THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1846.

☞ **Whig General Committee.**—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday evening, February 3d, at 7 o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order.
J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX, Chairman.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Vice-Ch'n.
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, } Secretaries. f2 2t

OUTSIDE.—*First Page*—An American Slave in Great Britain; Legislative Proceedings; True Philanthropy; Schedule of Southern Travel; A Convict Whipped to Death. *Fourth Page*—Forgive and Forget; Religious and Moral; Sales of Stocks; Marine Journal.

☞ It will be seen, by our Report of the proceedings of Congress on Friday, that the Committee on Commerce have reported in favor of remitting the duties on goods destroyed in the great fire of last summer.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The news from Mexico which we publish to-day may well excite a profound interest among that portion of our citizens who find it impossible to regard War in any other light than as a calamity and a curse. The Revolution in that distracted country which had its origin in the deep-rooted hostility of her people toward the United States on account of the Annexation of Texas, is consummated; and the Government is now in the hands of men who, notwithstanding the weakness of the Republic, seem ready in utter desperation to rush into a forceful conflict. If Paredes and his Ministers were ever so much inclined to pursue a pacific course, we fear they would not be suffered to do so by those who have placed them in power. The disposition of the Government is indicated by the refusal to treat with Mr. Slidell, and the subsequent refusal to grant him either passports or an escort to protect him on his way out of the country.

Notwithstanding this, however, we are not quite ready to conclude that Mexico has declared War. The excitement and confusion consequent upon the Revolution had not sufficiently subsided to enable those in authority to determine definitely upon the course to be pursued; and we cannot relinquish the hope that, when they take a calm survey of the circumstances in which they are placed, they will come to the wise conclusion that Peace with all the sacrifice of National pride which it involves is yet to be preferred to a War which promises her little save the momentary gratification of a retaliatory disposition and an inglorious defeat. We are strengthened in this hope from the circumstance of the failure of the attempt to impose upon Paredes an oath to "repel the usurpations of the United States." This certainly indicates that the majority were not ready to adopt the extreme measures which a portion of those concerned in the administration of the Government earnestly proposed.

—But the danger of a War does not depend alone upon the action of Mexico. The course which our own Government may determine to pursue in the present crises becomes a question of painful interest. How will the Administration treat the refusal to receive our Minister and the denial of his demand for passports and an escort? This question we will not attempt to answer, but there is too much reason to fear that the irritated feelings of a portion of our people will produce a clamor for War which the Administration could not resist if it would, and that the hankering for a chance to plunder the Mines and Churches of Mexico will become uncontrollable. The views expressed in the following paragraph from the New-Orleans Bulletin will doubtless be responded to by many who have influence with the Administration:

"If the reports which we publish from Mexico are accurate (and there is no doubt of the correctness of the main fact), the United States have suffered through their Minister the grossest and most contemptuous of insults. Of course our Government cannot hesitate a moment as to the course to be pursued toward that infatuated nation. Longer forbearance wih it would be a crime against the reputation and dignity of the country, and render it not only the subject of, but justly obnoxious to, the ridicule and contumely of every other people great or small. There is no escaping the necessity, therefore, of an immediate declaration of war against Mexico, unless the Government would forfeit the respect of other powers, and the confidence and regard of its own citizens. A thorough chastisement, promptly administered, with the permanent occupation of several of their most important seaports, would probably teach our neighbors better manners and put them on their good behavior. Nothing less certainly would answer the purpose, or vindicate the character of the United States."

A private letter from New-Orleans now before us says: "The news is truly exciting. We talk of nothing else. There is no limit to the enthusiasm with which this section of the country would jump into Mexico."

The following article from the United States Journal, written before the reception of the news now published, will show the feelings which are indulged in relation to Mexico by that portion of the Loco-Foco party known as the 'Young Democracy'. How far the counsels of the Administration may be influenced by men indulging such feelings and inclined to pursue the schemes hinted at below remains to be seen:

"MEXICO.—The time is fast approaching, when it will be not only the duty, but the pleasure of the United States to march to the capital of the Montezumas, and by force of arms, put down the blood-thirsty wretches, who in the sacred name of Revolution and Liberty, are destroying innocence and childhood, and laying the deep foundations of anarchy.

"The Mexican Republic, as it is falsely named, contains within its borders, quite a number of American citizens, who in the pursuit of health, wealth, or happiness, are located upon wild mountain sides, or by the laughing streams of enchanted valleys.

"In California—her Pacific Province—a vast number of Americans, are gathered together in companies sufficient to form towns and villages, and these men require the protection of their own Republic. Great Britain and the kingdoms of Europe generally, have considered a nation in a state of anarchy, as being open to the advance of any other nation, who has the time, the disposition, and the ability to act the part of peace officers, and prevent the commission of the dreadful crime of national suicide.

