



Late from the Army.

Preparations for the Meeting of Congress—Mexican Threats—Reported Dissensions Unfounded—Dictatorial Powers for Santa Anna—End of the Armistice—Waspish Letter from Santa Anna, &c.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th inst., has papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th of November, a fortnight later than any other advices. Active preparations were making for the meeting of Congress. About forty of the deputies had already arrived from the different departments, and the government papers urged the assembling of the body even in the advance of the appointed time, on account of the urgency of the matters requiring legislative action.

Gen. Almonte continued in the department of war, and his numerous published orders in relation to the service, evinced much spirit and activity.

We find in the Mexican papers official communications from the authorities of the different States assuring the Government that the dissensions and threats of dissensions which appeared in the capital in October last have not availed to disturb tranquility in the States.

We find a paragraph indicating that the American army under General Taylor might be expected from the North by way of Saltillo about the 21st of November, threatening San Luis. It will receive a terrible thrashing, says the editor, as the reward of its temerity.

We see nothing definite in relation to the army concentrated at San Luis; nor do we find any mention whatever of the dissensions which are reported by way of Tampico to exist in Santa Anna's ranks.

Various propositions are made for indemnifying Santa Anna with dictatorial powers. The measure is urged in a memorial from San Luis. The advance of General Taylor's division of the army toward San Luis was expected early in November, and corresponding activity was evinced in completing the fortifications, and otherwise providing for the defence of the city.

On the 10th of November, Santa Anna transmitted to Mexico, where it was published in the Government Diaro, the subjoined interesting correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the Mexican commander.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION, MONTEREY, Nov. 5, 1846. Sir—In the Convention agreed upon on the 24th of September, it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, or until they should receive orders or instructions from their government.

In conformity therewith I have the honor of apprising you that my government has directed me to terminate the suspension of hostilities, and accordingly I consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 13th inst., by which date I presume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans, who were taken prisoners at China and other points, are now at San Luis detained as such. I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men and allow them to rejoin the forces under my command.

When the convention was entered into to which I have referred, I entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace; and, acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom were three officers. At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that your conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to this request and to the dictates of humanity towards the American prisoners who I am told are at San Luis.

In case Major Graham the bearer of this communication, reaches your headquarters, I take the liberty to commend him to your courtesy, and shall be pleased to receive by him your reply to this communication, whatever it may be. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant.

Z. AYOR, Maj. Gen'l of the Army of the United States. To Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief.

LIBERATING REPUBLICAN ARMY. San Luis Potosi, Nov. 10, 1846. Sir—At 10 this morning by an official communication of the Governor of Coahuila of the 5th inst., I received your letter of the 5th, apprising me of your intention, by order of your government, of breaking the convention agreed upon at Monterey, on the 24th of September last, and passing on the 13th of the present month the line stipulated, by which date you are supposed to have received your communication.

Believing that the terms stipulated in said convention should be religiously observed by both parties, I have taken no step which should tend to vacate it; but in view of the obligation you deem imposed upon you by the orders of your government, I confine myself by replying that you can, when it pleases you, commence hostilities, to which I shall correspond accordingly.

In regard to the American prisoners, let me say that there are only seven of them at this post, a list of whom is annexed, and relying upon your representation in regard to the release of several Mexicans, I have determined to respond to your generosity by doing the same to the seven remaining, whom the commander of this army will supply with \$70 for their subsistence upon the road.

You remark that when the convention was entered into at Monterey, you entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace. Laying out on the question whether that convention was the result of necessity or of the noble view now disclosed by you, I content myself with saying, that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you should banish all idea of peace while a

single North American in arms treads upon the territory of the Republic, and there remains in front of its ports the squadrons which make war upon them. Nevertheless, the extraordinary Congress will assemble in the capital towards the end of the present year, and that august body will determine what it shall judge most suitable for the honor and the interests of the nation.

