

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. O. Bulletin, 12th inst. LATEST FROM MEXICO. By the schooner Laura Virginia, Capt. Fioletti, 7 days from Tampico, we have received Mexican dates to the 18th ultimo.

The most interesting news is the Release of all the Santa Fe Prisoners. It seems President Santa Anna celebrated his Birth Day with this act of grace.

The Laura Virginia brought up about \$6000 in specie.

The following announcements on the occasion of the release of the prisoners are copied from the Government Journal.

Gen. Ciriaco Vasquez, commanding the Post of Xalapa, reports thus to the Minister of War and Marine on the 12th of June:

In compliance with your Excellency's order sent to me by express, under date of the 10th inst., I have so arranged that on the 13th instant, in presence of the troops of this cantonment, while solemnizing the birth day parade of his Excellency, the President, the Texian prisoners shall be sworn and set at liberty, that they may return to the United States, but under the consideration if they be apprehended again with arms in their hands, they shall suffer death.

On the conclusion of this ceremony I shall give them corresponding passports, and shall advise the commanding general at Vera Cruz not to impede their embarkation.

Gen. Jose Durain, commanding the fort at Perote, reports thus on the 13th, to the Minister of War and Marine.

In compliance with the superior order of your Excellency of the 10th inst., received by express at 10 o'clock on the night of the 11th, I made such disposition that all the Texian prisoners in the fortress were put upon their march for Xalapa.

Forty-seven of the prisoners left escorted by squadron of Atlixco. Three prisoners remain in the hospital sick, who will be moved forward as the state of their health shall permit.

Mexico.—The Commandant at the Capital writes to the Minister on the 14th, as follows:

Excellent Sir—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency a list of the Texian prisoners, who, by order of his Excellency the President, were set at liberty yesterday; remarking at the same time, that of the nine who are in the hospitals, one is St. Lazarus, seven in St. Jago, and the other died this morning, of the small pox.

General Head Quarters of Mexico. List of Texian prisoners who have this day been set at liberty by order of his Excellency the Provisional President:

Commissioners, Col. William G. Cook and Dr. Richard F. Breenham; Captain J. S. Suflet; Theodore Sevey, Adjutant; Ira Munson, John W. Hann, L. B. Brown, Lieutenants; C. J. Barques, Surgeon; J. A. Whitaker, Commissary; H. L. Grush; Quarter Master, Valentine Bennett; Musicians, A. F. Kendall, W. H. Seant; Soldiers, W. W. Albany, J. Alexander, J. M. Adam, James M. Edgar, L. Butler, P. Rieckford, J. M. Lauchan, H. A. Allen, J. Biedler, Levi Payne, George Bannell, George Barnard, S. P. Hunter, L. C. Blake, J. L. Mabry, M. D. Brady, J. M. Allen, John M. Miller, A. Story, H. Chamberlain, John Cummings, G. D. Miller, L. S. Jenkins, B. Wark, J. L. Walker, B. N. Gilmore, George Crover, J. Hughes, Thomas E. Jenks, P. Scarborough, Chas. White, D. White, William Steege, James Ward, John Talk, J. H. Rogers, F. Rudge, J. Hudson, H. A. Kuykendall, John Morgan, William Rosebury, A. Baker, E. Kellet, Honigan P. Liddy, L. Freeman, S. Ralph, J. W. Norton, P. Murphy, M. Campbell, T. D. Coyle, P. L. F. — E. Judin, P. Barison, G. Rhan, Thomas M. Hunt, C. Manly, J. S. Ward, P. Newman, G. N. Gibson, F. K. Perkins, S. G. Wells, E. Hall, E. Blackwell, Gen. Ayres, W. J. Bell, B. M. Owen, A. C. Beidler, J. Normans, B. Pudar, J. S. Estund, E. Stroud, W. Young, J. McGuire, B. R. Fleming, John Brown, S. S. Thomas, B. Cottell, J. Ensherlaud, J. Pratt, William Rosier, E. M'Donald, E. Ballard, James Boyd, B. Kordill, George S. — S. Deunis, B. Y. Tualer, J. Jemison, J. Gage, B. Stroud, N. Flores, W. Modos—110.