"Shall the Mexicans murder our citizens, and find an apology in the plea, that the Government has been overturned, and that power was in the hands of ruffians and cut-throats? Shall they murder themselves and the people of the United States look idly on, and say, it is nothing to us? It is something to us men of feeling, besides such a revolting people on our Southern border, would make that portion of our own country insecure and dangerous—border wars would be the occurrence of each day, and the cry of the weak against the mighty, would ascend from every blazing hamlet and blood-stained hearth.

"The nest of robbers on the Gulf of Mexico must be broken up. This Barbary power of the American coast, must be reduced to a state of peace and be kept in that state by the strong arm of the Union.

"Our Executive should, therefore, be authorized to instruct the American Minister in Mexico to interfere in this matter and demand surety for the lives of our citizens within her borders, and a pledge for the payment of the vast amount due from that guilty nation for robbery, committed by authority, and accompanied in many cases with arson and murder.

"The pledge in our opinion should be the entire command of Vera Cruz, and the Province of California.—With these places in possession, with our troops on the Rio Brave, and with a strong squadron of steam vessels in the Gulf, we think that even Mexico might be kept in tolerable order, and, after a time, become fit to live, carefully watched, with the other nations of the world. At present she occupies the position occupied by Algiers, when the cannon of France battered down her towers of cruelty and her walls of oppression."

—If we get into a War with Mexico, shall we be able to keep Peace with Great Britain? This is a question which cannot fail to awaken the deepest anxiety in the minds of all who loathe rapine and blood. The Annexation of Texas, begun in fraud and consummated for the purpose of extending the dominion of Human Bondage, and over which we have uttered so many boastful congratulations—dreaming that the hazard of the game was at an end—may yet bring upon us a swifter and more terrible retribution than even the most earnest opponents of the scheme have ever feared. The fruit may yet turn to ashes before it is tasted. The memorable words in which COLERIDGE rebuked the people of his native land for their crimes may yet prove to be an augury of our Country's fate, which may Heaven forefend!

"Therefore evil days
Are coming on us, O my countrymen!
And what if all-avenging Providence,
Strong and retributive, should make us know
The meaning of our words—force us to feel
The desolation and the agony
Of our fierce doings?"

☞ The following compliment to an enterprising firm of this City is well deserved:

"It is worthy of remark that we received on Monday afternoon, The New-York Tribune of *Saturday* morning, through the agency of Livingston & Wells' Express, and on Tuesday, through the mail, all the New-York papers of *Friday*, but one net of Saturday. These we shall probably receive to-day—48 hours behind the Express."
[Rochester Paper.

For The Tribune.

Letter to James Watson Webb.

WASHINGTON, January 30th, 1846.

To Col. James Watson Webb:

SIR: Being a temporary resident with you in this City, and having some of the means of acquiring information upon public subjects which you profess to have, I trust that you will not consider it impertinent if I take the same liberty to express my views which you so often claim for yourself.

You have seen fit to leave your proper sphere of action—to give up the peculiar duties of your profession—and to come to this place as the avowed adviser of the Whig Members of Congress. I shall not dwell upon the modesty of your pretensions, or the undue assumption of authority which you *now* so publicly profess to exercise. I say *now*, because up to within a very few days, you have denied that such was your business here, and had not your vanity gotten the better of your sagacity, you would have continued in your denial. I shall not question your right to be here, although it may be a fair question for discussion how far the people of the United States have delegated to you the power of representation. Indeed, I do not know that you pretend to represent, even informally, the smallest portion of them; perhaps, however, you arrogate for yourself the right of supreme censorship over the action of Congress, and this view of your position is strengthened by the tone of your recent lucubrations.

You have written several letters from this City for your paper, which are no less remarkable for their insolence, dictation and abuse than for the superlative egotism which pervades them. You have seen fit in those precious epistles to brand all those gentlemen who chose to differ from you on the Oregon question as knaves and fools, while you have read homilies to the Senate of the United States, upon a subject where your opinion would not weigh down a feather with any five of its members. You have been pleased to anticipate and censure a course of action which you ought to have known no Whig Senator would pursue, and to dictate a course which you already knew most of the Whig Senators had previously agreed upon!

In your letter of the 25th inst. after giving a history of the embarrassment of the Whigs upon the subject of Notice, you say:

"My mission here was one of peace—not that I believed I could in any way influence or direct the votes of Senators, but in the belief, upon *information forwarded* to me, that I could hasten an interchange of sentiments and views, and by so doing aid in arriving at some measure calculated to remove the embarrassment which Loco-Foco management and abolition intrigue had created."

