

From the Baltimore Daily News.
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We copy from one of our exchanges, the following chronological table of events connected with the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, compiled from official documents:

March 1, 1845.—The resolution annexing the territory of Texas to the United States were approved by President Tyler, and a messenger despatched, (two days before the inauguration of President Polk,) conveying them to the Texas government.

March 6, 1845.—The Mexican minister, Mr. Almonet, residing at Washington city, protested against the proceeding, demanded his passports in a menacing manner, and went home to be minister of war against us.

Sept. 1845.—Instructions were issued by Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, to Mr. Black, the American consul at the city of Mexico, "to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the U. States, instructed with full power to adjust all the questions between the two governments."

October 15, 1845.—The Mexican government, through her Secretary of State, Mr. Peñay Pona, agreed to "receive a minister from the U. States in the capital of Mexico, with full power from his government to settle the dispute in a peaceable manner."

Nov. 10, 1845.—The Hon. John Slidell was commissioned as such envoy. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 30th of the same month.

Dec. 6, 1845.—Mr. Slidell arrived at the city of Mexico, and on the 8th of the month announced his mission; the Mexican Secretary of State, in the meantime, objected to him, asking "what he had come for?" and "who he could be?"

Dec. 20, 1845.—Mr. Slidell's mission was annulled by an official note from the Mexican Secretary, requiring him to produce special powers, *ad hoc*, for the Texas question alone. On the 20th of January Mr. Slidell returned to Jalapa.

Dec. 25, 1845.—The government of Herrera was overthrown, and Gen. Parades, a military usurper, succeeded to power, on a promise that his advent should be the recovery of Texas by force.

March 1, 1846.—Mr. Slidell, from Jalapa, repeated the proffer of peace to the new Mexican Secretary of State, Mr. Castillo y Lanzas, adding that the President was sincerely desirous of preserving peace between the two governments.

March 12, 1846.—Mr. Castillo y Lanzas rejected Mr. Slidell, and on the 21st of the month sent him his passports, and soon after he returned to the United States.

Oct. 4, 1845.—Gen. Taylor, in an official letter to the War Department, suggested the propriety of "taking possession, at once, of one or two suitable points on or quite near the Rio Grande."

January 13, 1846.—Three months afterwards, instructions were issued to Gen. Taylor to occupy the east side of the Rio Grande, but to refrain from any act of aggression against Mexico; and to regard relations between the two governments as peaceful, until Mexico made further demonstration.

Undoubted information had been received that Mexico had been raising troops for the avowed purpose of carrying on a war with the United States.

March 11, 1846.—Gen. Taylor, with the army, left Corpus Christi, on the west side of the Nueces, and arrived at Brazos Santiago, March 28th. Gen. Taylor found an army of 2,000 Mexican soldiers already assembled at Matamoros under the command of Gen. Arista.

April 11, 1846.—Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoros superseding Arista in command, accompanied by 200 cavalry, followed by a reinforcement of 2,000 more men.

April 12.—Ampudia ordered Taylor to break up his camp within 24 hours, and retire beyond the Nueces, or he would attack him. At the same time all Americans, and our consul, were driven from Matamoros.

April 23.—Gen. Parades issued his war manifesto against the United States, and sent additional military forces to the Rio Grande.

April 24.—Large body of Mexican troops, which had previously crossed the Rio Grande into Texas, attacked Captain Thornton's command, killed and wounded 16, and captured the remainder. Previous to this they had brutally murdered Col. Cross. Also Lieutenant Porter and one of his men who went out to search of Cross, were fired upon and killed.

April 28.—Captain Walker and 24 men were attacked on their way from Point Isabel to Gen. Taylor's camp, and six of his men killed, and a number of the Mexicans killed and wounded.

May 8th and 9th.—The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought in Texas.

May 12.—The President sent in his message, recommending the recognition of the war; and on the 13th, Congress declared the war is exist by the act of Mexico, and authorized the President to prosecute it to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

These things should be remembered; and whenever rampart whiggery undertakes, to justify the course of Mexico, it should be reminded of them.

