NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC 20th 1838.

We learn that instructions have been given to the District Attorney of this district, to inquire into the circumstances of the rescue of the schooner Lone, seized by the French squadron, for an attempt to violate the blockade of the Mexican ports; and to institute legal proceedings against the commander of the Lone, if there shall appear to have been any thing in his conduct upon the occasion, which subjects him to prosecution under the laws of the United States.

MEXICO

The schooner *Sarah Ann*, captain Bouvenat, arrived yesterday in eight days from Tampico, brings highly interesting intelligence from that unhappy country. The news of the attack of the government troops upon Tampico, was published in our extra of yesterday. The particulars of that engagement, the address of president Bustamente to his army, the terms of the capitulation of San Juan de Ulua, and whatever else we could gather from the letters and papers which came into our possession, are subjoined.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO TO THE ARMY.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS!—Our country is in danger, and calls to its defence. The government of a powerful and distant nation, which perhaps only knows us from the gold of our mines, and the treasures which many of its subjects have acquired among us, now insults us in every possible manner, and thinks it will civilize us though commencing by our degradation. It seeks our friendship, to impose upon us disgraceful conditions by which alone we may be admitted to its amity, and because we have resisted nobly and justly, it has waged war upon our coast. Our moderation and magnanimity, our desire to preserve peace, have been construed doubtless into imbecility and incapacity for self defence. In short, we have been mistaken for *Mexicans*; let us prove to them that we are MEXICANS.

VALIANT TROOPS! Remember that you are the same who, without foreign aid without military tactics, even without chiefs, astonished the world by your heroic deeds, by your constancy in the combat, by your fortitude in enduring toil and fatigue, remember the reputation with which you plucked from the hands of your rulers the laurels of triumph, and brilliant trophies of conquest.

SOLDIERS!—The French have thrown down the gauntlet in Vera Cruz—it has been raised by some of our comrades, and the strife has now begun. Let us hasten to maintain it, and let us swear on the altars of of our injured country, taking Heaven and our posterity as our witnesses, never to lay down our arms until our rights are respected.

COMRADES! In this sacred struggle we will constitute the vanguard; our corps de reserve will be the nation en mass, which admires our deeds, and will crown our victory or revenge our glorious death If the Mexicans in general, who cannot be indifferent to this side or to the national glory and honor, will follow our footsteps; and if the struggle to which we have been so unjustly provoked should prove adverse to our cause, the vast territory of this republic will be converted into a single sepulchre, the conquerors and the conquered will be equally overwhelmed in it, and an admiring world will say, "The Mexicans no longer exist—with them has disappeared their name, but it has vanished without spot or blemish! Glory to so magnanimous an example! Shame to their unjust and haughty aggressors."

FRIENDS! Let us fly to merit such enviable distinctions—let us struggle unceasingly. Justice and the good wishes of all who know and appreciate valor and the independence of nations are in our favor. Your cause is not alone that of Mexico, it is that of the whole continent of every republican people, of all for whom divine liberty is something more than a name. All look to you with anxiety—all are eager to learn whether they shall term you their deliverers or shall load you with execrations. Who will doubt your choice?

There yet exists among you illustrious examples of those who led you to the combat, during the glorious periods when you achieved your independence. A thousand others will rush to the fray, and all will emulate your indomitable valour.

MEXICANS, ONE AND ALL. Your general the president, swears to you by his honor, that he will not be the last, and that linked with you, he will either share the triumph or seek a glorious death.

ANASTASIO BUSTAMENTE.
Mexico, December 1, 1838.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT TAMPICO.

We translate the following account of the battle between the government troops and federal forces, from the Tampico Telegraph of the 5th inst. The journal in question is attached to the federal cause. Our readers will pardon the verbal inaccuracies they may encounter, as the translation was made hastily, and amid a press of business.

As we announced in our former number, we insert to-day, the detailed account of the action of the 30th ult with all possible exactitude, promising further information, as well as an account of various acts of pronunciamento, passed with the utmost firmness enthusiasm and decision for a future number.