How grateful honorable Senators must have been for your patriotic and disinterested services! How much relieved must have been their anxiety when they learned that the embarrassment of their wide separation from each other was to be overcome by a lobby telegraph! Why, Colonel, you should file a caveat in the Patent Office to take out a right for your wonderful invention of Senatorial intercommunication. But, my dear Colonel, you have fallen into a small error in your statement. You say you did not expect to "influence or direct the votes of Senators." Now in all charity, the least that can be said is, that your memory is very treacherous. Did you not tell some gentlemen in Wall-st. before you left New-York, that you *would* direct the votes of Senators? Did you not come here for that purpose? And after you came here, and found out that Whig Senators were not going to give the Notice unless it was surrounded with such professions of a desire for an amicable adjustment of the question as to avoid war, did you not even then affect to read them a lesson, in order to appear to your Wall-st. friends as performing the duty for which they sent you here? And yet, in a succeeding part of the same letter you very adroitly intimate that *after* you had conferred with prominent Whig Senators, a scheme was devised, and was to be presented to both Houses of Congress.

And here I come to another portion of this letter, where your modesty in inferring credit for yourself in assisting to originate Messrs. Mangum and King's resolutions, is only surpassed by your affectation to appear to be exclusively in the confidence of certain distinguished Whig Senators. You speak throughout this portion of your letter of what *will* take place—what is the nature of certain resolutions *to be* presented, and by whom they are to be presented, &c. Now these resolutions and everything pertaining to them were agreed upon more than a week before they were presented, and all the circumstances connected with them were known to many Whigs in the city several days before their presentation. Yet none, beside you, chose to make such a flourish of trumpets about their prescience. What is more, all this knowledge might have consistently been known to you with the *publication* of your letter, *after* their presentation. It could not have been an impossible thing for you to have written the last part of your letter of *prediction*, although dated the 25th on the day in which you wrote your letter of *fulfilment*, or announcement of their presentation, the 26th, inasmuch as they are *both* published in the Courier of the 28th.

I trust this simple statement of facts will neither diminish in the minds of your Wall-st. friends the importance of your services to them, nor the amount of your compensation, nor affect the just estimate of your patriotism by the country.

But I have been addressing you on your own story, and you well know that to all stories there are two sides.

Your mission here was, emphatically, one of peace. No one ever doubted that such was your object—no one could doubt it who has known the peaceable tenor of your past life, or the intimate relation in which you stand to those great interests in Wall-st.; interests whose very existence depends upon the continuation of the peace of the country. But are you aware that your bearing in this city does not pass wholly unnoticed? You cannot be so obtuse as to suppose that when you take Members by the button-hole in the lobbies, or the streets, or obtrude yourself into their messes and lecture them upon the evils of war, its disastrous consequences upon the commerce of the country, and upon like subjects, they do not know that your eloquence is all blarney, and your seeming devotion to the nation is nothing more nor less than devotion to its *"fancy"* trade. Do not deceive yourself by supposing that because you are invited to the dinner parties of prominent Whigs, you are therefore canonized by them as a Whig saint, and are to be placed in the calendar of immaculate patriots. Civility is one thing, confidence is another. Do not suffer yourself to be betrayed into the belief that your dictation to some Members is more observable than your sycophancy to others. Do you expect to elevate yourself in the estimation of eminent men here by open, gross and unnecessary flattery of them, either to their faces or in your correspondence? Your laudations may impose upon them the necessity of additional courtesy, but they never can impress them with any additional respect for you.

But why do you seek to divert war by holding up to view its results? Men are supposed to learn in their childhood that war is an evil. If I have not been deceived you have heretofore inculcated the doctrine in your paper that national honor was paramount to any consideration of the consequences of a war. Why not now put the issue upon that ground? If Oregon is ours, and our exclusive possession of it is necessary for the preservation of our national honor, certainly by your own principle, we should use our utmost exertions to obtain possession. If, on the contrary, it is a territory whose title is unsettled, as I firmly believe is the case, why not urge the importance of peace upon its true ground? Is it manly, is it honorable to seek to gain friends for peace by attempting to identify all who believe that the giving of the Notice is an imperative duty, as leagued with Abolitionists, incendiaries, &c.? In fine, Dear Col. are you aware that men here see through your whole game? It is useless for you to be constantly dragging The Tribune and the Albany Evening Journal into all your communications with a view to create prejudice against those journals, and to destroy their influence. Washington is so far from New-York, that people cannot know that those papers are greatly in the way of the Courier & Enquirer. You cannot blind men from perceiving that you are alarmed at the rapidly increasing influence and circulation of The Tribune, and at the fast hold the Evening Journal has gotten upon the confidence of the people of New-York. Here, Col. is the secret of all your bitterness—here is the key to all your fears about their injurious influences. Colonel, you had better return home and let the stock jobbers of Wall-street *"forward their information"* to some one else, and let the affairs of the nation remain in the hands of those whom the people of the United States have seen fit to appoint to take care of them.

MAHOGANY STOCK.

