

FROM THE ARMY.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Matamoros, June 3, 1846. Sir: I respectfully enclose herewith a field return of the forces in and near Matamoros, both regulars and volunteers. The corps known to have arrived at Point Isabel, of which no returns have yet been received, will carry the entire force under my orders to nearly 8,000 men. I am necessarily detained at this point for want of suitable transportation to carry on offensive operations. There is not a steamboat at my command proper for the navigation of the Rio Grande, and without water transportation, I consider it useless to attempt any extensive movement. Measures have been taken to procure boats of suitable draft and description, and one or two may be now expected. In the mean time I propose to push a battalion of infantry as far as Reinosas, and occupy that town. For any operations in the direction of Monterey, it will be necessary to establish a large depot at Camargo, which I shall lose no time in doing so as soon as proper transports arrive, unless I receive further instructions from the department. I trust the department will see that I could not possibly have anticipated the arrival of such heavy reinforcements from Louisiana as are now here, and on their way hither. Without large means of transportation, this force will embarrass rather than facilitate our operations. I cannot doubt that the department has already given instructions based upon the change in our position since my first call for volunteers.

Our last accounts of Arista, represent his force to be halted at Coma, an extensive hacienda on the Monterey road, about 100 miles from this port. He has pickets covering the roads leading to Matamoros, with a view to cut off all communication with the interior. The departmental authorities have issued a decree denouncing as traders all who had intercourse with us, or with those who do so. I am, nevertheless, disposed to believe that in some quarters at least our presence is not unfavorably received. We have no intelligence from the city of Mexico. Ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, are continually discovered in the town. Five pieces of cannon, and a very large amount of balls, shells and ammunition generally, have been brought to light. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. Z. TAYLOR, Brevet Brig. Gen. S. A. Com'g. To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

From the N. O. Jeffersonian. The following letter from Major General Taylor, to Governor Johnson, received by Col. Labuzan, Aid to His Excellency, will be read with interest and gratification:

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Matamoros, June 10, 1846. Sir—Your letter of the 4th inst. by Col. Featherstone has just been received. The arrivals of the 5th and 6th regiments of Louisiana Volunteers, through a new evidence of the patriotic enthusiasm of the State of Louisiana. I am sorry to say that the entire want of any suitable means of transportation prevents me from employing the volunteer forces actively and usefully as I desired. You have already been advised through Col. Winthrop, of our extreme embarrassment in this particular, and to what an extent my operations are thwarted, and how much valuable time is lost by the simple want of a few small steamboats. I hope, however, that this want will soon be at least partially supplied, and that I shall be able to push forward as far as Camargo, unless otherwise instructed by the General Government.

I need hardly to say, that the regiments of Colonels Peyton and Featherstone, though beyond the original draft, will be received, and I trust soon to be able to employ their services in a way agreeable to themselves, and efficiently promotive of the ends of the campaign. I have not yet been favored with the instructions of the Government as to future operations, but in view of the large force understood to be now organizing for service in this quarter, under the late law, authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, I cannot suppose that any more troops will be required from the State of Louisiana. I beg leave to refer you to Col. Labuzan, the bearer of this, for what little news we can furnish from this quarter. We are all anxiously awaiting further action of the General Government. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obed't. servant, Z. TAYLOR, Bt. Br. General, U. S. A. Com'g. Hon. Isaac Johnson, Governor of Louisiana.

General La Vega, whom the public prints have had pretty much in every city in the Union, is now in Washington city, according to the N. Y. Herald it says: La Vega, the Mexican captive general, is in Washington. He probably thinks the Halls of Congress are equal to the Halls of the Montezumas. This gallant general is a fine looking man, with a pair of magnificent moustache. We have in our possession an excellent Daguerreotype likeness of him.

