a quorum assembled as soon as the treaty was returned ratified by our Government. Reports are current still, too, that Bustamente is opposed to peace, and, you will observe that your Queretaro correspondent, in speaking of him and Minon going to San Luis Potosi with an army, says they have gone under the pretext of suppressing an Indian insurrection in the Sierra Gordo district, which lies between Tampico and San Luis Potosi. Paredes, notwithstanding the fulminations of the Government at Queretaro against him, and the order issued to the governor of San Luis Potosi to arrest him, was still at liberty at the last advices from San Luis. Now the object of Bustamente in going to San Luis, without doubt, is either to overawe the partisans of Paredes, and arrest him, or to coalesce with him, and, if the latter, farewell to the Government of Pena y Pena and peace. Time alone can reveal the designs of Bustamente, but we shall very soon have a knowledge of them. It is gratifying to know that the men now here will permit no trifling on the part of the Government at Queretaro.

Mr. Sevier arrived here on Saturday. Both he and Mr. Clifford say that they can have but very few words with the Mexicans, and those are to ratify the treaty quickly, and the general-in-chief has within a few days declared that he will be very soon either in Vera Cruz or in Queretaro. This is the only way to deal with Mexicans for their strength is entirely in procrastination.

The trial of the officers and men accused of the late murder and attempt at burglary is going on. I would send you a report of the evidence but the court has only admitted reporters on condition that the evidence shall not be published here or in the U. States, until such time shall have elapsed that there will be a certainty of the publication not reaching here before the trial is concluded.

The court of inquiry will be through with the evidence here this week, but if the information I have received be correct, it may be delayed to investigate another case. I am told and I consider my authority good, that serious charges are to be preferred against Gen. Scott by the Government.

You have doubtless heard that a council of war was held when the army was in Puebla to debate the propriety of "buying peace," by advancing a certain sum of money to Santa Anna. It is said that Gen. Scott, although the council of war decided against the plan, entered into negotiations with Santa Anna, through Mackintosh, to bribe him either into a treaty, or not to oppose the advance of the American army upon the capital; that the sum was agreed upon, and that ten thousand dollars were advanced as "earnest money." I cannot believe that Gen. Scott is guilty of this, but at a charge to the effect I have mentioned, or something similar is to be made, the character and position of my informant leaves me no room to doubt.

There is a part of your Queretaro correspondent's letter that I do not very clearly understand. It is that stating that several Americans have joined the Mexican army. I can only learn of one American officer who has gone from this line of the army to Queretaro, a Lieut. O'Sullivan, who was promoted from the ranks to a commission in one of the old infantry regiments for his gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He resigned his commission some time ago, and it is believed went to Queretaro to join the Mexican army. It is probable that many of the deserters from the ranks of our army, with the view of obtaining commissions in the Mexican army, represent themselves on arriving at Queretaro, as having been officers, and thus your correspondent may have fallen into error.

The inhabitants of Zecualtepec, at which place Gen Lane had the fight with Jarauta, have petitioned Gen. Butler to remunerate them for the losses suffered by them by the fight and the partial sacking of the town. General Butler has requested Major Polk, now the senior officer of command engaged in the fight in the absence of General Lane and Col. Ralls, to inform him how far these people are deserving of remuneration. Major Polk is collecting evidence to show that their reports of their losses are greatly exaggerated, and which will also show that the town must have been almost exclusively inhabited by guerrillas and their accomplices. Nearly every house and store in the town had articles in them, which bore evidence of their having been robbed from the trains. American whiskey and American manufactured tobacco—articles never used by Mexicans, were found in the most [illegible] in others, goods of all descriptions marked American and other merchants in this city.

You will find matters of interest in the enclosed extracts from the "Star." D. S.

QUERETARO, *April 13th*, 1848.

Senators and Deputies are arriving here duly from all parts of the States of the Republic. Those who are here meet frequently in caucuses (*juntas preparatorias.*)

It is generally believed that Congress will meet after the Easter holidays, that is from the 1st to the 5th of next month.

The number of Deputies wanting for a quorum now is sixteen to eighteen, and the number of Senators wanting is four.

The army of reserve and the munitions, have left here under Gens. Bustamente and Minor, for San Luis Potosi, under the pretext of preserving order and tranquility, which are threatened by the rising of the Indians of the Sierra Gordo.

All the opinions expressed up to this time by the members of the new Congress are in favor of peace.

Some officious Mexicans have induced several American officers, as it appears, reluctantly, to come to Queretaro, and they have enlisted in the army. Three of them have been sent to Guadalajara, and the others are waiting here for their appointments. In my next letter I will give you their names. The two battalions of San Patrico consists of from a hundred to an hundred and twenty men.