☞ Can the New-York dailies tell their subscribers here the *reason why* their papers fail to reach this village on Thursdays, more particularly than any other day of the week? [Waterbury (Ct.) American.

☞ We are unable to explain the mystery.
Ed. Trib.

LOCO-FOCO NOMINATIONS.—The Loco-Foco Legislative Caucus assembled on Friday evening and nominated Thomas Farrington for State Treasurer, and John L. O'Sullivan and Robert Campbell for Regents of the University.

☞ The Senate of Maryland, by a vote of 12 to 5, has passed the bill for establishing Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

Very Important from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin of January 24th.

The bark *Pario*, Captain Kinney, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, where she left on the 13th inst. We have received our correspondence and files of papers to the 12th from Vera Cruz, and the 8th from the Capital.

The accounts of the entire success of the revolutionary movement under Paredes are confirmed. That officer has established himself in the Capital, and has been elevated to the Presidency. (*ad interim.*)

He entered the city on the 2d instant, and a meeting of the principal officers was held, which provided, among other matters for a temporary government, that a Junta of "notables," representing each Department, should assemble and elect a person to exercise the executive functions. The Junta accordingly assembled on the 3d, and unanimously elected Paredes. Much discussion was had as to the form of the oath that should be administered to the President; some of the Junta desiring that in addition to the usual obligations, he should swear to "repel the usurpations of the United States." This proposition did not prevail; an oath, varying but little from the customary form, was decided on. The inauguration took place with much ceremony on the 4th, after which a *Te Deum* was celebrated in the Cathedral. The President made an address, appealing to Heaven for the disinterestedness of his motives, and declaring that as soon as the country had established her liberties he should retire.

The present Ministry is composed of D. Juan N. Almonte, Minister of War; D. Castillo y Lanzar, Foreign Affairs; D. Luis Parres, Treasury; Becarra (Bishop of Chiapas) of Justice.

General Valencia, formerly Governor of the city of Mexico, has been made Comptroller of the Mint.

Generals Tornel, Valencia and Paredes held a Council at Guadaloupe, a village a few miles from Mexico, some days since, to make arrangements to consolidate the Government. It will be remembered that Tornel was formerly Minister of War and Marine under Santa Aña.

The city of Mexico remains perfectly tranquil, and all precautionary measures against a counter revolution have been discontinued. The *Siglio XIX*, a paper which latterly was a warm partisan of the Herrera policy, and has been ably conducted, is stopped, the proprietor having replaced it by a paper bearing the title "*Memorial Historico*," of which we have received the first eight numbers.

We learn verbally that Mr. Slidell had demanded of the new Government his passports, and received in reply that, as he had never been recognized by the Government and was unknown to them, no passports were necessary, and he was at liberty to go where he pleased. He then demanded an escort to Vera-Cruz, which was refused; whereupon he dispatched a messenger to the brig Somers, and a number of the officers of that vessel had determined to proceed to Jalapa for the purpose of escorting him to the coast. The Somers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th. It will be recollected that she sailed from Pensacola about twenty days since, with sealed orders. We place confidence in the reports with regard to Mr. Slidell, except perhaps the statement that the officers of the Somers had gone to his assistance; and if he had in fact been refused a safe escort by the Mexican Government, nothing can be more reasonable or probable than that our Naval officers within reach of his call should resolve not to leave him to the perils of the journey alone. Letters of the 13th, however, only make mention of the fact that Mr. Slidell had demanded his passports, "having failed in the objects of his mission."

The United States brig Somers, Commander Gerry, was at Sacrificios on the 13th, as also the British brig Persian, the French brig Griffon, and the Spanish brig Patriota.

The *Bee* states that a bearer of despatches to the United States Government came in the Pario, and this statement is confirmed by a private letter to us from New-Orleans.

The following paragraph is from the *Delta*:

"We have conversed with a gentleman who had read a letter from a well informed source, dated at Vera Cruz, the 12th instant, and who had conversed with the only passenger who arrived here by the Pario. Both—the letter and the passenger—concur in stating that Paredes has been proclaimed President; that Almonte has been appointed Secretary of War, not of State, as public report has it; that Mr. Slidell is at Puebla, (at the previous advices he was at Jalapa,) awaiting the further instructions of the Government.—Every thing was perfectly quiet in the capital and in the country. This letter says not a word, nor does this passenger, of Mr. Slidell's being ordered to leave the country—not a word of an escort being denied him—and not a word of the officers and men of the Brig Somers arming themselves and going on to Mr. Slidell, with the view of forming his body-guard through the country to Vera Cruz. This much of the verbal reports, which circulated through the city so freely yesterday, may therefore be put down as being doubtful."

The *Picayune* of the 23d publishes the following letter from Havana, from which it would appear not unlikely that Santa Aña may be called home to take part in the new Government.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1846.