Geological Facts.—Some twenty or thirty feet below the level of the plain around Richmond, Virginia, occurs one of the most remarkable deposits in this country, or in any country. The place in which we have found it most fully developed is where the small brook at the east end, and on the north side of Clay-street empties into Shockoe Creek. On the bank of that brook will be seen a stratum from ten to fifteen feet thick, which most persons would call white clay; but Professor W. B. Rogers, of the University, (the State Geologist,) has ascertained that it is made up almost entirely of the skeletons of *ammonia* or *infusoria*—that is, microscopic animals. These skeletons, consisting of silica, are incredibly small, so that each cubic inch of this infusorial earth contains many thousand millions of them! How inconceivably numerous, therefore, must they be, to form a deposit at least ten feet thick, and extending many miles over the adjoining country! It has

excited great interest among the learned naturalists of Europe as well as of our own country, and henceforth none of them will visit Richmond without searching at once for this deposit. Professor Ehrenberg, of Prussia, the most eminent of living microscopists, has examined specimens from this place, and discovered at least one hundred and thirty species (I state from recollection only) of these minutes of animals in them. To discover them in this almost insupportable dust, requires a powerful microscope; and doubtless, therefore, many who look at specimens with the naked eye will be very incredulous as to these statements. But they are considered as established facts by the scientific world.

This substance may be distinguished from clay, by being much lighter when dry. It is not, indeed, much heavier than magnesia, when pure. In other parts of the world it is sometimes used for polishing powder. From a slight trial, I judge that the Richmond deposit would answer the same purpose.

Beneath the infusorial deposit is a greenish or bluish clay, containing numerous sea-shells, or rather casts and moulds of them, with sharks' teeth, &c.; but these although of deep interest to geologists, will not excite much attention from others.

It can hardly be doubted that, when this region was covered by the ocean, the waters swarmed with microscopic animalcules, whose skeletons as the animals died, dropped to the bottom, and in the course of ages accumulated prodigiously. But when we recollect how astonishingly fast they multiply, we need not suppose many centuries necessary to produce even this extraordinary thickness.—*Chris. Watchman.*

Forty Six Days on the Ice.—Captain Allen, of the ship *Albion*, from Greenock for Quebec, thus describes his adventures in the ice last April and May, in a letter in the Montreal Herald of the 9th inst:

"To my great mortification we again fell in with the ice above Cape Ray, and on the 26th, the wind coming round from SSW, we got stuck fast—the Belleisle and Erromanga both in company. We were dragged by the ice along the coast of Newfoundland, nearly as far as the Straits of Belleisle, and remained fast, driven about by every wind, until the 24th of May, when a gale of south wind having loosened the ice, we got into clear water, after having been detained in it forty six days. The Erromanga got away on the 15th, and the Belleisle on the 10th. We were frozen into a solid field, and while we were in the ice there never was a break near us. The ice turned us twice round the compass, and for twenty eight days there never was a man at our wheel.

"The ship was so fast bound that the rudder would not move. We made three attempts at cutting out, and you may conceive how thick the ice was, when I mention that, after all hands had been at work for three entire days, they only managed to cut seven feet. The weather was so cold I was afraid they would all be laid up, as they were wet all the time, and we were at length compelled to abandon the work in despair. I cannot express my joy at any change in getting into the ice, as everything was done for the best, and when the wind came from the S. W. on the 26th of April, we were in the heavy swell within half a mile of clear water, and if we had accomplished that half mile, we would have been through all the ice, as two men who came on board of us from a sealing schooner the day after, told us they had come from Byroy Island, and saw no ice till they came to the field they were fast in. I hope to get to Quebec to-morrow, and will proceed to Montreal without delay.

John Wadleigh's Trial for Sleeping in Meeting.

Justice Winslow.—What do you know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting?

Witness.—I know all about it; 'taint no secret, I guess.

Justice.—Then tell us all about it; that's just what we want to know.

