

From the N. O. Picayune  
FROM MEXICO.

IMPORTANT NEWS—TWELVE DAYS LATER

The bark Paris, Capt. Kinney, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Vera Cruz. She sailed thence on the 13th, bringing letters to her day of sailing. Under we have received our files from Vera Cruz to the 11th, and from the city of Mexico to the 5th. The news is very important.

The revolution in Mexico appears to be complete. Before entering the City of Mexico conferences were held between Gen. Paredes and Gen. Valencia at Gaudaloupe, close by the capitol. Gen. Valencia represented the former Government, and for a time, indeed, acted as President of the Republic. In their conferences, in which Gen. Tornel shared, the submission of the capitol was fully arranged; Valencia aiming to spare any effusion of blood. The entrance was not made till the 2d inst., when a portion of the garrison of the capitol marched out and joined their troops under Paredes and the whole thereupon escorted him into the capitol in triumph, amidst salutes of artillery. An address of the General was immediately issued. Its contents are unimportant, save that he urges the troops to be tolerant and peaceable.

Gen. Paredes had previously addressed a letter to Gen. Herrera, announcing his inexorable determination to carry through the revolution. The latter appears to have yielded his authority to Gen. Valencia without a struggle. The "state of siege" in which the capitol had been placed by Herrera, was declared at an end on the 31st Dec.

The Assembly of Notables met on the 3d inst. Gen. Tornel was chosen President, and Gen. Almonte and another, secretaries. Gen. Paredes, as then unanimously chosen President of the Republic. His election and his acceptance were communicated through a committee. A committee of three was appointed to draw up the oath to be administered to the President. Two of them reported in favor of an oath in the general form, to observe the existing laws, &c., but Gen. Bustamante was in favor of adding there a clause compelling the President to swear to repel the invasion of the United States. After a long discussion the Assembly assented to the report of the majority, and upon this ground, that the oath demanded by Gen. Bustamante would be tantamount to a declaration of war, and that it was beyond the competency of the Assembly to declare war.

On the 4th inst. the oath was administered in great state. The President made a brief discourse, to which Gen. Tornel replied, and all hands proceeded to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was celebrated. The President's discourse is patriotic and commonplace, and makes no public.

The following is the composition of the Cabinet of Gen. Paredes:

Gen. Almonte, Minister of War; Senor Luis Parres, Treasury Department; Senor Castillo Lanzas, Foreign Affairs, and Senor Becerra (Bishop of Chiapas) of Justice, &c.

Such is the Cabinet according to a private letter on the 13th December. Gen. Tornel refused the portfolio Foreign Affairs, and Senor Gordoa refused that of Justice.

Of these ministers, two have represented Mexico near the Government of Washington; we allude to Gen. Almonte and Senor Castillo. The ministry is represented, as a body, as deserving of public confidence.

Nothing is said in the papers in relation to the feelings of Paredes towards the country, but yesterday we learn he is very hostile. El Monitor of the 2d inst. contains an article upon the critical situation in which the California are placed with the view of arousing attention to the subject.

Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.  
New York, Jan. 21.

Well, the long looked for steamer Hibernia arrived safely at Boston yesterday morning, and her news was expressed to this city and published in this morning's papers. The mails did not arrive till 9 this morning and were not delivered till after 11, so we are not in receipt of our letters in time to write you by the Southern mail of this afternoon. The news brought by the Hibernia is very interesting and also very important, and will, we think, cause the money market in this city, and likewise ease the apprehensions of those fearful of war. The Whigs under Lord John Russell, have entirely failed in their attempts to establish a government. This failure is attributed to the fact that Earl Grey would not accept an office in the Cabinet if Lord Palmerston was appointed to the Department of Foreign Affairs. This we consider a very peaceful measure. Every one remembers how narrowly Lord P. escaped embroiling England with France, when he formerly was in the Cabinet, and were he now appointed to the office of Foreign Affairs we might be plunged into a war rather sooner than would be agreeable to either side. But it is sufficient that we know that Russell has failed. Immediately upon the fact being made known to the Queen she sent for Sir Robert Peel who, it is said, resumed his office as promptly as he laid it down. The Cabinet is substantially the same as before Peel's resignation.