Major Graham has not arrived at his quarters. Had he done so, he would have been received in the manner due to his rank and employment, and in conformity with the wishes expressed to me in his behalf by you.

I have the honor of offering you the assurance of my distinguished consideration. God and Liberty.

ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. Senor Maj. Gen. Taylor, General-in-chief of the Army of the United of the North.

In the publication of these letters, the Mexican official journal remarked as follows: "The communications which we this day insert, our readers will learn that Gen. Taylor has declared that he is about to recommence hostilities upon the Republic. The moment has arrived—the result is close at hand of a terrible conflict which is to decide the future lot of the nation."

The enthusiasm of our army is great; it is determined to fall or triumph, and we trust it will know how to avenge with honor the Mexican blood which flowed at Matamoros and Monterey.

The whole world is contemplating this struggle; its eyes are fixed upon our Republic, whose rights and prerogatives as an independent and sovereign nation have been as audaciously as perfidiously trampled upon by the United States of the North. If the Republic rises with the emergency—if by the elastic impulse of all its citizens it shall chastise its enemies, and if by force of arms it makes its international rights respected, from that north the fate of Mexico will be eternally fixed, since it assures its independence, its respectability abroad and its liberty at home.

Mexicans! this is not a question of party—it concerns our political existence. Let us, then, assist by every means in our power in the national defence; let us sacrifice ourselves, if it be necessary; but in succumbing, let our last words be "Independence and Liberty."

Arrival of the Cambria.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 10 P. M.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening, having left Liverpool on the 4th instant. The C. brought out 78 passengers to Boston.

The most prominent political news is the obituary of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, of the Republic of Cracow, the last remnant of Poland.

The Cotton market has been very excited. The Manchester trade fell indignantly at the present moment supported by speculators only.

Upwards of 25,000 bales being taken by speculators since Friday last, a rise of three-eighths of a penny.

The English ports are to be opened. Indian Corn 56 1/2 cts. per quarter. A Mexican Flour has advanced one shilling per barrel in Liverpool, closing the 3d inst. with a downward tendency.

Ireland is enjoying more tranquility and landlords have adopted efficient and successful measures for the relief of the people.

Gen. Flores, the South American renegade, is reported to have sailed from Spain with 1000 monarchists to conquer the Republic of Ecuador.

The steamer Great Britain is still on the rocks at Dundirk Bay.

Belgium has opened her ports until the 1st October, 1847, and has prohibited the export of food.

The Pope has authorized the people of Rome to organize their own local police—an immense concession.

The Queen of Portugal is in a critical position. The rebellion is very general and it is supposed she will be compelled to abdicate.

Fresh troubles have broken out in India. The British are preparing for new conquests.

England has protested against the occupation of Cracow.

Parliament is to meet on the 19th of January.

Twelve of the Royal Family of France have died of Cholera. [Doubtful] This plague is extending westward, 1469 persons having died at it at Bagdad. Cholera has appeared in Spain.

Spanish papers call on France and England to establish a monarchy in Mexico to save that country from falling into the American Union.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN: THURSDAY MORNING, December 24, 1846.

RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1846. On Monday, the principal business in both Houses was the passage of a bill authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint the Field Officers of the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers.

The Committee of Courts of Justice made a report, rejecting the petition of Henrietta Briscoe for a divorce from her husband, John T. Briscoe. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Thompson.

Both Houses have passed a bill authorizing the Literary Society of Romney to establish and endow an Academy.

On Tuesday, both Houses proceeded to the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Stanard, Esq.

Mr. Stovall nominated William Daniel, Esq. of Lynchburg—sustained by Mr. Cook. Mr. Slaughter nominated William Green, Esq. of Culpeper—sustained by Messrs Strother and Scott.

Mr. Syme nominated Judge James H. Gholson of Petersburg.

Mr. Holliday nominated Richard C. L. Moncure, Esq. of Stafford.