In the Hospital.—William James, J. P. Gilmour, F. G. Hudson, T. Hancock, Jaetici, J. S. Enorder, V. Covington, J. Lewis, S. M. Bowin—Total 119.

Mexico, June 14, 1842.—(Copy) JOSE MARIA DIAS NONEGA.

[From the Courier.]

We have a copy of Santa Anna's speech on the opening of the Constituent Congress of Mexico, June 10, 1842. We have time to translate only a few sentences of this speech:

"In America particularly, the masses (of the people) have received an impulse that it may be proper and possible to guide, but impossible to check, because its tendency is to create and improve. The institution of 1824 had placed the nation in an extreme to that from which it was driven in 1836. The seductive example of felicity, up to that time always on the increase in the United States of America, led us to the compromising adoption of a system of government that suited only that singular people. Transient as was the error, we imagined that the United States owed their prosperity to their institutions, and not to the character of the people.

"We imagined that, by writing down for ourselves the same laws, and by adopting a complete revolution in the habits and customs, and national spirit of the Mexicans. Debility and disunion were the consequences, because the action of the government every where proved a nullity. Events have plainly indicated the risks the country ran, and showed that its independence and existence as a nation was threatened. A colossal had set one foot on Texas, nor can its advance be checked

but by an energetic government, one and indivisible.

"The Mexican Republic has proudly raised itself from its late prostrate position. The strength and numbers of the army have been trebled, and the colors of the nation are about to be unfurled on board of its ships of war. Reforms and improvements have been adopted in our revenue system, and care has been taken to make the Mexican people sharers in the progress that distinguished the age.

"The most frank and cordial relations have been maintained with the powers friendly to Mexico. Should it appear that any nation has invaded our rights, or practically violated the good faith of which we have set an example, it will be found that my government has acted with a dignity becoming the country over which it presides.

"My attention has been principally fixed on the Territory of Texas, which has been usurped but as a preliminary to further usurpations. The struggle now going on must be a vital one for the Mexican republic, and that if we wish to preserve an honorable name among civilized nations, it is necessary that we should employ all our energies and resources in combating without ceasing, and at any sacrifice, and all hazards, until our arms and our pretensions shall finally triumph."

The advices from Mexico, received yesterday, possesses considerable interest.—The most prominent item of news is the reported release of all the Texian prisoners belonging to the Santa Fe expedition. The constituent Congress of Mexico was just assembled, and it was possible that his power would soon come to an end, Santa Anna wished perhaps to distinguish the close of his Presidential career by an act of clemency. Nothing has as yet transpired indicating what will be the results of the political movements now going on in Mexico.

During the present session of Congress an attempt will be made to reorganize the government upon a plan differing in important particulars from any system hitherto adopted in that country.—From the opening speech of President Santa Anna, very little can be gleaned giving satisfactory information upon subjects about which the greatest curiosity is felt.

It is evidently opposed to the institutions of the United States, inveighing against them in strong language, and denouncing them as altogether unfit for the Mexican nation. In the latter particular, his opinion is no doubt a correct one. The population of Mexico are altogether unfit for freedom, and a century of education and gradual amelioration, will be required to prepare such a nation for a republican government like that of the United States.

Upon the question of recognizing the independence of Texas the President does not relax in the least from his former stubbornness. It is manifest, however, that the chimera of the re-conquest of Texas is about to be abandoned. The release of the Santa Fe prisoners is a favorable omen, and we should not be surprised to learn that negotiations had commenced, contemplating the settlement of existing difficulties and the restoration of peace between the two governments.

Miscellaneous.

The Botts.—The following are the charges which Mr. Botts proposes to prefer against the President, and which were intended to be read for information in connection with his remarks, of which a copy has been furnished to the Reporter for publication.

1st. I charge John Tyler with a gross usurpation of power and violation of law, in attempting to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts that had been by them rejected, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were obeyed.