The President's Message, which reached Liverpool by the packet ship Sea on the 22d December, (having left this port on the 3d), was received with far less bustle than was generally suspected. The Press of England speak well of it in many instances. The London Times says: "It is simpler, readable and plain." The Times adds: "What is said in the Message upon the Oregon question is neither more nor less than a million voices have dictated, and we have known. It need not augment the terror of the European armists, and it certainly will not change the resolve or add to the preparations of the British Cabinet. It is already resolved and prepared."

Again, the Times remarks, in relation to the course recommended by Mr. Polk

"A slower course might have been more insidious and more certain. Mr. Calhoun's policy of giving no notice, but pushing the right of joint occupancy to the utmost, could hardly fail in the course of ten years to result in a repetition of the game of Texas. Oregon, should the American people ever obtain a substantial preponderance, could not long remain an English colony—but occupancy, though an irresistible power, is not a right, and depends on numbers, not arms. War is too monstrous to be thought of for a moment, except after every effort at a compromise has been exhausted."

Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23

The Senate did not sit, being engaged as usual in the business of the Committee Rooms.

The House was a day of dullness.—Mr. Giddings made a statement complaining that Reporters, Letter Writers, &c. had misrepresented and vilified him, of which, I think there is little doubt, as some of those gentry did abuse him with an unsparring hand, that being considered in some quarters, an evidence of talent and zeal.

Mr. Cabell, of Florida, spoke his hour in favor of his right to his seat.

Mr. Brockenborough made a brief rejoinder, and was followed by Mr. Culver in favor of the sitting member, who in turn was followed by Mr. Dobbins, in favor of Mr. Brockenborough.

January 24.  
The Senate was not in session today, and the House was engaged all day in the contested election case, which I am happy to inform you, was brought to a close. The decision was as follows, and taken on the two separate Resolutions by yeas and nays. The first was that Ed. C. Cabell, was not entitled to his seat—yeas 105—nays 79. The second—that Wm. H. Brockenborough, is entitled to his seat as the Representative for the State of Florida, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 100—nays 84.

Mr. Brockenborough, was qualified and took his seat.

An effort was then made to suspend the rules, in order to offer a resolution, so that Mr. Cabell should not be precluded from contesting the seat of Mr. Brockenborough if hereafter he should think proper to do so, but the House adjourned, without any action on the motion.

It is with great pleasure I inform you, that the Steamer Hibernia, has at last arrived and no mistake. The news is not warlike, but still very important in its character, inasmuch as it shows, that Lord John Russell could not form a Cabinet friendly to the repeal of the Corn Laws, and hence had been compelled to ask her Majesty to restore Sir Robert Peel to the office of Prime Minister.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.  
January 23.

Among the Reports of the Standing Committees ready to be submitted to the House of Representatives, is one from the Committee on Military Affairs, empowering the President of the United States in case of the real or threatened invasion of the country, to employ the service of volunteers, or of the States' Militia.

The bill is one, the consideration and passage of which will depend upon circumstances. It makes ample provision for troops, but leaves a blank for appropriations. The bill therefore is to be regarded as a plan partly matured for the defence of the country.

It is said that Judge Shields, of the Land office, will have the nomination for the office of Attorney General, in case of the rumored change in the Cabinet, growing out of the rejection of Mr. Woodward.

Correspondence of the Char. Courier.  
January 23.

The Cabinet was in session yesterday, upon Mexican business, which seems to be in a perplexed state, and no nearer to adjustment than it was some years ago, when General Jackson recommended reprisal. Since that time, indeed, we have endured an accumulation of injuries and insults from Mexico.

Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.  
New York, Jan. 24.

We are flooded with news to-day from Mexico and England. The mail steamer has arrived at last, as we learn by the Telegraph this evening. The news is generally supposed to be of a pacific character.

The restoration of the Peel Ministry will not certainly make matters any worse so far as we are concerned.

Our relations with Mexico are assuming a very hostile aspect. The Government has additional evidence to-day of great importance, received from Mr. Slidell, by the U. S. brig Porpoise. It is now considered certain that Mr. Slidell has not been and will not be recognized as Minister, and that the new government will make no treaty with the United States, by which they will either pay the indemnities due to us, or concede the Rio Grande as a boundary line, or sell Upper California.