Mr. Lee, of Berkeley, nominated James Marshall, Esq. of Winchester—sustained by Mr. Hunter of Jefferson.

Mr. Tunstall nominated James M. Whittle, Esq. of Petersburg.

I have been listening to nomination speeches for sixteen years, and have generally considered them rather flat and fulsome affairs—but on this occasion I was very differently impressed.

They were with two exceptions, neat, classic and admirable efforts. Mr. Lee's presentation of Mr. Marshall's claims and qualifications was a most just and felicitous effort—and Mr. Hunter's was pronounced by the experienced Clerk, and several old members, the very best speech of the sort they had ever heard on that floor.

This is strong praise, but matters of this kind must be judged of by their effect upon the auditory at the time. It was one of those rare and appropriate efforts, which combined solidity of argument with dry humor, and which must have had a strong influence, but that men are usually committed for a favorite before the discussion commences; and in this case party ties were too strong to be severed by the most conclusive arguments. I confess I felt a glow of pride to find my constituency so ably represented on the occasion.

I send you a brief outline of what Mr. Hunter said, but no report can give the reader an adequate idea of his speech. It was sufficient to give him a prominence, even if he should never utter another word on the floor.

Mr. Marshall did not succeed, but I venture the assertion that he will not hereafter be unknown to the State; and if a day for calm reflection should ever come into the Legislature, his services will be demanded in the exalted station, to which his friends desire to elevate him.

The Senators are usually present in the House on such occasions, and in this case no discussion in the Senate was deemed advisable. The vote of almost every member in that body was perfectly understood before the roll was called.

On Wednesday, the Senate amended the bill concerning the appointment of Field Officers for the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, so as to give the power to the Governor "after requiring the advice of the Council." This clause was disagreed to by the House, and the subject was sent backwards and forwards, until a conference was had on Saturday, and a compromise was agreed upon—containing the Governor and Members of the Council a Board for the appointment, by giving the Governor the casting vote in case of a tie.

Much debate occurred in the House on a bill granting "Amnesty" to persons who had offended under the Anti-Duelling Act. Messrs Scott, Faquier, Thompson of Jefferson, and Irving of Cumberland, supported the bill in a forcible and earnest manner—and Mr. Mosby of Campbell opposed it.

On Thursday, the debate was continued, and after various propositions to amend, by Mr. Dorman and others, the House refused to order the bill to its engrossment, by a vote of 47 to 73.

A bill has been reported, authorizing the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company to construct a loan, under certain conditions, and increase its capital stock, if need be, to a certain amount.

On motion of Mr. Wall, an inquiry is ordered into the propriety of investing a portion of the Literary Fund, in buildings, &c. for the use of the College of Physicians of the Valley of Virginia at Winchester, on the same conditions of the investment made with the Medical Faculty of Hampden Sidney College.

On Friday, the principal topic was the bill concerning the appointment of Field Officers—The two Houses still disagreed.

A Joint Resolution was proposed by Mr. Hunter, to authorize the payment of School quotas to certain counties; but this being amended in the Senate, the House laid it on the table to await action upon a bill now pending.

A bill has passed both Houses, authorizing the payment on the 1st of January of \$57,000 in interest on bonds guaranteed for the James River and Kanawha Company.

On Saturday, the bill concerning the appointment of Field Officers engaged the attention of both Houses, and was disposed of as was stated in a preceding part of this letter.

The Senate, having no further business on hand, is allowed a recess until the 6th of January.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

There was but little business of general interest done in either branch of Congress last week.

The session will not commence regularly before the 31st of January, and they will then have but eight weeks in all to work in, four of which will assuredly be consumed in talking and organizing for the next Presidency.

The Senate has elected the Rev. Mr. Slicer, of the Methodist persuasion, Chaplain; and the House has elected the Rev. Mr. Sprole, Presbyterian, Chaplain to that body.