Witness.—(scratching his head.)—Well, the long and the short of it is John Wadleigh is a hard working man; that is, he works mighty hard doing nothing; and that's the hardest work there is done. It will make a feller sleep quicker than poppy-leaves. So it stands to reason that Wadleigh would naturally be a very sleepy sort of person. Well the weather is sometimes naturally considerable warm, and Parson Moody's sermons is sometimes rather heavy-like.

"Stop, stop!" said Justice Winslow. "No reflections upon Parson Moody; that is not what you were called here for."

Witness.—I don't cast no reflections on Parson Moody. I was only telling what I know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meetings; and it's my opinion, especially in warm weather, that sermons that are heavy-like, and two hours long, naturally have a tendency—

"Stop, stop! I say," said Squire Winslow; "if you repeat any of these reflections on Parson Moody again, I'll commit you to the cage for contempt of the court."

Witness.—I don't cast no reflections on Parson Moody. I was only telling what I know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting.

Squire Winslow.—Well, go on, and tell us all about that. You weren't called here to testify about Parson Moody.

Witness.—That's what I am trying to do, if you wouldn't keep putting me out. And it's my opinion, in warm weather, folks is considerable apt to sleep in meeting; especially when the sermon—I mean especially where they get pretty tired. I know I find it pretty tired. I know I find it pretty hard work to get by seventhly and eighthly in the sermon myself; but if I once get by there, I generally get into a kind of a waking train again and make out to weather it. But it is not so with Wadleigh; I've generally noticed that if he begins to gape at seventhly and eighthly, it's a gone goose with him before he gets through tenthly, and he has to look out for another prop for his head somewhere, for his neck is 'nt stiff enough to hold it up. And from tenthly up to sixteenthly he's as dead as a door nail, till the amen brings the people up to prayers, and Wadleigh comes up with a jerk, just like opening a jack-knife.—*Seba Smith.*

Missionary Intelligence.—Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Siam Mission, has recently commenced a new station at Fu-Chau, in China, the third station under the care of the American Board in that country. Mr. J. describes the country as surpassingly beautiful and the people as perfectly accessible.

The authorities are very friendly to his mission, and impose no restrictions upon his intercourse with the people; this he attributes in part to the influence of the lamented Dr. Abel, who was instrumental in the conversion of two or three persons there. The walls of the city are 5 miles in circumference, and it is thought to contain, with the suburbs, 600,000 inhabitants—the Chinese say a million. Mr. Johnson appeals to the Christian philanthropy of young men to aid him in diffusing among them the elevating principles of the Gospel. Dr. Bridgman, of Canton, gives a most revolting picture of society in that city. He says all the gross sins, ascribed by Paul in the Romans to heathenism, are rife there. Places of trust are purchased at a high price, and persons held in duress are often left to die. Two thousand were lying in the common jails; and a few days previous to the date of his letter, 41 persons were executed at one place in one day—and capital punishment is daily inflicted.

The New York Gazette publishes the proceedings in Charleston in honor of Mr. Webster, and accompanied them in these remarks:

"They are an honor to that State, and to the country. None but gentlemen, in the best sense of the term, could have thought and done and spoken what appears. A more entire antipathy cannot exist than that presented by the politics of South Carolina and Massachusetts. Every sort of collision that (supposed) conflicting interests, irreconcilable principles can produce, has occurred, and is constantly occurring between them. Their public men in the national councils are specially and steadily pitted against each other. Both States produce giants and their wars are mighty. Their warriors (unlike those generally from other States) are trained—educated to their trade—and are steadily trusted and supported by those who send them forth. Their conflicts are constant and formidable; and now when Massachusetts' most distinguished chief and veteran approaches South Carolina with a white flag, he meets no sullen reception—no cold civility—no scowling safeguard but hearts and hands and homes are open, and eager for his welcome.

"We will pronounce it 'chivalry,' when such high and noble bearing as this is manifested.

"With all their quarrelling South Carolina and Massachusetts are proud of each other, and all the rest are proud of them both.

Interesting Intelligence.—The New-Orleans Picayune has learned from Mr. Gentry, a Santa Fe Trader, recently arrived in that city, some items of interest. Mr. G. states that they were over 4000 men in San Luis Potosi, and were the enemy of being able to maintain the place against Gen. Taylor, that this force had orders to retire to Queretaro, a city on the road to Mexico, should he advance.