At 3-4 past 4 o'clock A. M. of the 30th the enemy began to fire upon the left of our line, placed upon the Carpentera Lake (*Laguna Carpentera*) charging bayonets from the principal fort of Guerrero, as far as the banks of the said Lake. The morning was dark and cloudy, and we carried so far that they succeeded in a charging the extreme opposing point of the intrenchments, and some of the enemy even leaped within them. Our commander in chief sent a reserve to defend the point attacked, by which a break fire was kept up. A few pounder which we had was directed against the fort from the principal fort of Landeros, at the same time that the latter threw grape shot among us from a number of seven points, placed on a height overlooking the road in the direction of Altamico, with their ability to kill, by which we were destined for Fort Guerrero, which had been sent there by General Cos and Colonel Francisco Andrade.

The warmest part of the action was the attack on Fort Liberty by another body of more than six hundred men, under the command of Gen Jose de las Piedras, and although the garrison of that fortress had been augmented by fifteen men of the reserve, and that last had been subsequently sent by the general, they had not arrived in time, and the point was occupied by the enemy.

Our commander in chief seeing that the greater part of the line had been lost, placed the cavalry between the Fort and the town, reinforcing it with fifty infantry from the line of Santa Ana, and from the German forts, situated on the river. He likewise caused the valiant active battalion G. G. from Tampico, to be concentrated within Fort Landeros. The infantry protected the line of Guerrero, and the attack upon Fort Liberty was recommenced with more vigour.

The enemy advanced upon our cavalry, but as it was foreseen by our general, they were attacked in the wood by the cavalry and infantry, who were unaided, and were then taken on their left by two companies despatched for this purpose.

As soon as the enemy were driven from the wood and thrown back upon Fort Liberty and its neighborhood, the gun boats sent by his Excellency, opened a brisk fire from the river on their rear. Fort Landeros had the same on its front, and the companies from the wood advanced towards the right at the same time that the others, protected by the fire from the guns of Landeros, marched towards the front.

The action was continued until after 10 o'clock when the arms of the country obtained a complete victory. The impregnable fortress of Liberty was carried by the bayonet. The bravery of it is definitely too extraordinary, and the field was covered with the dead. More than 300 killed and 300 wounded of the enemy were taken from the field. On our side, we had 14 killed and 70 wounded; which is certain that more than 200 of the enemy who were wounded lie on the spot, of those some fell dead on the road, and were buried by the companies belonging to the place, who picked up 4 who were wounded and lay in the road. Some scattered prisoners are still made, and yesterday brought in who had been seized by the officers of justice in Juncamequi, besides many more who will be taken by the hands of the cavalry just sent out for that purpose. The following commanders officers and prisoners were made in the city:

General D Jose de las Piedras, col D Francisco Andrade, Dr Joaquin Rodal, Don Anastasio Parodi, Don Nicolas Villaloa, lieut col J M Guzmes, lieut col Francisco Eguren, capt Louis Echegaray, capt Juan Jose Navas, capt Thomas Sato, capt Juan Sanchez, Don Joaquin Montoya capt Jose Montes, capt Trebino Lara, sub lieut D Ramon, Paredes, Don Nicolas Lows, Da Ramon Olon.

Our commander in chief ordered a body of infantry and cavalry under the command of Lieut Jose Don Felipe Briones, to advance upon the enemy's camp, for the purpose of accelerating their retreat, which access directions to discontinue firing, as the number of those who wish to usurp the people's rights were already sufficiently large.

Lieut Briones obeyed the orders faithfully, and the enemy abandoned the camp, leaving a few dead and wounded, a piece of artillery after turning the cartridges arms and ammunition, equipments of various kinds, provisions, clothing, &c. of which our troops brought back more than 100 accoutrements of war, 30 sacks of flour, a vast quantity of corn, salt, and some clothing.

The two gun boats after the action had terminated received orders to repair to the bar, and to take possession of it, but from a misunderstanding they did not execute this order until night in consequence of which a few officers and soldiers of the enemy managed to escape by the route of Tuspan. They are, however, closely pursued, and Tuspan will soon be occupied by our troops, which will leave the whole department of Pueblo Viejo free from the oppression to which it was subjected.