On Wednesday, in the SENATE, Mr. Benton's resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the propriety of allowing three months extra pay to the army and volunteers, and of placing them upon the same footing as the navy in regard to pensions and prize money, was taken up and adopted.

The President's message was taken up for the purpose of reference, and several parts of it were referred to the appropriate committees.

In the House, Mr. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means, (in lieu of a duty on tea and coffee for the purpose of increasing the revenue, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury,) to bring in a bill to repeal the tariff of '46 and revive the tariff of '42. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to suspend was lost, 73 to 110.

So that it appears there is to be no change in the tariff, and that Tea and Coffee are to have a duty imposed on them. What will the poor men, the mechanics and laborers think of this, coming too from a Democratic Congress?

On Thursday, some private bills were introduced in the SENATE, after which that body adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Bouglass, from the committee on territories, reported a bill for the admission of Iowa within the Union, which was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole, on the State of the Union. After the election of Chaplain, the House adjourned.

In the HOUSE, on Friday, Mr. Boyd of Ky., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill increasing the pay of volunteers, regulars, and non-commissioned officers to the amount of two dollars a month—the increased pay to take effect from the commencement of the war. Also granting one hundred and sixty acres of the Public Lands to all who may serve to the end of the war unless sooner discharged.

The Bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Boyd asked for the immediate consideration of the Bill in committee.

Mr. McKay, of N. C., hoped not. The Bill was an important one and ought not to be passed upon until the members had time for its examination.

Mr. Boyd's motion was then rejected. After the consideration of some private Bills, the House adjourned.

The SENATE was not in session on Saturday. In the House the calendar of private bills was taken up.

A protracted debate ensued on the bill of the last session, for the relief of Alvin C. Goell, which continued until nearly 3 P. M., when the House adjourned, without having made any progress thereon.

In the SENATE on Monday, Mr. Barrow offered a resolution calling on the President to report whether an officer or agent of the Government had been sent to Havana to see Santa Anna, when there; for a copy of any correspondence on the subject.

In the House, the Speaker announced that the bill for admitting Iowa into the Union was the first business in order.

After some discussion the bill was read a third time and passed.

A protracted discussion took place on the reference of the President's Message.

THE NOMINATIONS.—Nomination speeches are usually flat affairs, when the mere qualifications of personal friends are the theme of eulogy. But yesterday there were striking exceptions. We never heard a more spicy or entertaining display, than was made in the House of Delegates, on the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The speeches of Messrs. Syme, Slaughter, Holliday, Lee, Strother, Scott, Tunstall and Hunter, were happy in their conception, and admirably delivered. Some of them were unique and rare, and all were listened to with great attention. The debut of Mr. Hunter of Jefferson, gave him at once an introduction, and a prominent standing in the House, as a member capable of efficient service on all occasions.

Richmond Republican.

The Tax on Ministers' Salaries. The General Court of Virginia, at present in session, in Richmond, have decided on the case of the Rev. Dr. Plumer, of Richmond, that under the tax-law of Virginia, the salaries of Clergymen were not intended to be embraced—the effect of which will be to exempt that class of citizens from assessment, so far as their salaries are concerned, in future, unless the Legislature shall change the law, so as to embrace them in specific terms.

The court also decided that the testimony of an individual, who denies the doctrine of future punishment, is admissible in our courts.

Gov. Shunk of Pennsylvania, has appointed Judge Champneys, of Lancaster, Attorney General, vice John M. Read, Esq., resigned.

THE MEETING ON MONDAY.

Quite a large and spirited meeting was held at the Court House on Monday last, in order to aid Capt Rowan in the formation of the Volunteer Corps.

The assemblage was organized by the appointment of Col. BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Chairman, and JOHN A. THOMPSON, Esq. Secretary. After which patriotic addresses were delivered by the Hon. Wm. Lucas, N. Carroll Mason, Esq., of Clarke, and Capt. J. A. B. Harding, A. R. Boeler, R. H. Butcher, Wm. C. Worthington, and C. B. Harding, Esq., of Jefferson.