2d. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor, in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, to the detriment of the public interests, and hazard of loss to the public Treasury; the Government having no security for the faithful application of the public funds passing through their hands, and he thereby defeating that provision of the Constitution which requires the advice and consent of the Senate to all nominations made by the President.

3d. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in attempting, in a spirit of revenge, for a constitutional exercise of power by the Senate, in the rejection of one of his nominees to office, to remove a large number of faithful and meritorious subordinate officers from the custom-house of Philadelphia, with whom no fault was found save that of a supposed political preference for another, and who had discharged their duties with entire satisfaction to the Collector of the Customs; and for attempting to substitute in their stead, men having no other recommendation than that of a supposed acquiescence in his views.

4th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of endeavoring to excite a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by inviting a disregard of, and disobedience to a law of Congress, which law he has himself sworn to see faithfully executed.

5th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the operations of Government, involving constitutional difficulty on his part—of depriving the Government of all legal sources of revenue—of assuming the whole power of taxation—of collecting duties from our citizens without the authority or sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open prostitution and profligacy in a willingness to barter away the offices of Government, and the principles he professed, to obtain the support of one of the parties in Congress to which he has heretofore been opposed.

7th. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameful duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress; such as has brought him into disgrace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage, honor, or virtue.

8th. I charge him with an arbitrary and despotic abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political resentment, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the country.

9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the Legislative department of the Government, by the publication of slanderous and libellous letters, under his own signature, with a view of creating a false and unmerited sympathy for himself, and bringing Congress into disrepute and odium with the people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments, so essential to good government and the welfare of the people, has been utterly destroyed.

10th. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself previously promised in his letter to Gov. King, as a sacred constitutional obligation upon him.

11th. I charge him with pursuing such a course of vacillation, weakness, and folly, as must, if he is permitted to remain longer at the head of the Government, bring the country into dishonor and disgrace abroad, and force the people into a state of abject misery and distress at home.

12th. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the destinies of this nation in his hands, as Chief Magistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the People the imperious necessity of exercising their constitutional prerogative of impeachment, or of surrendering the Government to him to be used as a plaything and a toy, for his sport on the one hand and his malignity on the other.

From the Globe.

Tax on Cotton Bagging.—The bill now in progress before the House contains a tax on cotton-bagging of five cents the square yard. Under the bill of 1832, it was three and a half cents the yard. And Mr. Davis of Kentucky admitted, in his remarks, that the manufacturer had flourished under this duty, and that the manufacture had tripled in the last few years.

The chairman of the committee (Mr. Fillmore) stated that this duty of five cents the square yard was only about 25 per cent. ad valorem. This shows a total ignorance of the subject. The article from Liverpool or Dundee costs from ten to thirteen cents. But the duty is five cents the square yard, and the article is from forty-two to forty-four inches wide. No x, thirty-six inches square is the square yard; and this leaves from six to eight inches by thirty-six inches on every running yard, to be taxed over the ten or thirteen cents the running yard, which is the cost of the article. Then, instead of being 25 per cent. ad valorem, if the article cost ten cents, it is five cents on the thirty-six inches square, besides the six by thirty-six, which would also make very nearly one cent additional tax in the running yard—that is, forty-two to forty-four inches wide. It would then, in fact, be very near six cents on the running yard. And if the article cost ten cents, it would be 60 per cent. ad valorem; and if it cost thirteen cents, it would be a little over 46 per cent. This, then, is the tax in reality imposed upon the single article of cotton-bagging. This differs, in one respect, from any other article upon which you impose taxes. It is consumed, exclusively, by the cotton-planter. The argument as to other things is, that they are consumed generally by the whole community; and thus equalize themselves by all bearing them alike, according to their consumption. But here is an article of prime necessity to one class alone in the community, upon which a tax is imposed of the highest rate, under the bold and ignorant assertion that it is below the general duties imposed upon other articles for revenue. It takes with large bales of cotton six yards, and with small five to five and a half yards per bale. Now, with the tax at six cents the running yard, (as we have shown,) it amounts to thirty-six cents per bale; and every planter who raises 100 bales, thus pays \$36 as a tax to Kentucky to prepare his cotton for shipment, and is a direct tax upon exports. We have not calculated the tax upon the rope also. But suppose that the cotton crop amounts to 2,000,000 bags, the tax on cotton bagging would amount to \$720,000. Does any one suppose this kind of unjust and reckless legislation is to last? If so, he is mistaken; for when the majority in Congress is changed, (and changed it will be,) the first thing will be to move upon such objects as are clearly unequal and unjust, and upon which an unfair tax has been levied by the leaders of monopoly. The consequence of this unfair move in the Kentucky delegation, to secure enormous profits to those few who have control over the cotton-bagging market, will be to endanger finally the stability and permanent prosperity. The argument of Mr. Davis was, to protect their labor against the cheap labor of Asia, engaged in furnishing a cheap article for cotton bagging, &c. And yet we hear he said that Asiatic cotton is destined to destroy American cotton-planners by its cheapness. Now, we submit if the gentlemen who make this cry ought not also to have some regard for American labor engaged in raising cotton, as well as that engaged in cotton bagging; and yet they impose additional taxes upon the producer of the raw material for the exclusive benefit of their labor, in utter disregard of the right and interests of those from whom they receive the greatest benefit. If these things are persisted in, it will drive the cotton-planter to use his own cotton for bagging, and to raise his own supplies entirely; and then the Kentucky monopolizers of cotton bagging will be indebted to the exalted wisdom and sound doctrine of their present Representatives for having killed the goose for the golden egg.