The enthusiasm with which our troops fought, is more admirable, as they are almost all militiamen and raw recruits. The dragoons of the regiment of Tampico, who had been made prisoners at the Parmeo, of whom our commander in chief induced to join our ranks fought bravely under the very officers who had been captured with them, among whom Capt Jose Maria Salina was particularly conspicuous.

In short despite the discipline, experience and courage of the troops by whom we were attacked, the confidence of the enemy was complete, although our position was advantageous, and the battle took place at the fort of Libertad, occupied at the time by them but the freeman who defends his rights is invincible. The battle of the 30th has directly proved it axiom. Our principal strength was those composed of the Tampico militia battalions, of Pueblo Viejo and of the other cantons, little skilled in arms, but full of an heroic valor that enabled them to rival the disciplined troops of Tampico, and the companies of cazadores Libertad and Union.

We stated above, that the enemy had abandoned the field, but yesterday they were at Atamira where left a few of their wounded, who have been sent to the hospital of this town, on the route many dead were picked up, and interred by command of our general.

The courage of our commanders, officers and soldiers who sustain the cause of liberty, is undeniable, they are the firm supporters of the sacred rights of the people.

Don Pedras was conducted to the bar, in that order night avoid the fatal consequences which would have resulted from the hatred of the troops. On his land and on that of Col. Andrade and the Mexican government let the blood which has been shed rest.

CAPITULATION OF ST. JUAN DE ULUA.

From the Supplement to the Gazette of Tampico.

We publish the capitulation which took place between the commandant at Vera Cruz and the admiral of the besieging squadron, in order that the public may learn the sentiments of the Mexican management of the present government, and that all Mexicans may be convinced of the ignorance of the factious, who so many occasions compromised the national honor by abandoning the sovereignty of Texas, and proclaiming the community and a war with France.

Articles agreed upon between the rear admiral commanding the French squadron, Charles Baudin, and the general commanding the district, Don Manuel de Rincon.

Art. 1. The garrison of the fort of Vera Cruz shall not exceed one thousand men. All above that number shall leave the town in transport of prisoners, and on the Mexican shall be at the disposal of the French. General Rincon shall keep the command of the place, and give their word of honor that the garrison shall not exceed the stipulated number nor that until the differences between Mexico and France shall be terminated.

Art. 2. As soon as these articles are signed by the two parties, the port of Vera Cruz shall be opened to vessels of all nations, and the blockade shall be suspended for eight months, or until a final arrangement of existing difficulties is concluded.

Art. 3. The commander of the town will take care that no opposition be offered to the French troops occupying the Castle of St Juan de Ulua, and that military troops be furnished fresh provisions in the town of Vera Cruz.

Art. 4. The rear admiral promises on his part that the fort of St Juan de Ulua shall be evacuated by the French troops and restored to the government of the republic so soon as the present differences shall be arranged, together with all the munitions and materials of war, agreeably to the inventory that may be made. The French subjects who have been forced from Vera Cruz in consequence of the hostilities, are at liberty to return, shall be respected in their persons and property, and indemnified in full for the losses they have sustained from the inhabitants and from the Mexican authorities. The amount of indemnity to be fixed by the arbitrators and the tribunals of the republic.

The present convention is made in the two languages, and after the same shall have been examined it shall be signed and ratified by the two contracting parties.

On board his majesty's frigate the Nereide, 26th Nov 1838.

CHARLES BAUDIN.
Vera Cruz, 28th Nov. 1838.
MANUEL RINCON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1838.

Sir,—The enclosed letters and papers from Mexico, were received by me this morning; if you can call anything worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so, and please return the letters.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. BREEDLOVE, Coll.

U. S Consulate, Tampico,
Nov. 24, 1838.

James W. Breedlove Esq.
Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.