Texas Salt.—The Houston Telegraph says that the section of country lying west of the Nueces, bordering on the sea coast, is intersected by numerous shallow inlets and bays, into which the salt water of the Gulf flows during winter, but in summer, owing to the intense solar evaporation, they become dry, and are covered with a crust of salt three or four inches thick, equal in every respect to Turk's Island, which is the best for preserving meat and fish. The dry climate of western Texas—rain seldom falling in the summer months—makes the process of evaporation exceedingly rapid, and millions of bushels may be procured for the mere trouble of collecting it.

The Oregon Treaty.—This important instrument, duly signed by the President and ratified by the Senate, will be carried to England by the steamer Great Western, which left N. York the 23d ult.

From the N. Orleans Picayune. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

REVOLUTION IN JALISCO. A revolution has broken out in the important department of Jalisco. It commenced the morning of the 20th May in the city of Guadalajara. The battalion of Lagos followed by other bodies of military and the enthusiastic populace, attacked the palace of the governor. The attack was so prompt, that the defenders had scarcely time for a single discharge.

The cry of the assailants was "Long live the Republic, and death to a foreign Prince"—General Francisco Duque proposed a parley, with a view to spare the effusion of blood. Commissioners were appointed, and the result was, that Gen'l. Duque, with the officers and forces under his command were allowed to retire with the honors of war and proceed to Mexico by the route the victors should designate. Don Jose Maria Yancy was at the head of the insurgents, and at a meeting of the Insurgents a formal "Acta" was drawn up and signed on the part of the garrison.

The 1st article disowns the call of a Congress, as made by Paredes, as an open attempt against the sovereignty of the nation, with a view to establish a throne in Mexico to be filled by a foreign prince. The 2d declares that a new Congress shall be summoned, the members to be elected by the people according to the electoral laws of 1824. The third article provides that Congress shall assemble for four months after the liberating forces shall have gained possession of the capital. The fourth guarantees the existence of the army.

The fifth declares traitors whoever shall oppose the meeting of the above Congress make an attempt upon the liberty of its members, or dissolve or suspend its sessions, or pretend to oppose the Constitution which it establishes. The sixth article relates to Santa Anna viz. As he had the glory of founding the Republic, the Garrison of Jalisco proclaims the said General as the Chief in the grand enterprise for which the plan has been entered into. The 6th Article appropriates the fourth part of the products and revenue towards the prosecution of the war with Texas and North America. The three remaining articles regard the administration of the laws in the Department, and are of little general importance. E. Clumpido is recognized as provisional Governor of the Department, but he is to take an oath to sustain the republican form of Government which may be adopted, "to repel the infamous usurpation made by the North Americans," to prevent Mexico from falling a victim to foreign influences, and otherwise to conform to the national will, as manifested according to the above plan.

A decree issued on the 23d declares the city of Guadalajara to be no longer in a state of siege. Important from Yucatan.—By the arrival of a gentleman in the barque Tarquin, from Yucatan, we learn that the U. States brig Somers, Com. Ingraham, received despatches from the Yucatan Congress, proclaiming their neutrality in the pending war, and offering their services to furnish the Somers with whatever the vessel might require.

From the N. O. Picayune. CAPT. MAY.—The annexed letter from Capt. May, should have been several days in the city; but has only now come to the hands of the committee. It explains itself and is couched in the language of a brave man. Modesty and courage are accompanying virtues: POINT ISABEL, (Texas), May 31, 1846. Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your flattering letter of the 20th inst. together with the beautiful sabre and belt bestowed on me as a mark of commendation for my conduct in the engagement of the 9th. between our troops and the Mexicans. The high estimation which you have been pleased to attach to my services on that occasion, bears with it, to me, an additional value, as it is an expression of approbation from friends of my early youth. In battle, opportunities are afforded a few to perform deeds, which if successfully accomplished, are attended with so much brilliancy, as to render less conspicuous other deeds equally meritorious. In the action of the 9th it was my good fortune not only to be one of this favored few, but to be supported by officers and men, whose gallantry would insure success. It is due to my brother officers to say, that any one of them would have gloried in the opportunity of leading to the charge that you have thought proper to notice in such handsome terms. I avail myself, gentlemen, of this opportunity to express to you individually my warmest thanks for the complimentary language which you have addressed to me, and my grateful acknowledgments for the token of distinction which you have presented to me.

Respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant, C. A. MAY, Capt. 2d Dragoons. To James Jones, M. D.; John Harrison, M. D.; A. J. Wedderburn, M. D.; A. J. Pickrell, Esq. &c., &c.

Quite a Heroine.—The Indiana Volunteers (says the Cincinnati Courier) were mustered into service at New Albany on Friday last. On Saturday, one of the companies from Vanderburgh county, lost a handkerchief. On setting down to mess, he observed it sticking out of the bosom of one of his comrades. He immediately took hold of it, when, to his surprise he discovered that his messmate was a female. On inquiring into this strange proceeding, she stated that, being very poor and wishing to go to her father, who resided in Texas, she resolved to join one of the volunteer companies. She afterwards crossed the river to Louisville, and her fellow soldiers raised a subscription to carry her to her father.

A stock company has been formed in France, with a capital of 500,000, for the destruction of rats and mice. Will not some Yankee send them a cargo of cats on speculation.

Miscellaneous.

Pontion Trains.—As our readers hear much "now a days" about Pontion Trains, for the use of the Army, we copy the following description of the India Rubber Bridge, which was used during the Creek War, in Alabama, some years since: "It consisted of large bags, or pontoons, something like cotton bags in shape, made of India Rubber cloth, which being filled with air and attached laterally together formed a bridge of fourteen feet in width and of any length, according to the number of bags used; upon these were laid light timber to support boards placed laterally, which forming a smooth level surface, admitted the passage of wagons, horses, &c. A detachment of six hundred men with all their arms and accoutrements including the field officers, mounted upon horses, marched on it at once, and after remaining a quarter of an hour going thro' the evolutions to test its strength, they counter-marched with as much facility as if on terra firma. Field pieces with their complement of mattresses, and their caissons filled with ammunition and loaded wagons, were also driven over it with the same ease. It was said that a troop of horse, arriving at night at a river where this bridge was, and seeing it stretching across the stream, crossed upon it under the impression that it was a common bridge. The great advantage of this bridge is its portableness, all the pontoons and cordage for a bridge of three hundred and fifty feet, being capable of transportation in a single wagon; whereas the former ponton equipages consisted of cumbersome and bulky pontoons of wood, sheet-iron and copper."

Navigation of the River Bravo.—The Republic of the Rio Grande, of the 16th, states that two steam boats, the Frontier and Cincinnati, had reached Matamoros, experiencing no difficulty in ascending the river. The Frontier was to ply regularly between Matamoros and the mouth of the river; and several new boats were expected shortly to arrive, when a regular steam communication will be established to Camargo. "Centuries" (adds the Republic) "would have elapsed under Mexican dominion ere the banks of the Rio Grande would have resounded with the puff of steam and clatter of paddle wheel. It remains for Americans to show for what purposes a kind Providence caused this magnificent river to flow. How long will it be ere an entire channel becomes visible over the face of the whole country, which it waters—before what is now almost a desert waste becomes thickly populated with hardy and industrious farmers, drawing from tillage of the earth every product and all the riches the alluvial soil is capable of producing? We venture to predict that but a few years will elapse before the whole navigable portion of the river teems with business. Large towns and cities will spring up like magic upon its banks."