Common Carriers.—The case of Peck and wife vs. Neill, which had occupied the attention of the Circuit Court of the United States now in session at Cincinnati for three days, was brought to a close on the 8th instant. The Chronicle of the 11th inst. contains the following account of the trial:

Mr. Neill is the defendant and proprietor of the most important stage lines in Ohio. Among others, he was, at the time this case originated, running a line from Zanesville to Marietta. There was also another line of stages on the same route which carried the mail. Opposition of course ensued, and at the time the accident occurred, the stages were racing. It did not appear that Mr. Neill's driver was particularly careless, or unskillful, independent of the general wrong of racing, or imprudent competition.

The plaintiff, Mr. Peck, his wife and children, were in Neill's coach. It was upset by the passing of the other carriage. His wife was permanently injured, and so was his son.

The case was ingeniously argued by the distinguished counsel Messrs. Ewing, Goddard, Vinton and Swan. The law however, as it plainly exists, was laid down by Judge McLean, that a Common Carrier is bound to the utmost degree of care, skill, and prudence, in the management of what is committed to his trust; and if the Jury found the facts as alleged by the plaintiff, they of course must assess the damages at what they deemed a reasonable amount, taking into view the sufferings both bodily and mental, of the plaintiff, with \$5000 damages.

The Chronicle adds— We may here remark that this law of Common Carriers is equally applicable to all modes of conveyance, to Rail Roads and Steam Boats not less than Stages.—The application of the principle now needed by the public is to Steam Boats. We have not a doubt, that in nearly every instance of Steam Boat accident, the proprietors might have been mulcted in heavy damages.

The principle of the law does not go upon the idea that the proprietor of these conveyances is himself actively and intentionally a wrong-doer. He may in that respect, be very innocent. But he engages for profit in a business, which reason demands he should conduct with the utmost prudence; and the security of life and property to the public, requires that this duty should be exacted of him.

There is another case on the docket in which damages are claimed for injury done to the son of Mr. Peck.

Since the above was in type we have received the Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th inst., from which we learn that case of the son, Wm. L. Peck, vs. Mr. Neill, was concluded on the 12th inst. by a verdict found for this one act of carelessness, amounting to \$8000.