Sir,—Since my last communication of 27th ult. which I avail of this opportunity, no other having before offered, this town has been attacked by the government troops. The assault took place on the morning of the 30th ult and was supported by a force of more than 800 men. After having occupied one of the forts on the western line of defence they were driven back by this garrison with the loss of at least 500 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The consequence is that the besieging party have completely dispersed and retired towards the interior, and the vessels mentioned in my last letter as remaining at the bar of the river, have been brought up to town and are discharging their cargoes. We have also here, the two American Ships Tragaldabas and Henry Clay, both from your port. You have enclosed, a gazette containing a detail of the attack, as also a note of the capture of the castle of San Juan de Ulua, and the capitulation of the city of Vera Cruz which took place on the 28th ultimo. According to our advices, the castle was taken after a bombardment of three hours by only about one half the French squadron. We have, therefore, all the efforts again open for eight months, subject to the settlement of the French claims during that time. It is not known as yet whether the government has appointed the capitulation or not, but the Mexicans may not put in force for the purpose of destroying the revolution in this place. They may possibly retire their troops under cover of said capitulation, and employ them against the revolutionists, in which case we shall again suffer much.

Notwithstanding the understanding had between the foreign consuls with the general in chief of the government troops besieging this place, for the purpose of protection of foreign property in case of attack, we are well convinced that had they succeeded on the 30th ultimo, the sacrifice of life and property of neutrals to a great extent would have been the consequence. Many persons who had opportunities of knowing their plans have declared to this effect, but I trust that such representations will be made by one of them in Mexico as may prevent any thing of the kind in case of a future attack upon the place.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JNO G McCALL.

Tampico, December 8, 1838.

Sir—Referring to my official letter of to-day, I have to inform you that the former commandant of this place escaped Pueblo, who was taken prisoner in the action of the 30th ult. was shot last night at about 12 o'clock at the bar, whither he had been carried for safe keeping. Some say he was shot attempting to escape, but that is not the manner of the troops, had sworn vengeance against him. The truth of the occurrence is not yet known further than that he died pierced by five balls.

Your obt. st.
JNO. G. McCALL.

The Eric nor the Woodbury have yet come up from Vera Cruz since the 15th ult.

J. W. Breedlove Esq. New Orleans.

PENNSYLVANIA

Our last dates from Harrisburg are of Wednesday the 12th, at which time the situation of things was unchanged so far as respects the prospect of bringing about an accommodation. In the senate while the house was organized according to law. The two federalists (Wagner and Hanna) returned as senators by the minority from the county of Philadelphia, were sufficiently conscientious to petition the senate to permit them to avoid all participation in the business of the house till the question of their election was settled. Should their request be granted, the wrong inflicted upon the elective franchise will still exist till the legally elected members are allowed to take their seats. The representatives were still divided, and were still carrying on the solemn farce of sitting in separate apartments under different organizations. The volunteers under the command of general Patterson, conducted themselves with great propriety, being forbidden to enter the enclosure which surrounds the state house and to mingle with the citizens. Immense crowds of people were hurrying into Harrisburg from all parts of the state, and some of the volunteers were quartered on the opposite bank of the river there being no lodgings for them in the town.—One fact is mentioned, which strikingly exhibits the temper of the militia in this affair. The commander of the Carlisle battalion of volunteers received orders to march them to Harrisburg—the men were accordingly paraded, but when they were made acquainted with the object of the march, ninety out of one hundred and ten informed their commander that they would not set against their fellow citizens in such a cause, and they were all left at home. Governor Ritner will find that the militia will not consent to support him and his party in their outrages upon the laws.

Agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, the votes on the amendments were counted in the senate chamber on the 11th. The majority in favor of the amendments was found to be 1342.

A portion of the volunteer companies stationed at Harrisburg, was called thither by some of the democratic members of the house. In the present temper of the troops, there is not much danger of bloodshed, and it is just as probable that their arms will be turned against the authors of the disturbance as against the peaceful citizens who have no other object in view than merely to save the revenue from their destruction.