The address of the clergy of San Luis, inciting the people to support the war has had but little effect there, and none elsewhere. So fanatical have the clergy become that some few of them have placed themselves at the head of guerrilla parties raised in the vicinity of Mexico.

Mr. G. also states that the people of Zacatecas entertain feelings of a friendly character towards the Americans, and when it was expected that Gen. Taylor would march upon them, they looked for his arrival with anxiety, and at a public festival a prominent citizen gave as a toast: "Success to Gen. Taylor and the American army." Mr. Gentry learned from Gen. Taylor that it was his intention to advance upon San Luis Potosi about the middle of July, if reinforced.

Difficulty with Brazil.—If the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce has been rightly informed, the United States Government is on the eve of a serious difficulty with Brazil. He says he has heard and seen enough to convince him that the present Administration is assuming a tone of insolence and menace towards the Government of Brazil that will of course lead to a rupture—the prevention of commercial intercourse, and, in due course of time, to war. He says further, that the principles set forth in Gen. Scott's proclamation apply stringently to Brazil; but that the leading official paper advocated, at the time, principles going far beyond the Mexican manifesto, and pointing to the duty which we owe to our principles, and to the solemn obligations assumed by this Government in 1823, to extend and establish our own form of government over the Continent of America.

The National Intelligencer is inclined to think that there is some misunderstanding on the subject, for it says it was generally believed, six months ago, that the unfortunate difference at Rio Janeiro, between our officers and the Government of that country had been satisfactorily adjusted; and it has heard of no new outbreak to constitute the ground of further controversy. Should the report that the Brazilian Minister, (the Chevalier De Lisboa,) is to be recalled,—be true, it must certainly be regarded as an unhappy augury as to the disposition of the Brazilian Government to maintain, on its part, friendly relations with the United States.

Henry J. Levy, the U. S. Mail Agent at the Brazos, gives notice—and it is necessary that persons writing to the army should bear it in mind—that it is absolutely necessary that the *positive Regiment* (and division of the army to which such regiments is attached, if it is known) should be stated on the superscription, to ensure a correct transmission of letters of army letters.

Santa Anna was born in 1804, and is now in his 43d year. He is the son of an exiled Spanish nobleman.

The Union and the President.—The Washington Union, sometime since, contained an editorial article proposing to "requisition the church revenues" of Mexico. The papers of the opposition ever on the look out for something which may be used against the Administration, knowing the odium which such a proposition would awaken in the minds of the moral portion of the American people, at once seized hold of it, and proceeded to denounce the project in the strongest terms, calling down the execrations of the country upon the President and his Cabinet for entertaining a purpose so unjust and unwise. The fact of the case, however, turns out to be the confession of the Union, in a subsequent number, that the article in question was published not only without the knowledge of the President or any member of his cabinet, but is "opposed to the sentiment of one and all of them."

Circumstances like this, to say nothing of others, very different in their nature, show how sadly unfortunate for the popularity and strength of the Administration, has been its supposed connection with the Washington Union as its organ. Mr. Polk has labored beyond all doubt with entire singleness of purpose for the good of the country, which he has been called to govern. That he may have erred we do not pretend to deny—for who amid the unprecedented difficulties which have surrounded his position, could have been sure of always going right? That he has labored with all fidelity, for the nation's welfare, and is deserving of the nation's gratitude, we most truly believe. Any want of popularity which the late elections would seem to indicate, should not be attributed to him, but to others. We hesitate to express the opinion, that it is in a great measure owing to the baleful influence of the so called organ, that is to be traced the apathy of a multitude of his friends and the courage and confidence of his foes. In Virginia, where this editor's influence is greatest, the late elections show that instead of one Whig member are now six; and that only about twenty votes were wanting to have given the opposition two more. Does this fact signify nothing?—*Southern Journal.*

The President.—President Polk contemplates visiting New York in a few days.