We understand that about five hundred notices of debtors who intend taking the benefit of the bankrupt act, to their creditors, unpaid paid, from Iowa and Illinois, passed eastward through our post office one day last week.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, remarking upon a similar batch from Columbus, says—"Creditors begin to understand the matter, and can readily detect a bankrupt notice; in fact, in some States (the Eastern particularly,) the Bankrupts go so far as to have printed outside the letter conveying the notice, the words—"Notice in Bankruptcy in the case of A. B.," or something to that effect. At the Post Office in this city, about 150 of these Columbus letters have been received, not one of which, as we are told, has been taken out—the postage is, consequently, lost to the Department.—The dead letter postage bill of the office for the quarter just expired, is from \$200 to \$300 greater than any previous quarter, and this mainly, if not entirely owing to creditors refusing to take out these notices." N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The fate of a Distiller.—About twenty years ago, there was a man in England engaged in the distilling business, by which he acquired property to the amount of nearly \$200,000. He afterward met with losses, in consequence of irregularities, and embarked with the remnant of his property for this country. On the passage, he lost his wife and children. He went to Rochester, and engaged in land speculations, and purchased several large tracts, and built extensive mills thereon; but this property he lost, in consequence of a prior mortgage, of the existence of which, he had been ignorant. Leaving Rochester, he went to Utica, where he married a second wife, and commenced the business of grinding scissars, and repairing locks, and umbrellas. He afterwards removed to Adams Basin, where he opened a small store, in which business he continued till 1840, when having become dreadfully dissipated, he found himself so deeply involved in debt, that his own, and his wife's property were insufficient to extricate him. In 1841, he left his wife and four children, (whom he had often shamefully abused,) and proceeded to Pittsburg, and married Mrs. Mary McGlynn. Within eight months after this marriage, and after having been two or three times imprisoned for abusing this third wife, he deliberately tied her to a chair, by her hands and feet, threatening to cut her throat if she made any resistance, and then set her clothes on fire—by which the wretched wife was burned in so shocking a manner, that she survived but three days afterward. This wretch is the John Bird who has recently been tried, and found guilty of murder in the second degree by a tender hearted (and we should think, a rum selling) jury, and sentenced for a term of years, to the penitentiary.—American Mechanic.

A hard Kick.—While the train of cars was running on the Ponchartrain Railroad, on Sunday the 19th ult., a car was discovered to have been carelessly left standing on the track, a few miles from New Orleans. The engineer or conductor, probably indignant at the circumstance, and thinking to give the intruding car a "good setting out," and send it shooting a head on the road, allowed the engine to run full tilt against it. The object was accomplished as a "matter of course," but the shock of re-acton had the effect to throw every passenger from their seats, literally piling them in heaps, and severely injuring some, while not one of them, it is said, escaped more or less injury.—Ibid.

Reading Newspapers.—A Western paper, says that young ladies who are accustomed to reading newspapers, are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, and invariably make good wives; while on the other hand, those who read nothing, or what far worse, no-

vels, are generally unfit for either society, or domestic cares, and their company is but little sought by either sex, farther than the rules of common civility actually require.—American Mechanic.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1842.

Notice.—This day we start on a tour through the District, to wait upon our patrons, for the purpose of collecting, if possible, a portion of the needful, due our establishment, as we are in "want of Money, and must have it." We have waited for our patrons to call on us until we have become tired; so we have concluded it was best to mount Old Bonaparte, and a friendly visit pay to all whom are indebted to us, with a hope that we shall, at least, find some who will be ashamed to mention a word about "hard times," but have our cash in waiting, upon our arrival at their houses.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a number of public documents from the Hon. F. W. Pickens.

We have been requested to call upon the candidates for seats in the next Legislature, from this District, to give their views, through the columns of the Advertiser, on the following subjects:

The choosing of an U. S. Senator—whether they are in favor of the re-election of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston?

Whether they are in favor of a National or U. S. Bank, and their opinion of the Banks generally.

Whether they approve of the proceedings of Congress as regards the question of the Tariff. On the limitation of the office of Judge.

On the subject of the election of Governor being given to the people.

A plan for the division of the State into Congressional Districts, under the new Apportionment Bill.