In our statement in a former paper, of the votes in the county of Philadelphia, we wrote from memory, and we commit the error. We made the average majority in favor of the democratic members only 1100, which it ought to have been 1358. After the votes of the district of the Northern Liberties were excluded, the democratic majority was still 545 for the two senators and 525 for the eight representatives.—The judges of the election assembled at the time prescribed by law, and having conducted their business with the most scrupulous attention to the minute details of their duties, they declared the democratic candidates duly elected. After the assembly of the judges adjourned, six of the seventeen met in conclave, and making out a general return of the election from seven only of the seventeen districts into which the county is divided, they sent it by express the same night to the secretary of state at Harrisburg, omitting all the returns from the ten districts which had given democratic majorities. That officer received this minority return and turned his back on the inside out at the legal meeting of the judges! They have recital of the facts describes in colors sufficiently vivid, the nature of the outrage perpetrated upon the rights of the people. No one pretends that there was not a majority for the democratic candidates—no one denies that the six judges were guilty of a fraud in making out a false return, or that the secretary participated in that fraud by accepting it as genuine. In truth, if that officer were authorised to receive whatever returns of the election he pleased, without regard to their character, the whole election throughout the state for members of the legislature, for governor and every other elective officer, is in his hands exclusively. The object of the federal judges in making these fraudulent returns, we sincerely hope, will be defeated by the firmness and union of the democracy.

Philadelphia, December 10th 1838.

Sir, Yesterday Benjamin Bonsier sailor of the 6th Div. requested from lieutenant of the ceiling guard military force to preserve the public peace, and represented it as a measure dictated by the apprehension of the people and capital of the city in the hands of them. It also contained statements that the sailors of Dauphin county, in which city the city of Harrisburg is situate, from which was supplied the following extract, which strong the false grounds assumed by the governor to justify his inexplicable appeal to the militia. The sheriff expressly declares that there was not the slightest necessity for his interference to preserve order, and that had he been called upon to do so, he feels confident of his ability to suppress all attempts to commit a riot with the aid only of the citizens of Dauphin county. Here follows the extract:

I have been in and about the borough of Harrisburg during the whole of the present week, and have met and mingled with the citizens of this commonwealth assembled at Harrisburg to witness the organization of the legislature, both in and about the town, and at different periods on Tuesday and Wednesday, in and about the capitol, and I have not seen nor heard of any "infuriated mob," or riotous proceedings which required my interposition to preserve the peace. It is true I learned that there was some uproar and confusion in the chamber of the senate on Tuesday, and in the house of representatives on Wednesday, but both these bodies possess, under the constitution and laws, ample power to preserve the peace and keep order within their respective homes. I neither witnessed nor heard of any proceedings there which rendered it necessary for me to interfere. I have heard of no threats against any man's life or property; nor has the governor or any of his friends, or any of the members of the legislature called on me to aid in preserving the peace, or in protecting their persons and property against violence. I have been at all times ready and anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of the borough of Harrisburg, and I have no doubt but that at any moment when my services might be required to prevent disorder and violence, I should have found abundant power to sustain my efforts, in the coolness, firmness, independence, intrepidity and patriotism of the citizens of Dauphin county. I have seen no occasion to call upon the civil authorities of other counties, or upon the military force of the commonwealth to quell mobs or prevent riots; and an opinion that at no time during the present month, has there existed any danger which would require a civil or military force to repel it. I make this statement both in justice to myself, and to prevent unnecessary excitement in remote parts of the commonwealth.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, the day and year aforesaid.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
High Sheriff of Dauphin County.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. BEE.
LETTER NO. VI.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