Prosecution of the War.—Circumstances of this day, says the Union, to ascertain some interesting facts touching the state of the army, and the plans of the campaign.—Without entering into details, we may state, in the general, our conscientious belief, that the Executive is doing its duty—doing every thing it can—doing it with every degree of energy by land and by sea—in order to conduct the present campaign to its legitimate results, to bring the enemy to terms, and to conquer an honorable and permanent peace. Mexico is little aware, even now—even after the tremendous defeats which she has sustained at Palo Alto and at Resaca de la Palma, of the great resources of our free and enterprising republic, under the auspices of a firm, bold, and energetic administration. The whole opposition, who are in the habit of reviling James K. Polk, and of ridiculing him for alleged feebleness of his administration, are profoundly ignorant of his character. But we did not assume the pen in order to praise him. His enemies who are not yet turned from their errors by the transactions of the last year, will be compelled to appreciate his character and to confess their injustice. All that we will say now is, that the war will be conducted with an energy, on the part of the government, which is worthy of the enthusiasm of the people. Gen. Taylor had, according to the last accounts, about 8,000 troops under his eagles. Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country; and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoros, about the commencement of the table land, a healthy region, at no distant day.

It is said by the Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, that on Monday last Mr. McDuffie, as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Senate, called upon the President, and asked him whether he intended that this Mexican war should be a war of conquest, or whether his purpose was merely to bring Mexico to honorable and fair terms of peace. The President replied that the latter was his object. Mr. McDuffie thereupon assured the President that he should have his hearty support in all measures directed to the attainment of the latter object. The correspondent further states that "the very sensible and practical views of Mr. Webster on that subject had attracted much attention in Washington. They are understood to have expressed the opinions and views of Mr. Calhoun and other Southern men, so far as the object of the war is concerned; and they are deemed a prelude to some movement, on the part of the Senate, initiatory to a negotiation.—South. Patriot.

Cherokee News.—We learn from the Cherokee Advocate that Jack Elliott, of Delaware District, was murdered while at work in his field on the 8th inst. The murderers were three in number and supposed to belong to the "Treaty party." A man, whose name was not known, was found murdered in the latter part of May, not far from the line. It was rumored that the runners sent out by the Creeks to invite the Pawnee Mahas to attend the council at the Salt Plains, had a fight with and killed several of them. On the 15th

of May Mr. Chas. Butler, who lived on the Barron York, in Going Snake District, was murdered while at work in his field with a little son and a negro boy. Four or five guns were fired at him. The murderers had not been arrested at the last accounts. The body of a Cherokee named Sequeneur was found a short distance from Going Snake District about the middle of May. Gen. Aruckle has refused to deliver Ellis and Wm. Starr to the Cherokee authorities, on the ground that he must be first tried for the murder of the Vose family by the United States Court.

Farmers and their Children.—The paramount duty of the agriculturist is to elevate his class, and place himself in the position to which he is entitled. No idea more fatal to the supremacy of the farmer ever possessed him than that of educating some one child in particular for what is denominated learned professions. Let agriculturists educate their children thoroughly, regardless of any such partial, unfair and unjust consideration. As agriculturists, let them educate their children for agriculturists. Let them not give bread to one and serpents to the others. Let them bear in mind that education adorns and improves the cultivator of the soil as it does the lawyer, the doctor or the divine. It is a false notion and unworthy the citizens of a free republic, that education was not necessary to the cultivator of the soil. When we reflect that this free country, and that freedom can only be preserved by the pure light that is reflected by knowledge, can the cultivator of the soil hesitate a moment to put his shoulder to the wheel? If he loves his children, educate them: if he loves his country, educate them: it is a duty he owes to both children and country.

Curious Statistics.—Some industrious collector of statistics has taken pains to ascertain the number of Churches, Clergymen, Communicants, &c., in the United States; and from the result of his labors we extract the following, which will be read with interest and surprise. The numbers and amounts far exceed all our previous suppositions. Total number of Churches, 28,065—Of these 625 are Catholic. Value of Church property, \$100,000,000. Number of Ministers, 33,563; Catholic Priests, 709—Number of Communicants of all Churches, 4,706,545; Catholic Communicants 1,071,800; Baptist do 719,333. Politicians and those who live by politics, about 500,000—who do not attend Church. The number of Lawyers in the United States is estimated at 30,000. The number of Physicians and Surgeons, at 25,000. Professors, Teachers, and Schoolmasters, 8,000. Rogues in prison, estimated at 20,000; rogues out of prison, no return.