Santa Aña, shortly before the arrival of the steamer bringing an account of the recent revolution in Mexico, gave up the house he formerly occupied, and took another by the month, within an hour's ride of the City. By the steamer there came from Vera Cruz a special messenger to him. By the back steamer, sailed yesterday from Vera Cruz, this messenger returned. On the same boat was sent, by our government, an aid of the Captain General's, on a special mission. As soon as possible, the Spanish ship of the line, now here, is to proceed to Vera Cruz. In the well-informed circles here, it has leaked out that General Paredes is the dupe—or, as I called him in a former letter, the cats-paw—of two opposing parties; one led by Almonte and the Santa Aña faction, and the other got up and wire-pulled by the British and Spanish Ministers (the French Representative is here), and who call themselves the monarchical party.

At the present moment the fight is strong between the two parties. Herrera's fall is considered certain, and as an evidence of his weakness, he has given way to popular clamor as refers to the American Minister. Paredes is known to be an old fool, and unless one or other of the two new parties place him in front as the mask, he will be laid on the shelf. The British Minister's party promises to secure the integrity of the country, preserving California and recovering Texas—that in this England, France and Spain will support Mexico—and, though they do not yet tell the Mexicans so, give them a ruler. That there is more than wind in this matter, we have no doubt; and President Polk may soon be called upon, not to acquire Oregon, but to sustain his assertion relative to European interference on the American Continent, and to preserve the boundaries of the country.

In the Spanish paper *La Patria*, of yesterday, an extract is given from a letter from Campeachy, which may be of interest to your readers. It states in substance, that they are expecting from day to day, that a declaration will be made of the independence of Yucatan. The Mexican Congress having pronounced against the treaties entered into with Yucatan by the Government of Santa Aña, two meetings have already been held in Campeachy of the most notable citizens, to take into consideration the question of separation, and they have presented to the superior Government of the State various expositions of the local military forces at different points, and petitioned for the formation of a Republic "of the five stars." There was much talking about seeking assistance, in case of necessity, from the Cabinet of Washington.

Important from Brazil and the River Plate.

By the arrival at Baltimore of the brig Argyle from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 18th December, and the brig Saldana, also from the same place, having sailed on the 20th December, the *American* has advices of an important character. It will be seen from the annexed letters that the combined forces of the English and French had achieved a victory over the Argentine troops, and captured the forts at the mouth of the river Parana.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 17th Dec. 1845.

The all-absorbing topic of the day is the late tremendous engagement between the Anglo allied forces at the River Plate, and some of Rosas' batteries at the mouth of the River Parana. The newspapers will doubtless teem with the particulars of the proceedings on both sides. On the part of the English and French the victory was complete indeed; not, however, without serious losses as regards life, and property in the way of shipping.

The English brig of war Dolphin alone received 107 round shot in her hull and rigging during the engagement. The French steamer Fulton 104 shot; and a French vessel, or at least a vessel manned by Frenchmen, but formerly belonging to the Buenos Ayreans, was completely riddled. The total loss of the allies amounts to about 150 killed and wounded, while on the part of the enemy no correct statement has yet been made public. Report says that upward of 800 men are missing. Certain it is that in one fort no less than 250 bodies were found, and in another some 150 or 160, and what is still more strange, they were all blacks. To account for this, it is said that as fast as a white man fell, killed or wounded, he was immediately carried off, while the poor blacks were kept at it and lay where they fell.

Once or twice these miserable wretches attempted to flee from the forts, but no sooner did they attempt it, than Rosas' cavalry charged on them and compelled them to return to their guns at the point of the lance.—Rosas seemed to have anticipated the flight of his men, and placed these cavalry there on purpose to keep them in check; for on the landing of some 450 men from the vessels of war they met with very little opposition.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Decem. 16, 1845.

Within the last few days prices of Flour have undergone a slight advance, owing to the falling off of supplies and the additional purchase of 5000 bbls. Richmond Flour by a speculator at from 18|500 cash to 19|000 credit. Some 2500 bbls. Baltimore sold at 16|500 a 17|000; the latter rate for an extra brand, and 15500 bbls. Gallego from the hands of speculators at 19|500 credit.

Prices of Coffee have not varied. The finer grades, continue scarce, and we quote superiors at 3|300 a 3|450; good first 3|100 a 3|200. Exchange on England 26d. firm. Freights 60 a 65s. nominal.

Montevideo advices to the 1st ult. say: "We have news from Parana, stating the entire destruction of the principal batteries at the Tonelero. The loss of the French and English amounted to about 150 killed and wounded. Flour is selling at $12, to net $6, Spanish."

We have nothing new from Rio Grande.

Extract of another letter dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 18, 1845.

Since our last advices of the 16th inst. we have nothing new to note. Prices of Flour remain at last quotations, and business generally not very active.

Important from Canada.