The stage which left this city for Guanajuato yesterday was attacked by a band of robbers about five miles from here. The passengers fired and killed one of the robbers, who was carried off immediately by his companions.—The passengers returned to town, and asked the Government for an escort, which was refused. They let the stage go on empty, and entered their protest against the refusal of the Government to protect them under such circumstances.

QUERETARO, *April* 14, 1848.

During the last few days from fifteen to twenty American soldiers, deserters, have arrived here, who enlisted immediately into the Mexican army. Several of them have been attached to the artillery and ordnance department. Others have been sent to Guanajuato and Guadalajara for the purpose of organising companies which are to be formed of Americans (deserters.) There is much talk about a desertion of from four to five hundred men, that, it is said, is to take place in a few days from the American troops quartered about the city of Mexico, and it is further said that several agents have left this place in order to facilitate the desertion.

It is a fact that in the above named departments there are now only American soldiers but also American officers, who have deserted within a short time. Amongst them is an artillery officer, who deserted six days ago, and they have left this place in order to organize in all the interior States.

According to a statement presented to Congress the Mexican Government require, for the purpose of carrying on the war against the Americans: Sappers and Miners, 531; Foot Artillery, 2640; Mounted do., 536; Infantry of the Lane, 47,340; Cavalry, 9440; other disciplined forces, 4590. A total of 65,077 men, to form 60 battalions and 16 regiments, and added to this a train 145 pieces of artillery.

To support this force would involve a monthly expense of $1,172,539, without taking into account the extra pay and extra rations during the war, the cost of the horses for the artillery train, train for bridges, ammunition, clothing, hospital stores and other necessary expenses.

The forces existing at present are: Infantry from 6000 to 8000 men; Cavalry, from 2000 to 3000 men; Artilery, 500 men. Total, 8000 to 11,500; which latter will include all the disciplined forces in the service.

Therefore, the Mexicans, in order to continue the war, will have to arm and equip: 530 Sappers and Miners, 2140 Foot Artillery, 536 Mounted do., 36,840 Infantry of the Line, 6440 Cavalry, 4500 other disciplined forces—53,577 men in all, and 145 pieces of artillery, at an expense of one million and some hundred thousand dollars per month.

The insurgents of Xichu, in the State of Guanajuato, have risen to a formidable body.—They already number more than 2,000, and they have partisans even as far as the district of San Felipe. They have given the cry for anarchical principles, and are destroying all towns through which they pass. The forces sent against them have not been sufficient to qual the insurrection.

It appears that the South and some of the other States refuse to send their Representatives to Congress, but the number is not sufficient to prevent the opening of Congress. [illegible] gave to the affair a character of novelty and interest indescribable. A full of half an hour took place. The most gratifying, the most cheering, and the most reassuring event that could have occurred, took place before the national guards marched off. The sound of approaching drums and the echo of distant cheering was heard, and before the cause became apparent, a loud, continuous shout issued from the national guards. All this was occasioned by the approach of a large body (several thousands) of those men at whom it has been the fashion here in Paris to sneer irreverently, because of their grotesque character, and, in many instances, the poverty of their wardrobe—the national guard seemed advanced in the par accident, in middle [illegible] of about 10 deep, and marched to meet the troops the line or national guards [illegible] seen. A more consolerate set of fellows have been seen than they appeared. There were [illegible] because of their sense of propriety [illegible] gave, and carried their heads a little [illegible] when they relieved, by [illegible] rationale" the enthusiasm [illegible] in guide nationale mouvement [illegible] their elder comrades received [illegible] that moment perfect [illegible] of order struck every [illegible] tranquil, although [illegible] and applause [illegible] reconciliable with [illegible] were only displeased with [illegible] had caused them so much [illegible] was proved when another [illegible] mobile passed in front of them. The [illegible] were quite as hearty as before, but [illegible] cheers of mutual good will were now [illegible] with a tone of deep execration—'*A bas communistes!*' '*A bas Blanqui!*' *A bas* [illegible] (the leaders of the sect.) This cry was [illegible] up by the whole mass of the people, rich [illegible] poor, men and woman, with which they [illegible] the entire day and evening, the Boulevards [illegible] were filled.

☞The Whigs of Davidson county, Tennessee, held a meeting at Nashville on Saturday last and appointed delegates to a district convention, which is to nominate delegates to the Whig National convention.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That said delegates at Philadelphia be instructed to use their best efforts to secure the nomination of Gen. Z. Taylor; and if upon consultation with their brother Whigs from different parts of the union, they feel satisfied that the nomination of any other man would be more conductive to the interests of the Whig party, that they be instructed to cast their votes for such other man.