Charlotte, 59,245 } 66,784  
Wilmington, 7,539 }  
Beaufort, 29,021 }  
Colleton, 17,850 }  
Orangeburg, 13,745 } 65,853  
Lexington, 10,237 }  
Barwell, 17,267 }  
Edgefield, 25,836 } 66,394  
Abbeville, 23,291 }  
Anderson, 16,219 }  
Pickens, 13,270 } 66,600  
Greenville, 15,717 }  
Spartanburg, 21,324 }  
York, 15,653 }  
Union, 15,594 } 63,648  
Laurens, 18,019 }  
Newberry, 18,382 }  
Chester, 14,458 }  
Fairfield, 15,163 }  
Lancaster, 8,013 } 66,452  
Chesterfield, 7,425 }  
Kershaw, 9,063 }  
Richland, 12,131 }  
Marlborough, 6,760 }  
Darlington, 11,789 }  
Sumpter, 20,342 } 67,721  
Marion, 11,831 }  
Horry, 5,125 }  
Georgetown, 11,876 }

This arrangement of the Districts has been selected, after a careful examination of the subject, as the most practicable and convenient division into Congressional Districts of which the State is susceptible.

The allotment and allocation has been made with special regard to the geographical situation of the present Judicial Districts, and to the degree of intercommunication between their respective inhabitants, upon which necessarily depend that harmony of sentiment and opinion, that uniformity of manners and customs which constitute the unity and homogeneity of a people.

Their geographical connection, and the general similarity of the manners and habits of their inhabitants, indicate the fitness and propriety of this arrangement, and furnish a cogent argument in favor of its adoption. This division of the State does not preserve the precise federal numbers entitled to a member, but it approximates equality nearer than any other division into which the State can be thrown, without violence to geographical fitness, and to the high considerations to which we have alluded. We are persuaded it will be found upon an examination of the subject that no other arrangement will be either so natural in regard to geographical proximity and position, or so approach so near the Federal numbers, of which each Congressional District should be composed, as the one under consideration, unless indeed the proposition should be entertained of subdividing the present twenty-nine districts, with the view of attaining greater equality.—This proposition will hardly be entertained by any one on account of its obvious impolicy.

The Congressional and State Representatives should have the same constituency, and be held to the same power. The above scheme for dividing the State to meet the new apportionment of Representatives, is submitted at this early period, for the calm and deliberate consideration of the public, with the single hope, that it may be maturely investigated, and answer at least one good end, of awakening the public mind to it. Neither party politics nor personal considerations should have any influence in settling a question of this kind. Considerations of fitness and equality, and a desire to secure an able and faithful Representative in the Congress of the Union, from each Congressional District, should exclusively determine the settlement of this question.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed, at its present session, a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Great Britain and the United States.—The Charleston Courier of the 20th inst. says:—"We perceive with much pleasure, that our Washington correspondent renews our hopes of an amicable adjustment of the Maine Boundary question."

The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, writes under date of 12th inst:—"I am happy to learn, as I have this evening, from an authentic source, that the negotiation with Lord Ashburton wears a much more favorable aspect at this time than it did a few days ago, and there is every prospect now of a speedy and favorable termination of it."

At a Meeting of the Edgefield Bar, in the Court House, on the 26th inst., J. S. Jeter, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James Terry, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Mr. Wardlaw submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That our late brother, John W. Wimlish, Esq., by his courteous demeanor, fine talents and general attainments, and especially by his readiness in debate, industry, and skill in the law, had acquired the confidence and regard of his brethren, and was surely attaining great usefulness and distinction in his profession.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our regret for his premature loss, we wear crape on the left arm for one month.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the mother of the deceased, and furnish a copy for publication in the Edgefield Advertiser.

JOHN S. JETER, Chairman, J. TERRY, Secretary.

On the 10th inst. three persons passed through the city of Baltimore on their way to Wheeling, Va., bearing important dispatches from the U. S. Government to Mexico.

Congress.—The Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 18th inst. says:—"The principal and a very important piece of intelligence that we have, to-day, is the preparation of a new revenue bill by the Judiciary Committee. To that Committee was referred, at the instance of the Committee of Finance, the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the present collection laws. The Committee on the Judiciary, the Chairman of which is Mr. Barnard, of New-York, to-day, made an attempt to present a report. It was not in order at the time. But I understand that the bill is one that may unite a strong support. It purports to be explanatory of the existing laws for the collection of duties, and provides, in effect, that the duties shall be 20 per cent, and be levied upon the valuation fixed by the 13th section of the act of 1832, not otherwise provided by law. The report cannot be made till Thursday, without a vote of two-thirds. Should the scheme be adopted by Congress, it will put an end to the whole controversy for some months at least, and probably till the next Congress.