We find in the Montreal *Herald* the proceedings of a meeting held pursuant to a notice addressed to the inhabitants of Montreal, by authority of the Constitutional Commitee. The meeting convened on the 16th instant, in the large hall attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, and was attended, it is said, by more than two thousand of the most respectable and influential of the citizens of Montreal. We copy the following report:

Honorable JAMES FRASER was called to the Chair, and Captain Malden requested to perform the duties of Secretary.

The Hon. Chairman, after a few preliminary observations regarding the object of the meeting as previously conveyed by the notice, called upon those gentlemen who were prepared with motions relating thereto, to enter the business of the evening, when the following resolutions were adopted without a single dissenting voice in the vast assemblage:

First. Moved by John Wilson, Esq. seconded by Arthur Buckly, Esq.

"That judging from recent events in the neighboring republic, it is not improbable that a disunion of the American States is not far distant; and as this meeting doubts not that those favorable to true liberty, both civil and religious, would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of dissolving a connection with men of habits and feelings diametrically opposed to their own, that the approaching rupture affords a favorable occasion of securing them an alliance with our peaceful colony."

Second. Moved by Archibald Home, Esq. seconded by Edmond Drenon, Esq.

"That, impressed with this conviction, it becomes our imperative duty to hold out the right hand of fellowship to our brethren in the Northern States, and to assure them of our ardent desire to cooperate with them in effecting a connection with an empire where the advantages of liberty, restrained within due limits, are fully enjoyed, and yet where the law is neither trampled under foot, nor made subservient to the *vox populi*."

Third. Moved by James Curlew, Esq. seconded by Wm. Davidson, Esq.

"That a correspondence be opened, through the Constitutional Committee, with such States as, from their geographical position, and the tone of political feeling generally evinced by them, would be likely to appreciate such a change."

Fourth. Moved by Stephen Hall, Esq. seconded by B**** M'Cracken, Esq. who addressed the meeting at considerable length, pointing out the many advantages both in a commercial and political point of view, to be derived by such a step, as well to the Canadas as to the States, which would be thereby annexed to the British Empire.

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the boundary between the British possessions and the American States best calculated to establish and maintain permanent peace on this continent, would be a line commencing at the Atlantic with the city of New-York, extending along the Southern boundary of the State of New-York to its junction with the Northern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, continuing the same along the Northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and thence following the 43d parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean."

This will answer very well as an offset to some of the extravagant nonsense about annexing all creation to the United States put forth by a class of windy and wordy heroes this side of Canada line.

The Montreal Transcript of the 24th ult. thus alludes to affairs in the United States in connection with the appointment of the Earl of Cathcart as Governor of the Province:

The appointment of Earl Cathcart to the government of this Province has been, in all probability, suggested by the uncertain nature of the relations at present existing between Great Britain and the United States. Although we by no means apprehend a war, we can perfectly understand that the appointment of a man possessing the military reputation of Lord Cathcart may be useful in more ways than one. For the rest, we believe that his Lordship will be found quite adequate to the civil duties of the government. He is considered to possess good business habits, and is not likely to allow his baton of office to be a mere plaything in his hands.

It is stated that thirteen thousand troops of the line, including two companies of sappers and miners, have been ordered immediately to this country. This accounts for some of the recent movements that have taken place in the Lower Province.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.—Despatches have been received at Montreal on Monday, announcing the appointment by the government at home, of Earl CATHCART as Governor-General of Canada.
[Albany Argus.

☞ Ready, the absconding Teller of the Bank of Montreal, is stated to be connected with the first families of that City, to have been always a great favorite, and even now to be the object of a strong feeling of commiseration, from the fact that he is regarded as the victim of a set of designing men, who have been for some time carrying on a gambling-house in Montreal, and into whose hands there can be no doubt the greatest portion of the large sum abstracted has passed. [Alb. Atlas.

☞ Resolutions welcoming the Annexation of Texas to the Union, and asserting the American title to the whole of Oregon, were introduced in the Kentucky Legislature on the 24th ult. and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Root, Leslie Combs, Murray, Deshay, Harlan, Cox and Waller.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Boston, G. J. Pendergrast, Commander, from Montevideo Nov. 16th, Pernambuco Dec. 19th, and Norfolk Jan. 26th, arrived here this morning. The B. has experienced very severe weather on the coast.