The New York Sun (a Neutral paper) in some remarks thereon, observes:—"Measuring it by its relations and accomplishments, the administration of James K. Polk stands the most brilliant in our history. It has strengthened our peace relations with every union in the world save Mexico; and by its energy in prosecuting the Mexican war, and the efficiency, heroism, and endurance it has combined for that struggle, short as was the time, and unprepared as the country stood, has resulted in a series of victories as unparalleled in the annals of war as they have been astonishing to the world. When was there ever such a task set and accomplished in twelve months, by one man, moving at the head of the nation? Our history, and those of other empires, furnish no parallel. In twelve months an army of 650,000 men, marching thousands of miles, and after battling with the fiercest odds, planting the stars and stripes over 650,000 square miles of Mexican country, to the joy of the better part of ten millions of oppressed Mexican people. For this toil, devotion, and glory achieved, which is to bear mightier fruits for the future, we ask that the President on visiting our city may receive a full welcome from the grateful American heart.—He comes to us from the south, the generous south, which has just been receiving a distinguished statesman of the north with open arms; and let it not be said we lack the courtesy & enthusiasm due to the most illustrious servants of the country. Our common council should prepare to receive him as his high office and exalted services deserve. Our citizens should come out en masse, and hail him with a cheer that shall invigorate his heart and reward him in part for his sacrifice and toil. Let the fairest rose wreaths be gathered, the gayest banners unfurled, and every suitable preparations made to demonstrate our respect in honoring those who faithfully serve us, we know no parties nor creeds."

Lieut. Hunter about to be Rewarded.—This officer, notwithstanding the tart reprimand of Com. Perry, has been the recipient, lately, of the kindest attentions. He arrived in Washington on the 14th inst. On the 16th he called upon the Secretary of the Navy, and was becomingly received. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Mr. Mason remonstrated with him on the impropriety of disobeying orders, but informed him at the same time that as it written in the Scriptures that "man shall not separate what the Lord hath joined together," and as Mrs. Hunter is now at Florence, in Italy, he would be compelled to send him to the Mediterranean in command of one of the vessels of the squadron which is shortly to be got ready. Lieutenant Hunter, adds the correspondent, will not be long in falling in with the *Unico*, and in suspending her crew from the yard-arms of his vessel.

Elegant Carpeting for Ninepence (12½ Cents) per Yard.—We called on a friend, the other day, and our attention was attracted to what was apparently a canvass carpet, of very fine texture, of fresh colors and with a handsome border. On inquiry we were surprised to learn that it might be called homespun and that it cost but ninepence per square yard. As no letters patent have been taken out for the invention we give the direction as we received them. Sew together strips of the cheapest cotton cloth of the size of the room and tack the edges to the floor. Then paper the cloth as you would the sides of the room, with any sort of room paper. The paste will be stronger if gum arabic be mixed with it. After being well dried give it two coats of varnish and your carpet is finished. It can be washed like canvass carpets, without injury. Such carpets of course, will not bear the rough usage of a kitchen, but in chambers and sleeping rooms, our informant tells us he has seen them, after being used for two years and frequently washed, retaining a most beautiful polish, smoother than canvass.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

From the South Carolinian.
TRIBUTES TO THE LATE SAMUEL WEIR.
At a meeting of the Printers of Columbia, held on Saturday evening, the 12th instant, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Samuel Weir, Mr. R. A. McKnight, was called to the chair, and L. P. Ashby, requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the following Preamble and Resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased an all wise and merciful Providence, to remove from our community, one of its most useful citizens, one who always pursued an upright and independent course, and never shrunk from self sacrifice, when it was to benefit the community or even a fellow mortal—we, the Printers of Columbia, have assembled to express our regret for the loss—our respect for the character, and our love of the memory of our beloved Craftsman, Mr. Samuel Weir, who was an honor to his profession, and a benefactor to all who stood in need of his aid.

Therefore resolved,
1. That in the death of Mr. Weir, his relatives and friends aid society at large, have sustained no ordinary loss.
2. That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in this their sad bereavement; but sincerely hope that their loss is his gain.
3. That a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions be remitted to the relations of the deceased.
4. That they be published in the papers of this town, and that the papers throughout this State, and the State of Pennsylvania, be requested to copy them.
R. A. McKNIGHT, Chairman.
L. P. ASHBY, Secretary.