"The new revenue tariff bill was read by its title to-day in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Preston gave notice of a joint resolution to provide for the payments on account of the extinguishment of land titles, out of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. Benton brought up his motion for leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act. So far as Mr. Benton offered the same motion, but it was decided that, inasmuch as the same bill had passed the House and been rejected by the Senate, it could not be received in the Senate without a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. Benton made a very strong argument against the Bankrupt act both on the score of constitutionality and expediency.

Mr. Berrien briefly replied, showing that the same views had been previously met, and the question was taken and resulted in a vote of 21 to 21. There not being two-thirds, the motion was lost.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida was taken up, discussed, and passed by a vote of 22 to 50. The following were the remarks of Mr. Holmes of S. C. on the occasion.

"Mr. Holmes thought the system proposed in this bill was the best that could be adopted. The history of the Florida war was remarkable, and the whole story had yet to be told. The Indians alone, he did not believe, could have retained possession of the Territory, in opposition to the military force of the United States, for six months. He believed there were pirates and marauders from the coast who could have done as well as the Indians. It was their advantage to do so, and to prolong the war, on account of the traffic they carried on with the Indians in ammunition, provisions, &c. He contended that, in a financial point of view, it was best to give away a part of the Government land, in order to secure the rest. By the armed occupation, the capitalist and the true laborer would be protected. He related an anecdote of a Yankee in Vermont, who owned a large body of land, and offered to give every alternate thousand acres to any man who should come and settle it with his force and capital. Generous as it seemed at first, it was in the end, far from being a gift. The seed sown scattered, and produced fruit sixty fold. The same policy should be adopted by the Government in relation to Florida.

"A war with Mexico had been alluded to; and, as much as they affected to despise it, it would be one of the most serious events that could happen. Mexico could not march an army to invade us, but she could fit out or commission privateers, and then this territory would be of vast importance. He dwelt on this subject some time, and then pointed out the consequences of a war with a greater power—Great Britain. Suppose Cuba became one of the territorial possessions of Great Britain; who could tell but one of her first acts, after a declaration of war, would be to pour an armed force into this territory from Cuba and Jamaica—and then if the northern men came down to that scene of conflict, they would find it occupied by men who, unlike themselves, were accustomed to the heat of an African sun. It became this Government then, to put that territory under some secure regulations."

The same correspondent, under date of the 19th inst. says.

"The weather is exceedingly hot just now. Congress is dull enough. Many members have left the city without the intention of returning. It is difficult and rare to obtain a quorum in either House. The people every where are impatient of the delays in business. Yet there is, at this moment, less prospect than ever of the adoption of any permanent and proper system of revenue. Some few of the whigs may be disposed to give way and drop the distribution for the sake of a Tariff but the number will not be sufficient. It has been reported that Mr. Tallmadge would yield his partiality for the distribution clause to the necessity of a tariff, but to day it is denied by some of his friends. I do not see any probability that the whigs will assent to any scheme of revenue unconnected with distribution.

"The Judiciary Committee will report their declaratory Tariff on Thursday. There is even a doubt, I find, whether the House will pass this bill though it contemplates distribution and conforms with the Compromise Act.

"Should it pass it will be the only action on the subject at this session.

"In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Preston introduced his ant resolution to provide that the money paid to extinguish Indian titles to lands shall be reimbursed to the Treasury from the sale of said lands. This subject will be considered to-morrow. The Senate passed a bill to carry into execution a resolution of the Continental Congress to erect monuments to the memory of General Francis Nash and General William Davidson.

"Many private bills were acted on. In the House, Mr. Casey, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress sine die, on the 1st day of August next. Among the members who objected to and opposed the resolution was Mr. Fillmore, who remarked that the public business was not in