Does he want it very much.—A mechanic went to the house of a farmer to buy some wheat, and enquired the price.—"Do you want it very much?" enquired an honest negro who had the charge of the granary, "cause massa say if you want it very much the price is dollar and half; but if you want it none at all amot, you may have it for one dollar."

Doctors.—The title of doctor is thus defined by a Texan editor; A doctor of divinity is the friend of God; a doctor of law is the friend of the devil; and a doctor of physic is the friend of death. The Post Office Department has strictly enforced upon Postmasters the duty of forwarding out cases of writing on newspapers. The postage on a newspaper with writing on it, is above forty cents—the fine, five dollars.

The Star, published in Kane County, Illinois, states that twenty-four horses were stolen in that county in a few days, and near that number of horse thieves have been trapped, tried, convicted and sent to the State Prison. This is wholesale horse stealing with a vengeance. General Vega, now a prisoner of war at New Orleans, has asked permission of the Government, through Gen. Gaines, to leave New Orleans and visit different parts of the United States. The Union intimates that his wish will be acceded to without difficulty.

Fraud on the Revenue.—A large quantity of Syrup was lately imported from the West Indies into New York as Molasses, paying a duty of only 4 1/2 mills per lb. Some of it has since been examined, and found to contain from 55 1/2 to 58 1/4 per cent of cane of granular sugar, the duty on which would be 2 1/2 cents per lb. Government has thus been defrauded out of an enormous amount of revenue.

The Infantry Sword.—A change of Swords is suggested by many officers in our army. The Rio Grande correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, in one of his letters writes: "The infantry sword for officers must be changed. We want a light but serviceable sabre with a sling belt. We might as well have a roasting fork as our present sword. It trips you up when marching, and would not kill a flea without three blows. Where would poor Jordan have been if gallant Lincoln had not provided himself with a sabre and ground it? With a blow for each he cut off the heads of two of the enemy, and saved his brother officer's life. With our 'regulation sword' he would not have scratched the skin." We presume the suggestion will be acted upon.

The Washington Union says, that the last despatches from Gen. Taylor lend no countenance to the report that General Arista had proposed an armistice to him. It further adds—"They say nothing of the proposition for an armistice, nor do they state that Gen. Arista is stationed at Monterey. On the contrary, they represent Arista as being on this side of Monterey. Nor do they extend his force to 15,000 troops.

Murder.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst; a man by the name of J. G. Sibbey,

(says the Covington, La; Advocate.) who a short time since abandoned his wife and family, residing in Washington parish in this State, and "took-up" with another woman, was waylaid and shot with buckshot, which took effect in his back, some of them passing through his right lung. The opinion of the physician is that he will not recover.

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Charleston Patriot. WASHINGTON, June 19. There was a good deal of business transacted in the Senate, though not of much interest. All the Resolutions foreshadowed in former letters were taken up in batch and adopted, some relating to the revenue, others to Texas, and supplying the Army by Contract, &c. Mr. Jarnigan gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill, to establish a Bureau under the exclusive control of the President.

The Senate have determined to meet a eleven hereafter. An attempt was made to take up the Joint Resolution, giving a site to the Association here, to erect a Monument to Gen. George Washington, but it failed. The bill to graduate and reduce the price of Public Lands was taken up, and discussed during the day, but was at last postponed until Wednesday, with a view to certain amendments.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and confirmed therein Gen. Z. Taylor, as full Major General, and Col. Butler, as Major General of Volunteers.—Thus has this subject been put to rest, after so many and such various reports as to nominations. Cols. Twigg, and Kearney, have been nominated as Brigadier Generals. The rainy season still continues. We have had it for the last thirty days almost incessantly. It is now raining as copiously as it ever did in the tropics. Our wheat crops must be deeply injured. June 20.