MASONIC.

Whereas, in the inscrutable dispensation of a kind and merciful God, death has again been permitted to invade our "Mystic Union," and our much beloved and esteemed brother, Samuel Weir, has received a summons to appear before the Supreme Architect of the Universe, there to be tried by the "plumb-line of truth and love."

We his brethren, who have so well known him, in one of the most intimate relations which can bind man to his fellow man in society, would hereby testify to the many virtues which adorned his life.

Be it therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of brother Samuel Weir, our order has lost a valuable member; and the divine principle of charity, which is the cement of our union, an ardent friend.

Resolved, That as a citizen of the State, and the conductor of an independent press, his talents and energies, were at all times devoted to the true interests of the Union, but more especially to South Carolina, and the Southern States. That as a citizen of our town, he constantly labored for the onward march of all her citizens in virtue, intelligence and wealth.

Resolved, That to all the relations of the deceased, but more especially to the daughter, he so much loved, and who so devotedly attended him in his last sickness, we beg to present our deepest sorrow, for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That his daughter will ever find a friend and brother, in the members of our order; and should occasion hereafter require it, she will always find them ready to aid and protect her.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, and all the brethren of the town, be requested to wear crape on the left arm, for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the papers of our town, and that a copy be sent to the daughter of our deceased brother.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Lodge; June 10th, 1847.
E. Y. YOUNG, Secretary.

Horrid Tragedy.—Since our paper went to press on yesterday evening, we learn that an altercation took place in the town of Gainesville on yesterday, in which Col. John Anthony Winston shot Dr. Sidney S. Perry with a shot gun. We understand Dr. Perry survived but a few hours.—We have heard something of the particulars but not in a shape to give them to our readers. Col. Winston surrendered to an officer, and the matter will of course undergo a judicial investigation.—*Sumter Whig, 8th inst.*

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of Friday states that it is currently reported that a number of Boston capitalists are now in North Carolina for the purpose of completing negotiations for the building of Rail Road from Raleigh to Columbia or Camden, South Carolina. As preparatory to this step, the said rumor says that these gentlemen have already purchased the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, and that they intend to purchase the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad now the property of the State of North Carolina.

Army Reinforcements.—The Washington Union says, that the measures adopted by the Government to send forward reinforcements to replace the twelve months' volunteers withdrawn from the army under the immediate orders of Gen. Scott, have been very successful; and that, although the twelve months' troops have left the seat of war some weeks before the expiration of their term, their places will soon be supplied by other troops. It is calculated that nearly 7000 regulars, old and new recruits, will soon reinforce the main army at Vera Cruz—of which between 2,000 and 3,000 doubtless have arrived at Vera Cruz in all April and May; and of the residue, a large proportion will reach that place, it is supposed, by the middle of June.

In the English prices current, the reader frequently finds wheat quoted at so many shillings "per quarter," a term which all do not comprehend. The following explanation, which we find in another journal, may be to such persons not uninteresting:—"A quarter of wheat is an English measure of eight standard bushels. If, therefore, one sees wheat quoted at 56 shillings, it is 7 shillings a bushel. A shilling is 24 cts., multiply by 7, and we have \$1,774 cents per bushel.

Mr. Webster.—This gentleman arrived in this city on Sunday morning, by the

Fall River route. Mr. Webster looks thin, from his late illness, and even some shades blacker than usual. He is accompanied, we believe, by Mrs. Webster and Miss Seaton, and we understand the party yesterday left for the farm at Marshfield.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Correspondence of the Char. Courier.

WASHINGTON, June 13.
The War Department is making strenuous efforts to reinforce General Scott, and put him in a condition to advance to the city of Mexico, without much further delay. By the end of this month, he is to have some thirteen thousand men (all told) under his command. It is expected that to march to the capital. The possession of that city has been considered by the President, a very desirable and indeed indispensable object. A month ago, the President declared that, in his belief, General Scott was, at that moment, in the city of Mexico; and he has been more disappointed at finding that it is not so.