The meeting was composed of citizens of both the great parties of the country, and the speakers on the occasion were those who stand connected with both the Whig and Locofoco party. All of whom seemed willing, indeed anxious, to bury partisan issues, and unite on the question of "aiding and comforting" our countrymen, already there, and those who design going to do battle for their country's rights in a foreign land: All seemed willing to adopt the motto of the eloquent Winthrop of Massachusetts—"Our Country, whatever its boundaries."

It was with the most lively interest and satisfaction that we witnessed the harmony of sentiment that seemed to pervade the meeting on the one all-important question of sustaining our country's honor, and our country's flag, wherever it may float; whether on the high seas, or in the Halls of the Montezumas. All, all, were willing to forget the origin—all, all, seemed to be inspired with the patriotic sentiment of the lamented Decatur: "Our Country, may she always be right; but right or wrong, our Country."

ANOTHER REQUISITION. The Governor of Pennsylvania has received a requisition for another brigade of Volunteers for the War against Mexico, and measures will be immediately taken, to organize them. Like the others they are to serve during the War.

The Harrisburg Telegraph learns that the entire new regiment is made up by the acceptance of companies, whose services were already tendered. It includes the new company of young men raised in that borough, who, as yet, have not christened themselves with a title.

The National Intelligencer states that a second requisition has been made upon the State of Louisiana, by the Secretary of War, for a battalion, to consist of five companies two or three of which are to be equipped and organized as artillery, and the remainder as infantry.

It is also stated that the President has authorized a company of Volunteers to be raised in the city of Mobile, for the Mexican war. From all this it appears that the President is determined to "conquer a peace," and that speedily, with Mexico.

The Petersburg Company is now in Richmond, and will be mustered into service shortly.

The Alexandria Company is also there ready for like service.

One of the Richmond Companies under command of Capt. Robert G. Scott was mustered into the service of the U. S. on Monday, Dec. 14th, by Captain Larkin Smith, U. S. A. Dr. Henderson was the examining Surgeon. This company has 59 rank and file—five men were rejected.

The services of the Augusta Volunteers, under command of Capt. Harper, for the Mexican war have been accepted by the Governor, and they are now awaiting orders.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS. A correspondent of the Baltimore American furnishes the principal features of the Bill for increasing the pay of Volunteers, which is now before the House of Representatives, and which will no doubt be adopted.

The bill for increasing the pay of the volunteers and of all the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians engaged in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, is very nearly a copy of the Bill presented to the Senate in July last, by Mr. Bright.

The Bill proposes that the increased pay of two dollars a month shall take place from the month of May last.—That all persons volunteering for six months and who have seen three months of service in the field, shall receive the extra pay of two dollars. Those rendering the same service are also allowed 160 acres of land belonging to the U. S. which shall have been subject to entry for ten years or more previous to the date of their warrant.—The warrant is granted to all who render the service.

The widow, or if no widow, wife or children of those killed in battle or dying in the service are also entitled to the land. The land warrants are to be located within two years from their date in order to be valid.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 14th inst. says, the Whigs have probably lost the Legislature of Maine. At the last trial the Locos elected 4 members of the House, and the Whigs 1. In Iowa no choice again, and one not heard from.—This put the Locos two ahead, and probably secures a majority in the Legislature. Last year their majority was about 60.—Nevertheless they crow over this narrow escape from defeat in a State in which their majorities have been overwhelming since 1840!

The St. Louis papers state that the founders of that city have received orders from the Government, for one hundred tons of bombshells.

THE RIGHT TO SPEAK.