The Nashville Banner has the following notice of the meeting:

"It was rather stormy in its character, but finally terminated harmoniously, and with an evident determination on the part of all present, with few exceptions, to do battle as Whigs for the nominee of the national convention.—We think we may now, without any reservation, congratulate the Whigs every where, that Tennessee will do her whole duty in the coming contest. It has been the cherished object of the other party to separate the Clay and Taylor Whigs here; but the result of this meeting must serve to convince them that on this point they have nothing to hope. The Whigs of Tennessee will demonstrate that the cause of Whig principles is dearer to them than the desired success of any man.

MAIL GATHERINGS.

Two hundred Mormons took their departure from St. Louis on the 11th ult., for the Mormon settlement at Council Bluffs.

A stone resembling back flint, and weighing 13 pounds, fell on Wednesday night, near Carthage, in Ohio. It is supposed to have been discharged from the volcanoes in the moon,

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, will convene in annual session in Baltimore on the 18th inst.

It is said that the county judges of Alabama are sending in their resignations by scores.—Cause—A reduction by the last legislature, which renders the office a beggarly one.

There is a man in Wisconsin by the name of Atherton, who, in one week in January last, thrashed four hundred bushels of wheat, three constables and forty deputy sheriffs.

The Pensacola Gazette describes the Arcadia Cotton Factory, which is now in successful operation. It is worked entirely by slave labor, runs twenty-four looms, and turns out 1000 yards of cotton per day.

A TOAST.—Subscribers who cheat the Printer; "May they have an everlasting ITCH, and never be allowed to SCRATCH."

"Remember," said a trading quaker to his son, "in making thy way through the world, that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a quart of vinegar."

An intelligent person once sent a note to a waggish friend, requetsing the loan of his "noose paper," and received in return his friend's marriage certificate.

☞There are in France 34 millions of Roman Catholics, and only some few thousand of Protestants. So says Mr. Cheever, delegate from the Paris Tract Society.

The New York Sun says: "Any one who looks at Horace Greeley's boots and breeches, could have no doubt that he is in favor of CLAY and no friend of TAYLOR.

Mrs. Fantading says she never received but one synonomous letter in her life, and that shoke paragorically of all her acquaintances.

We once heard of a young lady who said there were but two things, which, in looking over her past life she regretted: and one of these was, that she didn't eat more cake when her sister Fanny was married.

James S. Rollins, of Boone county, Mo., has been nominated as the whig candidate for Governor of that State.

ELOPEMENT AND AMALGAMATION.—The N. Y. papers mention an elopement case in that city of a beautiful white girl, only 17, with a colored man.

The returns of the Virginia elections continue to come in but slowly. The Washington Union makes out thus far a Locofoco gain of 12 members of the Legislature, and a Whig gain of 5, making the nett Whig loss 7.—Doubtles the majority in the Legislature will be Loco.

LICENSES.—On Tuesday of last week, the authorities of New York renewed 3,780 tavern licenses, for which the city received the sum of $37,800. The Sons should be up and doing in that quarter.

☞Mrs. Julia Webster Appleton, only daughter of DANIEL WEBSTER, died in Boston, on Friday week. On the afternoon of the same day, the barque *Chief*, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Boston with the remains of Major EDWARD WEBSTER, who had died recently near the city of Mexico.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate number of banks in the United States is 753; capital 203,216,000 dollars; circulation $116,738,000; supposed specie in their vaults $44,733,000.

☞It is said a company have it it contemplation to establish a sheet tin manufactory in Pittsburg. Block tin is principally imported from Peru, and forms only about one-tenth of the composition of which sheet tin is composed. The other ingredient is iron. We are not aware that there is, at the present time, a sheet tin manufactory in the United States.

☞The Louisville Journal asks—Why has the President withheld Gen. Pillow's nomination from the Senate during the whole five months that body has been in session? We presume the reason is plain enough. He knows that the nomination when submitted, will be dismissed without a division, and so he is postponing it for the purpose of affording his infamous pet the pay and emoluments of a major general as long as possible.

Father Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, has written a letter to Captain Knight, of the packet ship New World, in which he says:

"Now that I am, thank God, recovered, I see no difficulty to my intended departure in August, and I shall with the divine Blessing assuredly take passage under your command, on the 21st of that month."