It is unfortunate that General Scott was not in such force as to enable him to follow up the victories of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, by marching at once to the capital. It would have made an impression favorable to a speedy peace, and would have prevented another battle which must now soon take place.

Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, General Taylor is not likely to be reinforced to such an extent as to enable him to march to San Luis de Potosi. He is probably, in a weaker condition, for such an enterprise, than he has ever been, since the capture of Monterey. But as San Luis has been evacuated by the military, he will have no opposition there.

He will doubtless move, with whatever forces he may have, as soon as he can obtain the necessary means of transportation.

Arrangements have been made, in all the northern towns, for the reception of the President. It is now said here that he will take this northern tour in July. He begins to feel, very sensibly, the oppressive burden official duties and cares and responsibilities, and not unfrequently reiterates his solemn vow never to accept the station again. He declares, moreover, it is said, that he would give any worldly consideration for three weeks' suspension of his present labor and anxiety.

Mr. Polk did not expect, when he came into office, so uneasy a position. He certainly anticipated no foreign war; and least of all, a war that will continue during his administration, and perhaps that of his successor also.

From the Correspondence of the Char. Courier.

WASHINGTON, June 15.
All our difficulties with Brazil were happily adjusted some months ago, by explanations made by the Brazilian Minister, which were perfectly satisfactory. It was lately rumored that the Emperor of Brazil had expressed a determination to disavow the course pursued by his Minister, Mr. Lisboa, and recall him.

The Intelligencer, referring to this subject, says:—"We have heard of no new outbreak to constitute the ground of further controversy."

The seizure of an American whaler ship is the only "new outbreak," and that can be easily atoned for. There can be no difficulty between the two Governments unless the Emperor should choose to disavow the conciliatory acts of Mr. Lisboa. The Intelligencer remarks:

"With regard to the rumored intention of the Government of Brazil to recall the Chevalier de Lisboa, the truly estimable and universally popular Representative of the Government of Brazil at this Government, if there were indeed any solid foundation for such a rumor, we should consider it an unhappy augury as to the disposition of the Brazilian Government to maintain, on its part, the friendly relations with the United States, which have hitherto been so happily cultivated during his mission to this country."

Gen. Patterson gives, it seems, a most flattering account of the prosperity, present and prospective, of the commerce of Vera Cruz, under the American tariff. "He estimates the revenue for the month of May at three hundred thousand dollars. At this rate Mr. Walker's prediction that specie will soon flow from Mexico to New Orleans and New York may be verified. The modifications of the tariff, lately adopted, will undoubtedly give confidence to merchants engaged in the trade, as they are assured of protection in their interest, in case of a peace.

The weather continues to be cold and ungenial.
A case of ship fever has occurred in Fairfax county, Virginia. A gentleman went from that county to Baltimore, for a few days, to transact business, and was seized with it upon his return. The disease is now admitted to be contagious; at least to some extent.

Raleigh Rail Road.—We are informed, from reliable authority, that negotiations for the purchase and extension of the Raleigh Railroad to the North Carolina boundary, are now in progress. Propositions from a wealthy Eastern Company, have been entertained by the Governor of our sister State, and there is no doubt but that the purchase will be made, and the extension beyond Raleigh commenced so soon as a favorable response is received from South Carolina, to meet on the border near Cheraw. It will be recollected that a Charter for a Road on this route, was granted by our last Legislature. Would it not be as well for Camden and Kershaw to turn their attention in that direction; and by co-operating with Cheraw, remove any cause of contest with Columbia for the Charlotte terminus?—*Chas. Mercury.*

Famine in our own country.—The Winaw Observer says that the population of some neighborhoods of Georgetown District, has decreased twenty per cent. in the last ten years, on account of actual destitution of the comforts of life.

Improvement in Carriages.—In London there has been a great improvement in Omnibuses, which consists in having an India-rubber tube stretched over the fire of the wheel, thereby preventing sudden jolts, and avoiding the disagreeable noise that is made by vehicles running over the streets.