The New York Express in introducing the subjoined extract from Mr. Webster's speech, very appropriately remarks:—Now that Mr. Polk has demanded himself enough to speak of us, who are denouncing his unconstitutional and illegal act, in involving us in a war, without the authority of Congress, and in creating governments in distant lands, without like authority,—as traitors giving "aid and comfort to the enemy,"—it is time to hang some such a banner as this on our outward wall:

"Living, I shall assert the right of Free Discussion; dying, I shall assert it; and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God, I will leave them the inheritance of FREE PRINCIPLES, and the example of a manly and independent defence of them.—Webster.

ANOTHER HIT AT OUR CHIVALRY. The subjoined paragraph from the Baltimore Sun, seems to indicate that the citizens of our good old State have not the proper military spirit, and that aid is being sought for in Maryland, to fill up the ranks of the Regiment called for by the President, from Virginia. There is an intendo in the article which speaks but little for the chivalric character which Virginia has hitherto professed, and which her public men have left no opportunity to boast of. Where is the "Tenth Legion" all this while? We hear of no "roll of drums" there—no piercing notes of the life—no tocsin sounding! She contributed largely to the support of Mr. Polk—let her not be backward now in furnishing men for the present strife!—The Baltimore Sun contains the following:—

VOLUNTEERS FOR VIRGINIA.—We understand that the call on Baltimore for volunteers to aid in filling up one of the companies attached to the Virginia regiment, to go to Mexico, has been gallantly met. At the opening of the roll, on Wednesday night, fourteen men came forward—but twenty were wanted. Baltimore and Maryland have done their duty; but we did not think that "chivalric" Virginia would call upon us for aid. Maryland, however, is ready to risk some more of her "jewels." She is a good old State, and when her country calls, will not be far behind the foremost. If Virginia cannot raise her regiment, give Maryland a call—we mistake her spirit if the men are not here. Baltimore has already sent about five hundred men; but we are of the opinion that a "few more are left of the same sort."

RECRUITS FOR VIRGINIA.—We understand that the full amount of volunteers required to fill one of the Virginia companies, left this city on Friday, for Richmond, and indeed more offered than was required. Huzzas for Old Maryland.

INCREASE OF PAY TO VOLUNTEERS. Mr. Benton has submitted a proposition to the Senate which looks to paying the officers and soldiers of the Army upon the same footing with the Navy in regard to Pensions. It is quite probable that this principle will be recognised in a bill which will hereafter pass the Senate.—There is also a disposition to do something towards an increase of the pay of the non-commissioned officers and regulars, and also of the volunteers serving in the war with Mexico. The Whig Senators and Representatives endeavored at the last session of Congress to obtain such an increase of pay, but they were resisted by the dominant party. In the recess the Senators and Representatives have had that communication with the People which has led them to see the propriety of granting additional compensation to the Army.

ARKANSAS ELECTION. Arkansas seems to be hopelessly Locofoco, but there are many gallant Whigs there who never "give up." Among them is C. F. M. Noland, who thus announces himself, a candidate for Congress in the Arkansas Telegraph:

To the People of Arkansas.—I am a candidate for Congress. If you should elect me it would only be for a period of about six weeks. Too short in which to do either much good or harm. All that I could expect to do would be to attend to any private business you might have, and to impress upon my Whig brethren in Congress the necessity of doing something generally for Arkansas, and the northern portion of it in particular.

In the recent contest between Col. Ashley and Gov. Yell for a seat in the U. S. Senate, I took no part. As a legislator I cast my vote for that talented, consistent and unflinching Whig, Col. A. Fowler—a vote that I now am, and ever shall be, proud of.

I have been a citizen of North Arkansas upwards of twenty years. As to my politics: "Jim Springs once met a fellow on a race course with a wolf in his arms. Says Springs, where did you get that wolf? On the plains of Tippecanoe, was the reply. Then you must be for Harrison. Yes, sir, there, WOLF AND ALL."

"Them's my sentiments." In conclusion, should you elect me, I will be grateful; if you don't, I have the consolation to know you leave me in no worse fix than you found me.