MORTALITY OF GEORGIANS IN MEXICO.—A letter in the Columbus (Ga.) Times, from an officer in the Georgia infantry battalion, dated at the city of Mexico says:

Of nearly four hundred men who left Columbus in the five companies we have not more than *forty* for duty. About thirty-five are in hospital in Jalapa, and the remainder in that of Perote.

England's moral and mental greatness is easily accounted for from the fact that among the moral maxims pasted up in one of country school-houses, is the following:

"It is a sin to steal a pin;
It is a greater to steal a tater."

At a female debating society out West the question was discussed: "Is a man a monkey?" which was decided, "he is until he shaves his goatee off."

FURTHER NEWS BY THE

BRITTANNIA.

MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND!

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE!!

Firmness of the Provisional Government

Nueva burned with many inhabitants—Revolution in Saxony—Denmark invaded by the Prussians—The Austrians defeated by the Sardinians—Verona captured by the Piedmontese—12,000 Venetians defeated by the Austrians—Naples declared against Austria—Commercial Intelligence, &c.

We received, but not in time for this mornings' paper, the Louisville *Courier* of yesterday, containing the following highly important news from Europe, received by the Brittannia, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

The English House of Commons have passed the security bill by an overwhelming majority. Parliament had adjourned till after the Easter Holidays.

Meetings in favor of the Chartists are held in almost every town of note. The Convention had adjourned, after appointing deputations to visit the different provinces, and adopting a petition to the Queen, urging the dismissal of the ministers. In some districts the middle classes have fraternized with them, and at Birmingham and Nottingham a meeting of the merchants was held favorable to some of the principles advocated by the Chartists.

Ireland still continues in great unhappiness and agitation. Less fears, however, are entertained of outbreaks from the peasantry. The speeches made at Conciliation Hall were moderate, and the confederates are less warlike than heretofore.—demonstrations in favor of the Government, were held in several parts of the country. The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently on the verge of civil war, continues to occupy the attention of all classes.

The difference between the Repealers, headed by O'Connell, and the party led by Mitchell daily becoming greater. The repeal rent has fallen to 25*l.* per week. It is evident that the numerical majority of the Irish people are in favor of outrageous measures. Meantime the people in every part of the country continue to supply themselves with arms.

In France a scheme has become known, by which Prince de Joinville was to be preferred as President of the Republic.

A decree will shortly appear, banishing the whole Orleans dynasty from the country.

Lamartine has proposed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Swiss Republic.

On Sunday, the 16th, Paris was the scene of extraordinary commotion. The people engaged by the authority of the Provisional Government for the publication of some papers found at Guizot's, impeaching his political character, declared them to be forgeries. He denounced Lamartine, and the moderate members of the Government, and swore to overthrow it and establish a new one, from which all but the extreme radical members of the existing Government were to be excluded.

Ledru Rollin, who possesses an immense influence with the Communists party was able to summon an immense concourse at the *Champ de Mars*, where he harrangued the crowd in the most inflamatory manner. The Government was compelled to call on the National Guards, Mobile Guards and two regiments. A line of cannon was planted at the Hotel de Ville, and a bloodless restoration of order was effected. It seemed for a brief space that the old reign of terror was to be revived.

The moderate members of the Government did not commit the mistake of Girondists of '93, but saved the capitol by a bold and decisive resort to the military resources of the city.

Bourgna and Cobett, the latter a member of the Provisional Government, are said to have been arrested.

The arrest of many prominent Communists is said to have taken place. The Communists wear red vests of the Monk Guards, and the Moderate party the rosetts tri-color of the Girondists. The paties in Paris seem to be divided, as in the first revolution; but while the Communists are less anguinary than the old terrorists, the moderate party are firmer, more energetic, and stronger than the Girondisis of '85 and '93.

Matters in Paris have reached the critical point, the eve of that crisis when the fate of a nation rests on the conduct of one great man; but while Providence preserves Lamartine; we have no fears for the issue.

A grand national festival to celebrate the fraternization of the army and the Guards, took place on the 20th, and was concluded by a grand military demonstration, the like of which had never been witnessed. The troops marched round and through the Boulevards with colors flying, and fifty drums beating. The procession occupied eight hours in passing a given point. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the most kindly disposition was manifested towards the troops by the Provisional Government. This demonstration will strengthen immensely the moderate members.

Decroats set fire to the village and castle at Nueva, containing 2,000 inhabitants. A cordon was formed around it, and the villagers were burned to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks.

Saxony is in a frightful state of revolution, which the government cannot put down. In Altera a complete insurrection of the peasantry exists. The whole of the Prussian troops have advanced into the Danish territory.

The negotiation for a loan between the Prussians and the Rothschilds, has totally failed.