It is rumored today that Mr. Buchanan will accept the nomination to the vacant seat on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court. It is even said that Mr. Wood ward was rejected with a view to enable the President to nominate Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Mason, the present Attorney General, will probably succeed. Mr. Buchanan as Secretary of State, in case Mr. B. should retire, but I doubt very much whether Mr. Buchanan will leave the Department.

Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.  
New York, Jan. 26.

The proceedings of the day in the Senate were highly interesting. A discussion

arose on Mr. Allen's motion to take up his motion for leave to introduce his joint resolution, declaring the principles which would govern the United States, in regard to the interposition of European powers in the political affairs of Independent American Nations.

Gen. Cass was of opinion that Mr. Allen's resolution ought to be adopted, though in a modified form as a response from the Legislative body, to the principles asserted by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Polk. They ought to be so expressed as to avoid the misinterpretation put upon Mr. Polk's recent declaration by some foreign politicians—that declaration had been asserted to have been applied to Oregon. Some English papers, which he referred to, supposed it to apply to all the possessions of foreign powers in North America. Nothing could be more erroneous. As he understood, its sole object was to declare that free and independent nations of this continent should not be overruled and subjected to foreign rule, and their possessions were not to be re-colonized by European powers. It had nothing to do with the possessions of foreign powers—nothing to do with Oregon, half of which Mr. Polk in the same message said he had offered to Great Britain. He hoped, however, that the President did not intend to apply it to California, and that he did intend to say that the colonization of that country by England would not be permitted.

After this there was a discussion upon the propriety of Mr. Allen's introduction of this subject without consulting the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Calhoun had said that it was disrespectful to the Committee and the Senate and wholly unprecedented. Mr. Allen vindicated his course, and in a very ill-tempered manner undertook to show that it was justified by Mr. Calhoun's example, when he introduced his Slavery Resolutions. Mr. Webster's Greek Resolutions, &c. He called upon Mr. Calhoun, in the course of his remarks for an answer to his question. Mr. Calhoun, without rising, replied that if he chose he would reply to leisure.

Subsequently, Mr. Calhoun showed that Mr. Allen's precedents did not apply—he stated also that he was opposed to the policy of the Resolutions, it was calculated to do us injury abroad by making a declaration, which we had neither the power nor purpose to maintain. He assented entirely to the prohibition of Foreign interference with American affairs, but he thought it useless to make a declaration which he did not intend practically to maintain. He had assented to Mr. Monroe's declaration, but without reflection. Mr. Adams was the author of that declaration. Mr. Adams afterwards, while President, attempted to carry it into execution in the Panama mission, the consequence was that in six weeks after, he was perfectly prostrated in Congress, which was the original cause of the declaration.

Much other very interesting conversation followed, in which Mr. Simons of R. I., a Whig, maintained the original declaration of Mr. Monroe, and advocated the motion for leave to introduce the Resolution.

Mr. J. M. Clayton was against the motion, but would not commit himself upon the abstract propositions of the Resolution.

The motion was carried. Yeas 26—Nays 21—and the Resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Magnan submitted proposition declaring the expediency of reporting to Arbitration for the adjustment of the pending difficulties with Great Britain.

A Noble Spirit Gone.—I find a notice in the Richmond Enquirer, of the death of Dr. James D. M. Caw, one of the best surgeons and most remarkable men of his day. With an ardor of temperament that defied the advance of years, he was one of the most interesting and most eccentric of men. We knew him well, and considered him one of the most extraordinary men we ever met.—One incident in his life deserves to be recorded—and as we find it related in the Enquirer, we give it to the reader, as illustrating the power of a determined resolution, in the hour of danger. It is as follows.