A great victory has been gained this day over that fanatical spirit of abolition which has been so long stalking through the north and threatening to involve this fair country in one wide spread ruin. The manner in which the house of representatives treated this subject, will reflect high honor on all who lent it their aid. This wise and politic step emanated, you must recollect, from a staunch and firm friend of the administration (Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire) whose adherence to the republican doctrines of '98, is sufficiently apparent in the resolutions themselves. In my last, I gave you an abstract, I now send them in full, in order that you may better understand their high import. You recollect yesterday that the question was only taken on the 1st, and resulted in a vote of 129 to 6—*all except six!* When Mr. Atherton introduced them, he prefaced them with some very pertinent remarks, taking that strong ground which has always distinguished the democracy of the north.—He declared that the relation between master and slave was a matter exclusively with those states where such institutions were tolerated, and that the agitation of abolition under any pretext whatever, was an invasion of the rights of the south, and dangerous to the union. The resolutions, I think, you cannot fail to perceive, accord in principle with those introduced by gentlemen from the south on more occasions than one, and yet, would you believe it, Mr. Wise, the great champion of southern interests, repudiated the sentiments contained in them, and boldly affirmed in the face of the house that they were the sentiments of the north and not of the south. *Which I set down for lie!!!* This morning, the greater portion of the time of the house was taken up, in questions on the several branches of the resolutions, by yeas and nays. The vote on the 1st resolve, yesterday, was the only one taken. On the 3d resolution, the vote stood, for it 136, against it 65; on the 3d resolution, the question was divided upon this point, "*that no man has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly*" on that the vote stood 173 to 30—on the remaining branch of it, viz. that the agitation of the question was against the true spirit and meaning of the constitution, and a breach of the faith on which the states entered into the confederacy, &c—the vote stood 161 to 39. On the 4th, the question was divided on this part, "declaring the constitution to rest on the broad principle of equality among the members of this confederacy"—the vote stood 180 to 26; and on the latter part of it, "that congress had no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the states and another, with a view of abolishing the one or promoting the other"—vote 154 to 39. The 5th was also divided and the question taken first on that part which relates to the District of Columbia, down to the word 'congress' in the ninth line, and the vote stood 146 to 52. Mr Potts (an abolitionist) then moved to lay the second branch of the resolution on the table: but it was lost—129 voting against it and 85 for it. The question was put on the last branch and carried by a vote of 136 to 78. Thus this whole disturbing and disquieting measure, has by a successful effort of a distinguished friend of the administration, been put to sleep forever.

In the senate, the day was devoted to business, most of those bills left over last session, which were again referred, reported on, &c &c. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made an effort to get up his bill for the reduction and graduation of the public land; but it was postponed until Monday next.

Mr Wall, from the committee on the judiciary reported two bills without any amendment—the bill to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign coin, and preventing it from being brought into this country; and the bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Mr. Tipton reported a bill making an appropriation for the continuance of the Cumberland road, &c. through certain states.

Some resolutions were also adopted, leading to useful inquiries by the committees.

Subjoined are the resolutions, in full, as furnished by Mr. Atherton.

R.

Resolved, That this government is of limited powers, and that by the constitution of the United States congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several states of the confederacy.

Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one state to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several states and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their several limits.

Resolved, That congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the territories, as a means or with the avowed disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several states, is against the true spirit and meaning of the constitution, an infringement of the rights of the states affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into the confederacy.

Resolved, That the constitution rests on the broad principles of equality among the members of this confederacy, and that congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the states or another, with a view of abolishing the one or promoting the other.

Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the constitutions of one portion of the confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitutional principles on which the union of these states rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without printing, reading, debate or reference.

LETTER VII.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

A very important piece of intelligence reached the city this morning. The "PATRIOTS" state the steamboat Champlin had succeeded in effecting a landing on the Canada shore, where they burnt a British steamboat and several buildings occupied as military stores, &c. A serious skirmish ensued, in which fifteen militiamen were killed and many wounded, after which the British militia retreated, but reinforcements were expected and then the result can no longer be doubted.