Your friend and fellow-citizen, C. F. M. NOLAND. Little Rock, Nov. 20, 1846.

THEIR SONS.—Major Van Buren, son of the Ex President, acted as aide to General Taylor at the siege of Monterey. John C. Calhoun's son is aid to Maj. Gen. Gaines. Henry Clay's son is Lieutenant of a regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. Daniel Webster's son is Captain of a company of volunteers, and will be in Mexico soon. John J. Crittenden's son is a Captain in the new regiment of Mounted Riflemen.—Clipper.

DEATH IN THE BOTTLE.—In Canonsburg, Pa., on Monday last, three men undertook to drink liquor on a banter, one of whom drank against the other two. After drinking a quart each, one of them commenced on his second quart, when he fell dead.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Garret Davis' resolution of inquiry was adopted in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday week, after being amended so as partially to meet the approbation of the Administration. So the debate on that resolution is at an end.—Not so, however, the debate on the President's Message.

On the question of referring the message to sundry appropriate committees, while the House was in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the same day, the discussion of the document was resumed—and it will go on, to the discomfiture and dismay of the Administration!

A RENCONTRE. We learn from the Richmond papers, that a rencontre took place in that city, on Tuesday week, between Messrs. CHAS. T. ROTTS, editor of the Southern Standard, and JOHN LAMBERT, growing out of a newspaper controversy, relative to the Mayor of the City, the father of young Mr. Lambert. One or more blows were struck, and thirteen shots with revolvers were exchanged. We are glad to say, however, that but little injury was done; Mr. Lambert receiving no wound, and Mr. Rotts only a slight flesh wound from a ball.

Presenting Bibles. We learn from the Staunton Spectator that a very interesting ceremony took place in the Presbyterian Church of that town, on Monday evening week, in connection with a meeting to promote the Bible cause. A copy of the Sacred Scriptures was presented to each of the members of the Augusta Volunteers for the Mexican war, on behalf of the Ladies of Staunton. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. CASTLEMAN, Rev. B. M. SMITH, and Rev. M. POSEY, Agent of the Virginia Bible Society, and a response to the presentation by the commander of the company.

The Parkersburg Case. The General Court of Virginia, now in session at Richmond, have discharged the citizens of Ohio, arrested for kidnapping slaves from Parkersburg, Wood County, Va. The majority of the Court decided that the offence with which the prisoners were charged did not occur within the jurisdiction of Virginia—that jurisdiction extending no farther than the Western bank of the Ohio River, at low water mark.

On Saturday last, Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, the present Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons, was elected ATTORNEY GENERAL of that State, for the Constitutional term of four years.

A Mexican brig was recently burnt by some of our Naval officers, although under the protection of the Carle of St. Juan d'Ulloa. This was a most daring feat, and only proves the material of which our Navy is composed.

A bill to give the people (instead of the Legislature) the right to elect the Electors for President and Vice President, has been rejected by the Senate of South Carolina, by the adoption of a motion to indefinitely postpone it; yeas 26 nays 16.

The Locofoco Convention in the Kanawha Congressional district has nominated George H. Lee, Esq. of Harrison, as the candidate of that party for Congress. His competitors were Samuel L. Hays of Lewis, and Robert A. Thompson, of Kanawha.

The remains of this gallant and much lamented officer arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday evening week, under charge of the committee who were deputed to bring them on for interment.

The Funeral Obsequies were to take place on Tuesday last, and from the Programme published, it must have been a most imposing procession.

"THE CHESS PALLADIUM AND MATHEMATICAL SPINX," devoted to the Curiosities of Chess, and the Logogenies of Arithmetic, with problems &c., in Chequers" is the title of a new monthly periodical published in New York, by Wm. Taylor & Co. Astor House, at \$2 per annum, and edited by N. Marache.

Those who are fond of the games of Chess, Chequers, &c., will find the work highly entertaining and instructive.

THE FARMERS