When the appalling burning of the Richmond Theatre took place in the winter of 1811, Dr. McCaw was present. At the cry of fire, recollecting the great crowd and narrow lobby, he leaped from the side box on the stage, in the hope of securing the escape of his party behind it. Pressing the curtain aside, he discovered such a mass of flame as just effectually cut off all egress in that way. Returning instantly by a backward leap, and supporting his wife, he forced his way to the famous East window around which the crowd who every effort had proven unsuccessful in opening the shutters, which were strongly barricaded on the outside. By an effort of strength almost supernatural, he dashed to pieces the obstacle, and the first gush of fresh air gave life to numbers who would have perished without it. Taking his stand then by the high window, he announced his determination to secure the safety of every female before any man should escape. This he carried into effect, and then, literally surrounded in flames, assisted the men in the same way. At last, after having saved many lives, his clothing reduced to a mere crisp, as the fl or sunk beneath his feet, he leaped from the window, the last human being that escaped through that outlet. His fall produced an injury of the thigh, that rendered him powerless for motion, and he lay under the wall of the burning building, until his own son (a mere lad) recognized his voice, crying for aid, and dragged him down the hill, out of danger from the falling wall. Months of severe pain followed, during the first few weeks of which he could not permit the removal of a single piece of his clothing—when at length this was done, the very flannel next his skin was found burnt, and a universal cicatrix of the back, evidenced the amount of heat he had borne; the painful effects of the burn, having been completely concealed by the great suffering from the torn muscles of the thigh. The heroism of this conduct, was only equalled by the modesty which prevented his

giving the details for publication often solicited from him.—Bost. Star.

CELIBACY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Washington.

"I really do want to get married, and have been looking around my extensive acquaintance for a partner, without success—instead of those beautiful domestic creatures our country formerly abounded with, whose home was their delight, who made their own, and their children's clothes, who attended to the domestic affairs of the house by assisting in all its concerns, I find a set of giggling, gossiping tiffers, in whose minds balls, plays, carriages and novels are uppermost; the kitchen they never enter, they hardly know a head of cabbage from a head of lettuce, or a leg of mutton from a shoulder though they are great connoisseurs in ice creams, and as to tending a pair of breeches for a brother or husband, they would cry you out! or faint were you to propose such an indelicate thing to them; while those same fashionables will set whole evenings without a blish to hear one of Shakspear's ob-scene plays—music dear delightful music only studied to show a fine arm and hand or a highly amended piano, not a string of which is ever toned to please a husband or father who are considered heavy old fashioned pieces of furniture, mere lumber about the house—always in the way.

"It is a fact, my friend, worth recording, that in all the public institutions formed in France by Napoleon for the education of the daughters of those who served or fell in the service of their country, the duty of the house formed a principle part of their tuition. They were taught with care, writing, arithmetic, and keeping house or expence books; mantu-makers, women tailors, and milliners, were employed in teaching them how to cut out and make up every species of garment, and they took turns in groups of half a dozen from each class to assist experienced cooks in the kitchen establishments, where they were taught the art of cooking, the price and qualities of provisions, and to make pastry-jollies, &c. In short every branch of household industry was attended to, while reading the best authors, music, drawing, embroidery and dancing occupied a portion of their time. In parts of Germany, I found this system of education for women had been pursued for many years. In Switzerland it is the same on a smaller scale. How many women do we see in the commercial Society of France, Germany and Switzerland, taking charge occasionally of their husbands' affairs, attending to his books, carrying on his correspondence, and, in case of death, continuing the business of his house with success.

"With us these things are too much in abeyance, and the women, arrayed in all the colors of the rainbow to dash, single or married, in splendid equipage in English style—that's your sort, talk loud in company, ogle a dandy, shun the old and experienced, and harass servants for all their petty wants, and their husbands and fathers, for what they cannot afford to give them; money to support them in extravagance appears to be the sole occupation of the females in what is called the fashionable circles of our beloved country. My heart sickens on contemplating such things. Away with those needless cribs! may they all die old maids, and waste their resources (for sweetness they have not) on the desert air—men of discernment will seek the modest, discreet, retiring female, who will prove a crown of glory to her husband."

Sweet as a rose  
When the dew-drop wets its leaves,  
Unstained and pure  
As the lily of the mountain's snow  
When I find such a one I will change  
my forlorn condition; and, if you under-  
take to choose her for me, I promise you  
as relates to me, she shall pass her time,  
Calm and untroubled as a summer's sea.  
When not a breath of wind blows o'er its surface."

The Oregon Question.—The committee of the London Peace Society have memorialized Sir R. Peel in favor of settling this question by peaceful rather than other means, whatever provocation the British government may receive to adopt a warlike tone and policy. They earnestly deprecate war between the two nations, and urge the propriety of settling the dispute by arbitration.