The opinion among our friends here, very generally entertained, is, that the modification of the tariff is now quite probable, if not absolutely certain. The agricultural representatives of the West are becoming fully conscious of the enormities of the protective system, and the very decided course of English policy, in reference to free trade, is calculated wonderfully to assist in taking the scales from their eyes, and purging their vision. The progress of opinion every where is tending to free trade, and the more sanguine among our friends, look upon the days of protection as numbered. It is not thought that the present Congress will do as much as we desire, but will establish the ad valorem principle, and this will be a great point gained towards the recognition of our standards and opinions. I think the Administration is disposed to deal honestly with us. The wing of the party which it more immediately represents, is fully committed to our objects. The ultra men of the West, who are furious at the supposed abandonment of them, by Mr. Polk, on the Oregon question, and who denounce Carolina for a supposed similar desertion in regard to the same subject, yet in the same breath, declares their adherence to the free trade course, and it is by them that the argument is carried on. They are the debaters, and they do battle manfully, with great good sense and spirit, against the Northern manufacturer. I have listened to more than one excellent speech, in this behalf, from representatives of the Great West. Mr. Calhoun is in fine spirits, and looking better than usual. He will take an early opportunity, it is understood, to declare himself upon subjects in general, upon the policy of the Administration, that of the nation, and possibly in regard to the vote which he gave upon the "Notice." It is not doubted here by any body, that he will fully justify his whole course in regard to this subject. It is neither his policy nor that of our State, to break with the Administration. It must not be supposed that our representatives have done so. They hold a fortunate position, and allied, body and soul, to neither party, they possess something like a balancing power, including at pleasure to either side, and determining always with regard to the merits of the individual measures under consideration. I rejoice to find that Gen. McDuffie's health is greatly improved.—His mind never was more vigorous, tho' it may have been more impulsive. His spirits are good, and his strength has evidently increased the last eight months.—The compliment paid him in the Senate, by his elevation to the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is a very marked one. It is not probable that any other member of the Democratic Party, in that body, could have received a similar vote. He is understood to be maturing some scheme, by which a peace with Mexico—a general peace—such as will accord with the requisitions of commerce throughout the world, may be tendered and secured. The President is a pleasantly spoken gentleman—easy in his deportment, mild in manner, and with a face of good nature and intelligence. His conversation is marked by good sense and propriety. He is evidently a man of business—prompt, cool, decided; and, in his intercourse with those around him, seems equally solicitous to give them satisfaction, and to attend to the affairs of the nation.—His enemies insist upon his lack of decision and courage. They complain that he does not risk himself, but is satisfied to watch the direction of feeling and opinion in the Lower House. This may be so, but one is required to be a much more constant looker-on than myself, to arrive at any fixed conclusion on the subject. June 26.

Mr. Calhoun made his report to day, from the Select Committee on the Memphis Memorial. It has been long and anxiously looked for by the public, and I venture to say, will command universal attention. Ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed, which will soon be absorbed in the Western States. Before sending it to the chair, he made a few prefatory remarks, as to the many measures, more or less important that had been considered, though the Committee had confined its attention to some four or five of the most important, among which they had regarded the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and its great tributaries, as paramount to all others—and hence, had directed their attention especially to it.

The result was that the Committee had come to the unanimous conclusion, that Congress had the power under the Constitution to improve the navigation, and that said power was embraced in the clause to regulate Commerce among the States, and that it is restricted to the removal of the obstructions which endanger or impede its navigation. That was the unanimous opinion of all but one member of the Committee, the Senator from Louisiana, who thought such restrictions entirely too limited. The report was accompanied by a Bill, containing some four or five sections, embracing several points, such as Board of Engineers, to consist of three—one to be of the Corps, the other two Civil—to make a careful examination and survey of all matters relating to the improvement—all the public lands, lying on the waters of the Mississippi, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, ought for cultivation or subject to foundation, are made liable to entry at a gradual reduced price, until the year 1863, when all unsold, are to be ceded to the States in which they lie; The starting fact is set forth in this document, that from the year 1822 to 1827, the losses caused by snags alone, amounted to the enormous sum of one million, three hundred and sixty-two thousand, five hundred dollars—while from '37 to 1832, the loss was only \$381,000, and all by the beneficial action of snag-boats. There is no doubt that the Mississippi and the tributaries, are capable of being made perfectly safe, and kept free from all impediments; and the West ought to rejoice, that the South has come to the rescue on this subject.