One would naturally have supposed that the politic resolutions introduced by Mr. Atherton, and so strikingly carried, would have put the whole matter of abolition to rest—not so—excitement must be kept up, or whiggery would sink into utter insignificance. Lest therefore the public mind should become quieted, Mr. Wise again broached the subject, by the introduction of a series of resolution, declaring congress had no power to abolish slavery in the district or territories, nor the slave trade therein, &c., &c. Mr. Slade, a violent abolition whig, introduced a resolution to the effect, that there was carried on under sanction of laws, a traffic in human flesh, alike outraging principles of christianity and violating human rights, and calling loudly for legislative interference. &c. A very happy retort was made by Mr. Calhoun, (of Kentucky) who moved that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to bring in a bill to punish persons aiding or assisting fugitive slaves in escaping from their masters. Such a law in fact is loudly called for. We are societies formed in different parts of this country to aid negroes in their escape and to commit other acts of infamy upon their owners, as Mr. Darg, of your city found out to his sorrow. When these things are unpromptly pushed into the national legislature and ries aid asked to carry out the mad ideas, it was time that the matter should have been properly met—and the thanks of the whole southern country are due to Mr. Atherton for his services on the occasion. Nothing was done because the house refused to suspend the rules only 57 voters for its suspension and 157 against it.

In the senate to-day we had a very animated debate on the bill for the further postponement of the fourth instalment, introduced by the chairman of the committee on finance, Mr. Wright, who said that the state of the treasury demanded speedy action, on the bill. Mr. Clay moved to fix a definite period, say 1st January, 1840; on this amendment the yeas and nays were called for, and torrents of eloquence were called forth from Benton, Niles, Brown of N. Carolina, and others against the amendment. Col. Benton, in an able speech, professed himself really to vote for an eternal repeal of the law. If the amendment were passed, the states would look upon it in the light of a contract, and the government honored and respected for its non-fulfilment. The defeated friend could stay to sleep P. M. and resolved to hold the subject under advisement.

The Whigs got quite of the disagreeable if a very lengthened bill, and consequently called for the yeas and nays, on the passage of a public treasury bill, which passed by the vote: "A bill more disagreeable to certain public lenders than the famous sub-treasury bill, and yet so cautiously framed, and so guarded against every forbidding, fold to gradual dishonesty!" Whigs vainly hoped to overthrow the object, yet could hardly be proud exploits, and yet the bill passed, and I think, I may safely say, no officer been enough to betray confidence and be the public money for private ends.

Mr. Clay presented a petition of a number of prominent scientific citizens, in relation to the steamboat bill now passed by congress. This petition states that the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio by steam, is an entire different thing from that on the Hudson and in the Sound, and that laws applicable to the one are entirely unsuited to the other. This memorial, which contains the views of scientific and practical men, was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on commerce.

R.

THE COTTON MONOPOLY.

The plot has thickened a good deal within the last ten days and the denouement must soon take place. The Ingersolls, it appears, are not likely to submit in silence to the imputations thrown upon one of them by the minions of the United States Bank: We know nothing of the son—but we'll be inherits any of the spirit and talent of the father, Meredith Bevan & Humphreys and the whole profligate clique will bitterly regret their attack upon him. The prompt notice taken by the elder Ingersoll of the scandalous publication of Bevan & Humphreys is very honorable to him.

Meredith Bevan & Humphreys, by a very shameful and blasting publication of this morning, having attempted to injure John Ingersoll of Natchez, for their selfish purposes, absent and distant as he is from the place chosen for his wanton calumny, I think proper at once to anticipate the notice he will no doubt take of it, by stigmatizing it as it deserves, assuring the community that in the contest thus provoked by Bevan & Humphreys, he will manifest that fortitude of truth, integrity and fair dealing, he has nothing to fear from collision or comparison with any one—certainly not Bevan & Humphreys.

C. J. INGERSOLL.

Philadelphia, December 8th 1838.

CANADA.

One of the letters of our Washington Correspondent contains some important information relative to the movements of the "Patriots," of which we find nothing in our Express slip. The mail furnishes us with scarcely any thing on the subject. We learn however, that in Upper Canada, the Court Martial has commenced its sittings at Kingston, and continues them daily. Shultz, the Pole, has been brought up for trial, and has pleaded guilty to the charges brought against him.

In Lower Canada, nothing novel has transpired, except that a letter from Carouret, Bay Chaleur, November 12th, states that packages directed to private individuals, some addressed to Lord Durham, after having been delayed from the wreck of the Colburne, have been broken open and plundered; goods to the amount of thousands of pounds are secreted in the woods, and a much greater value have been disposed of by a mock sale.