"MANUFACTURE OF PUBLIC OPINION."—The Syracuse Daily Journal thus repels the slander on the Whig Country Press which appeared in the Courier and Enquirer:

The slanderous imputations of the C. and E. upon the country press, so indignantly repelled in the above paragraphs, were originally made with reference to some articles transferred from our columns to the Albany Evening Journal. We could have denied Col. Webb's charges as promptly and truly as any of our cotemporaries, but preferred to wait for them to speak first, as being less immediately implicated than ourselves, and entitled to be regarded as comparatively disinterested witnesses. During our connection with this press, since 1833, no attempt has ever been made, directly or indirectly, to our knowledge, to manufacture public opinion for the uses of the Evening Journal, or of any of of the political associates of the Editor of that print. Our paper has ever been conducted upon our own convictions of what was right and proper, as those most intimate with our course can testify. It is true enough, we most usually agree with the Evening Journal, and are always happy to find our opinions in accordance with those promulgated by that invaluable Whig organ: but we sometimes differ from it, and though we differ as friends should, our own views are expressed in terms of frankness and decision. The fact is undoubtedly as true of the Whig press of the counties, as it is of those who have seen fit to disclaim the charges of the Courier and Enquirer.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.—This popular divine preached his farewell sermon to his society in Charlestown on last Sunday afternoon; the house was filled to overflowing to hear it. On Wednesday evening he was installed associate pastor of the Second Universalist Society of this city—the venerable Hosea Ballou preached the sermon, who, at the close of it, welcomed, in an interesting manner to his desk, his talented co-laborer.
[Bost. Post, Saturday.

Louisiana Election.

Returns from the following Parishes enable us to make up the subjoined table of votes and majorities for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Johnson and Landry are elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor by considerable majorities, and the Locos will have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

Parishes and Precincts.	GOVERNOR. *Debuys,* W.	*Johns'n,* L.	LIEUT. GOVERNOR. *Sparrow,* W.	*Landry* L.
New-Orleans	3,090	3,431	3,037	3,504
Algiers	19	123	18	127
Placquemines	150	388	123	281
St. Bernard	75	79	74	80
Jefferson	365	349	408	319
St. Charles	100	49	100	50
St. James	250	233	237	241
Lafouche Interior	426	128	429	125
Iberville	18 maj.		4 maj.	
East Baton Rouge	206	413	340	281
West Feliciana	137	305	...	...
East Feliciana	228	3 3	254	283
St. Tammany	112	217	128	216
Pointe Coupée	138	201	136	200
Ascension	211	250	195	264
Terrebonne	257	115	257	112
Total	5,782	6,575	5,740	6,093

Johnson's maj. so far, 793; Landry's do. 353.

VIRGINIA.—An election has been ordered in the Rockbridge Congressional District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Wm. Taylor. The election will be held on the 19th inst. Joseph H. Samuels is regularly announced as a Loco-Foco candidate for nomination, beside whom are several others whose claims will be urged. It is not likely, says the Richmond Whig, that the Whigs will make any nomination.

☞ THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN has adopted resolutions declaring that the title of the United States to the whole of the territory of Oregon, up to 54° 40', is clear and incontestable; and that in the offer of the President to Great Britain of the 49th degree as a boundary line, "the civilized world will see a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the U. States." They also instruct their Senators, and request their Representatives, to vote in favor of giving Notice of the abrogation of the joint occupancy, and for such measures as shall carry into effect the recommendation of the President for protecting our citizens residing in Oregon. The Detroit Advertiser thus alludes to the course pursued by the Whig members of the Legislature on this question:

"Both parties, with a few exceptions in each, concurred in the passage of these resolutions. The Loco-Focos brought them forward as embodying their views and wishes, and the Whigs made no opposition. They determined wisely to leave the whole question in the hands of the majority. They are sincerely desirous of securing the whole of Oregon, and will not consent to be responsible in any event for any untoward result over which they have no real control. We applaud their wisdom and judgment, and earnestly commend their course to the favorable consideration of our Whig friends in Congress. Great men often make great blunders. The Whig party has verified this truth on many a disastrous battle-field."

FROM SIERRA LEONE.—We have already announced the arrival at Charleston of the schooner Merchant, from the Coast of Africa, prize to the U. S. Ship Jameston. We find the following particulars in reference to this vessel, in a letter to the Express, dated—

PORTO PRAYA, Dec. 18, 1845.

In relation to the Merchant slaver, it would appear that the schooner Merchant sailed from New-York to Havana, and thence for the Coast of Africa. After she had got outside the harbor of Havana, several Spaniards came on board as *passengers*, and who shortly began to assume authority on board the schooner—to navigate her and give orders as though they were the masters. There was considerable quarreling between these Spaniards and the Captain, which at last became so serious that one of them shot him (the Captain) with a pistol, badly wounding him in the head. During all this while, the mate and some of the crew behaved very mutinously, as you will see from the account in the Sierra Leone paper. While affairs were in this condition, the schooner was fallen in with by H. B. sloop of war "Cygnet," which took charge of her and sent her to Sierra Leone, under suspicion that she was under false colors Spanish property under the American flag. The Court at Sierra Leone not being able to prove any thing against her, she was released. At this juncture, the Jamestown arrived. Upon inquiry and examination, so many suspicious circumstances came to light that the Commodore deemed himself justified in taking charge of this schooner and sending her to the United States.