The Union of The People.—The manner in which the Government has been supported by the people in the war with Mexico is something on which every American may felicitate himself. The people, without distinction of party, have rallied to the aid of the Administration, and have evinced a spirit of patriotism from the outset which accords well with the proud motto of the country, Epluribus Unum.—Thus the war with Mexico, if it accomplish nothing for us save this, has accomplished much. It has evidenced to the world that however much we may wrangle and dispute among ourselves on questions connected with party, or party purposes; that however much we may censure and excoriate our political opponents, still when the country calls,—when the tocsin of war is heard in the land, the people are ready and willing to peril life and limb in the cause of this country. The future historian of this country, if he "write our annals right," will record the circumstance we have been commenting on, as one most honorable to the nation,—as affording the most indubitable proof that the freedom of this republic are knit together by bonds of the strongest nature, and that in a war, though the people may question for a while its justice or expediency, yet, in the end, they will be found "baring their bosoms," as one man, to uphold, protect and defend the honor, rights and glory of the nation.—Chas. Patriot.

[From the Chambers Herald.] STRANGE AFFAIR. On Tuesday morning last, our usually quiet village was thrown into commotion by the circulation of a report that a widow woman named Reeves, who resides within two or three miles of the town, had, on that morning, been terribly beaten and otherwise maltreated by a lad whom she had permitted to remain in her house the night previous, and who represented himself to be travelling to Columbus, Ga. It was rumored that he had even made an attempt on her chastity, which she repelled, and a scuffle ensued in which the widow was considerably worsted, by scratches and a blow over the head with a stick. She then commenced calling to her neighbors, when the (supposed) lad fled. Several persons started in pursuit of the individual—some with dogs to track him, and others "taking it just dry so." He was finally overhauled below Cuseta, on the Columbus road, and brought back to this place. After arriving here, the voice, feminine appearance, and deportment, created a strong suspicion that the individual dressed in berches belonged to the feminine gender; a suspicion which, upon further examination, proved to be correct; and, though she at first stood out manfully that she was a man, she finally "acknowledged the corn," and gave her name as Margaret Pearson—stating that she came from or near Fayetteville, Ga. and assumed men's clothes to enable her the better to escape from the ill usage of a beastly step father. Mrs. Reeves was immediately sent for, and confronted with the accused. Mrs. Reeves (without, however, knowing that she was not what she seemed to be—a man,) at once declared the girl to be the person. The romantic Margaret admitted that she had spent the night at the house of Mrs. Reeves, and that she had taken supper and breakfast with her; but earnestly denied that she had committed an assault upon her of any kind. The widow was greatly astonished when told that the piece of humanity before her with pants on was a female, and her feelings seemed to be somewhat mortified by that fact. She did not swear to the statements made by her, and consequently Margaret was released from custody. She did not, however, leave the village—being provided by some of our citizens with a dress becoming her sex and a place to stay at. All this was on Tuesday. On Thursday Mrs. Reeves returned to the charge, made the necessary affidavit before a magistrate, and had the girl arrested—but subsequently refused to prosecute her, and she was again set at liberty. This strange adventure has furnished matter for a vast deal of gossip, and a thousand and one stories. We look upon the whole matter, so far, as a curious mystery—one, that may hereafter be cleared up. Margaret Pearson, as she calls herself, says she is about sixteen years of age. She is not bad looking in the face—with black hair and eyes—fair and very tall for a female. We understand one of