It would be something singular and not very improbable, should it turn out that Russian emissaries and Russian gold have been at work to produce the late outbreak in Canada. Nicholas may think it practicable in this way to withdraw a portion of the English army away from Europe. The following paragraph relates to a curious incident:

The Russian Consul here, Mr. Kielchen, while on a visit to Montreal, a few weeks since, was arrested as a spy, and subjected to an examination before Sir John Colborne, and after a detention of some days was dismissed. The information of which led to his arrest and imparted, it is said, by Elmsley! Mr Kielchen demanded an apology from the Attorney General for the treatment he had received, and after some delay received one—*Boston Post.*

☞ The St Augustine Herald of the 6th inst., says:—A wreck, totally dismasted, was seen on Monday from the north beach, floating at the mercy of the wind and waves. The pilot boat went out in search of it, but we have not heard with what success. Several barrels of apples have been found, we are informed, which had come ashore.

☞ The official majorities for governor and lieut. governor of Illinois are, for the first 8889, and for the second 1619.

Henry Lewelen, esq. was re-elected speaker of the Kentucky house of representatives, without opposition, a few days since, and so were all the old officers.

Boston City Election—The election for mayor and aldermen terminated in the whig candidate receiving a considerable plurality of votes. The whigs carried eight out of twelve wards.

Illinois Legislature.—There is no doubt that the democrats have a majority of five or six on joint ballot.

The Galveston Gazette says Mrs Royal has announced her intention of visiting Texas with a colony of pretty girls—no mean constituent of a thriving state.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM CHILI

The bark Philip Hope arrived at New York on Wednesday in the short passage of 84 days from Valparaiso. On the 17th ult. in lat. 8 deg. 40. long. 44 deg. 6. a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt on board, which lasted 1 1-2 minutes.

The first officer of the ship Israel of Boston, was murdered by one of the seamen at Valparaiso on the 30th of August. The murderer was immediately arrested at the instance of the Chilian authorities.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Valparaiso, Sept. 19, 1838.

We have received from Lima to the 10th ult. The Chilian expedition had left Ancon on the 7th, and after various unsuccessful attempts to negotiate with Gen Orbegoso, they landed by the latter declaring war against Chili. The Chilians entered Lima on the 4d and after defeating the Peruvians, Gen Orbegoso fled to Turin, twenty miles from Lima, with about 500 cavalry, and Gen. Nieto retreated to the Castle of Callao with about 600 men, without firing a gun.—He was there deposed by his own troops, who declared in favor of Gen. Santa Cruz.

The Chilians lost about 300 men, and the Peruvians the same number. At last dates there were about 1000 men in the castle, and should the Chilians be able to carry out their defeating them, their situation will be very precarious, as Gen Santa Cruz was said to be within 20 days march of Lima with 9000 men. The general opinion is that the expedition will be a failure.

The government are now preparing 9000 men to send down to the relief of their army at Lipa.

Arrived at Valparaiso—August 27th, brig Lady Adams, Eunis, Cabin and Rio, Sept. 14th, brig William, Wheldon, Boston.

Sailed—Aug. 18th, bark Pearl, Swortien, Boston. Sept. 1st, brig Mary, Mott, Mazatlan; 18th, brig Indus, Perry, do.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BUFFALO.

The Buffalo Daily Star extra, of Friday afternoon the 7th instant, gives the particulars of a destructive fire in that city, including the total loss of the office and materials of that paper. It commenced at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and continued until 3 the next morning. It originated in a wooden building adjoining the brick block in which the Star office was situated.

This fire has swept the entire distance between the Commercial and City Banks—both of which, the former particularly, were endangered by it. All the valuables were removed from the Commercial Bank.—The total loss is estimated at $20,000, about 15,000 of which is covered by insurance.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Oconee—342 bales cotton 946 pkgs lead 10 bbls lard 20 baskets champagne 9 bbls porter 40 gallons whiskey 1 box specimens 1 do 1 do 1 do