While the schooner was lying at Sierra Leone, her mate robbed an English vessel of a quantity of muskets and cutlasses, for which he was put in prison. The Governor gave him up and sent him on board this ship at the request of the Commodore, and he will be sent home in the schooner. Since he has been on board the Jamestown, he has made a statement of the character of the schooner. He says that she is Spanish property; was bought in New-York for the slave trade; that she was to go to Cabenda on the Coast of Africa and take in a cargo of slaves; but that she was to wear the American flag until that cargo was ready to come on board; that the Spaniards promised him seven doubloons and three months wages if he would remain by them until the cargo was on board; and, in fine, he says she can be condemned as a slaver, in any Court in the United States.

How much reliance may be placed in the testimony of this mate, I cannot say. It is pretty evident that he is a regular scoundrel. The Captain says he *lies*—that he is everything that is bad—that he has been tried for his life, &c. &c. If this be true, it does not say much for the character of the Captain—for, knowing all these things, he selected such a fellow for his chief officer—a precious *pair* I suspect.

From the Sierra Leone Watchman of Nov. 29th, we learn that several vessels had been sent into that port for adjudication in the Vice Admiralty Court, for having been concerned in the Slave Trade. These vessels were:

A schooner (name unknown) brought in Nov. 8, prize to H. M. S. Alert, Capt. Bosanquet; captured off Loango, Oct. 3, fully equipped for the Slave Trade.

The Brazilian brig Regenerado; brought in Nov. 19; captured off Lagos; and had been condemned in April last, under the name of Atala.

The Brazilian brig Union; brought in Nov. 19; captured off Lagos, fully equipped for the Slave Trade.

The Brazilian brigantine Isabelle; brought in Nov. 21; captured in the Bight of Benin, having 354 slaves on board, of whom 7 died on the passage.

The Brazilian bark Princessa, brought in Nov. 22; captured off Cape Mount, while in the act of embarking 500 slaves, who, however, had previously been hurried back to the Barracoons.

The U. S. store ship Southampton, Lieut. Morris commanding, was at Porto Praya, Dec. 18; officers and men all well. The sloops Marion and Yorktown were absent on a cruise down on the coast.

From the Coast of Africa.

Arrived yesterday, the brig Robert, Capt. Thurston, from Sierra Leone, which port she left 13th December in company with ship Frankfield and bark Hero, both of Liverpool. These two vessels arrived at Sierra Leone for the purpose of taking emigrants to the West Indies, but not being able to procure them they sailed for New-Orleans. The bark Senator of Liverpool sailed Dec. 5th for the Island of Trinidad with 234 emigrants, most of them being from a cargo of slaves taken into Sierra Leone by British men-of-war. The Robert brought home, as part of her crew, the second mate and three seamen of the bark Mayfield, which was struck by lightning on her passage to Bonny, the west coast of Africa.

Captain Thurston, of the brig Robert, reports he came inside of Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. of the 31st January, and strange to say, there was only one pilot-boat to be seen. That boat was a New-Jersey No. 2. The Robert made a signal to her for a pilot, and, although within one hundred yards of her, no notice was taken of her signal.

LOSS OF THE BARK BAYFIELD, OF LIVERPOOL.—We have been kindly furnished by Captain Mitchell, of the British ship Frankfield, which arrived last evening from Sierra Leone, with the following distressing account of the loss of the bark Bayfield: The bark Bayfield, J. Lucas master, left Liverpool on the 22d October, with a cargo of gunpowder, spirits, &c. bound to the river Bonny, on the West Coast of Africa. About midnight on the 25th Nov. in lat. 7 50, lon. 17 30, she was struck by lightning at the main and mizzenmast; the master and the whole of the crew then on deck were knocked down by the force of the electric fluid. Immediately, it was discovered the bark was on fire directly over the magazine! After making great exertion to extinguish the fire without effect, the crew became alarmed, and the master and crew then took to the boats and laid by until morning, when they went on board to see what could be done. Finding her on fire fore and aft they took to the boats again, not being able to get any provisions, fresh water or any of their effects. Being about three hundred miles distant from Sierra Leone, which was the nearest port, they made for it, and after nine days of want and suffering, without a particle of provisions or fresh water, they succeeded in reaching Sierra Leone with the loss of three of their number by starvation.
[N. O. Bee, Jan. 23.

FROM BARBADOES AND ST. THOMAS.—The bark Dunlap, Captain Thomas, arrived at this port yesterday from Barbadoes, which place it left on the 10th instant. We learn from a passenger in her that Sir Robert Shomborgk and Mr. Haywood had arrived out from London, for the purpose of surveying the island, and with a view of building a Railroad from Bridgetown to Speightstown. The survey had been made, public