The Sardinians have defeated the Austrians at the bridge of Goeto and took 400 prisoners.

Verrona has been captured by the Piedmontese.

The Austrians defeated 12,000 Venetians, at Monte Bello.

The King of Naples has proclaimed against the Austrians.

Liverpool Markets.

Cotton remains unchanged. Sales for the week amounted to 24,450 bales. In provisions a fair amount of business has been done in bacon at steady rates.—Beef and Pork are steady and in fair demand at full quotations, and although supplies are good, and the markets well supplied, good hams have ready sales at stiffer prices; other qualities are slow sale at previous rates. Bladder lard is dull, but in fine kegs and barrels, is in demand at full prices.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order, and proceeded to the morning business.

Mr. Johnson called up the resolution demanding of the President the nominations of officers to the army which had not been submitted to the Senate.

Mr. Allen opposed the resolution zealously thought it ought not to pass.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson followed, and made an able defence of the resolution contending that the Senate had a right to know why the President had not sent in the nomination of Pillow, Cushing, and others. It was the first in the history of the Government that such important nominations had been made.

Mr. Johnson, of La., rose to reply, but on motion of Mr. Hannegan the bill relating to Yucatan was taken up.

Mr. Lewis offered an amendment to the amendment which provides for no violation of the important principle of our Government, of non-intervention. He contended that Mexico owed protection to Yucatan, and as we had put down the ability of Mexico to afford that protection, we owe the people of Yucatan all necessary protection.

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment.

Mr. Niles spoke in strong terms of opposition to the original bill. He ridiculed the idea of being alarmed at the growth of the British power on this continent.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, the bill paying the Texas regiment six months service as volunteers, was reconsidered.

The bill admitting Wisconsin into the Union was considered in Committee of the Whole.—The bill was debated by Bowlin, Tweedy, Dexton, Wilson, McLean, and others, when the Committee rose and adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

The train of cars from this City, when near Reading, ran over three children of Mr. Young. One was killed, another fatally wounded, and the third escaped unhurt.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

A boy was killed on Pratt street to-day by the railroad cars running over him.

ARRIVAL FROM MONROVIA.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The brig Coxes has arrived from Monrovia, which place she left on the 22d March. She has been absent two years without loosing a man. The American vessels Jamestown and Porpoise, were in port, officers and srew hearty.

FROM MONTEREY.—The Gazette of the 12th furnishes the following items of news:

The health of the troops continue good. A battalion of the 2d U. S. Dragoons arrived at Monterey on the 7th inst. from Monclova.—Senor Paras the Mexican Governor of Nuevo Leon, was sojourning in the city on the 9th.

The following extract is from a letter in the Gazette of the 12th, from a correspondent at Malapil, dated 1st April:

Maj. Lane and Capt Lewis have just returned from distant scouts. The former from a five day's journey on the San Luis road, and the latter to within one day's march of Zacatecas. Capt. Lewis intended going to Zacatecas, and trying what kind of stuff the greasers of that city were made of, but met an express bearing an armistice, which left him no object for his visit, and he returned in consequence.—Maj. Lane's scout on the San Luis road was marked by no incident of particular importance. A detachment of Rangers leaves to-day for San Conception, to remain permanently there while we are in these parts. Some of our men have been down with the measles and small-pox, but, upon the whole, our health is remarkbly good.

A correspondent of the New York Recorder, says:

A strong party in favor of reform in church and state had existed in Hamburg for some time, and the recent events have excited it to increased activity. A formal demand for the removal of civil and religious grievances has at length been laid before the Senate, and the Senate has yielded. On the 13th of March, nine hundred citizens holding property in houses assembled to hear a series of propositions which the Senate were determined to make.—The propositions were agreed to unanimously, and they include the entire seperation of church and State, and an express acknowledgment of freedom, not only political, but also for religious associations.

CANADA.—A London letter to the New York *Courier* says:

"In the midst of all these changes and overturnings, people begin to ask, "How long will Canada be contented under the rule of Great Britain?" Should she revolt and establish her own independence, the West Indies, who have every cause for discontent, with the ruling powers at home, (whether whig or tory,) will not be long in following a successful example.—Amid the destruction of thrones in Europe, the full of the colonial power of this country would not occasion much surprise. This subject is freely discussed at the clubs, and among the merchants."

MARRIED.—On 11th inst., in Scott Township, Vanderburg County, by Rev. Mr. Hensley, Mr. WILLIAM T. IGLEHART, of Warrick County, In., to Miss MARY, daughter of John Ingle, Esq., of Scott Township.