Fire.—About half past nine o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Congress street, three doors from Drayton street. It was first discovered issuing from a small building on the lane used as a stable by Dr. Burroughs, in which was three of his race horses. The stable in which the fire originated adjoined a small building used as a kitchen by Mr. Blannerhassett, and owned by Mr. John Haupt, both of which were destroyed. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed, Dr. B's horses were uninjured. Though the loss is trifling, it is an evidence that we have incendiaries among us who ought to be punished.

Great credit is due our Firemen for their exertions on this occasion, as the fire broke out in a nest of wooden buildings. Fortunately there was but little wind at the time, and they soon obtained a mastery over it.—Savannah Georgian.

A Family Poisoned.—We learn from Burlington, N. J., that a family in that neighborhood were recently poisoned, in consequence of the Swamp Snailcock having been used in a steaming process to scald the Magdalen. None but those who have suffered from vegetable poisons, can imagine the agony this family endured.—Week by Clipper.

of R. C. Poole was elected Sheriff of Spartanburg District on the 13th inst.—The vote was as follows: Poole, 1681; Bearden 367; Lindler 158.—Mountaineer.

How to stop a Newspaper.—Call at the office and fork up the arrears and order it stopped like a man; and not refuse to take it out of the post office and sneak away like a puppy.



We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of Our Liberties and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

The Advertiser.  
EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1816

We announced that the meeting of the Musical Society, on last Monday evening, was more than usually entertaining. The Society was addressed by Dr. H. Butt, in his eloquent and happy style, and afterwards by Joseph Abney, Esq., in aspired and able manner. And last not least, the Volunteer Band, poured forth some of the sweetest strains of music, both vocal and instrumental, to the delight of the large audience in attendance. The President has pledged himself to spare no pains to make the meetings still more interesting, especially to the ladies, whose cheering smiles are most respectfully solicited.

Mexico.—The revolution in this country is now complete. President Herrera is displaced, and General Paredes is President of the Republic. The feelings of the successful Chief towards our country, are said not to be of a friendly character.

Another Change in the British Ministry.—In consequence of the inability of Lord John Russell to form a Cabinet, Sir Robert Peel has returned to power, at the solicitation of her Majesty, and is once more Prime Minister. This is supposed to be a good augury for the future peace between England and the United States. Below will be found a list of the Ministers of the new Cabinet, who have taken office under Sir Robert Peel.

Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury.

Sir J. R. G. Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor.

The Duke of Buccleugh, Lord President of the Council.

The Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Earl of Haddington, Lord Privy Seal.

The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade.

The Right Hon. H. Goulbourn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord G. G. Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Earl Lincoln, First Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet.

The Earl of Dalhousie, President of the Board of Trade.

The Earl of Ellborough, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Earl of St. Germans, Postmaster General.

The Right Hon. W. Gladstone, Secretary for the Colonies.

The restoration of Sir Robert Peel's ministry naturally leads us to the conclusion that an effort, and doubtless, a successful one, will be made to modify, if not to repeal the existing corn laws, which will have an important bearing upon the commercial affairs of this country.

The one of the British press, too, in their comments on the message of the President, is calculated to allay any apprehensions of a collision between the two countries on the Oregon question, which should be cause of much congratulation with both the American and English people.

The Graniteville Manufacturing Company.—A short time since, the Hamburg Republican published an account of the operations of this Company, which has been recently established. We are informed that several gentlemen of considerable capital have taken stock in it, and that the enterprise will undoubtedly succeed. The buildings of the Company will be contracted within a short distance of Aiken. The Company have our hearty good will for their success.

We have received the first number of the Southern Journal, published by Messrs. R. P. Smith and W. Bartlett, at Tallahassee, Florida. The motto of the paper is, "Free trade, low duties, reparation from Banks, retrenchment, economy, and a strict construction of the Constitution." This motto very clearly indicates the politics of the Journal. They are of the strictest school of State Rights. The inaugural of the editors is well written, and marks out the course which they intend to pursue. Like the generality of political editors, they will probably have a rugged road to travel, but here and there, they will gather a few flowers, which will regale them with their delicious perfume, and prevent them from sinking into despondency. But perhaps we are discouraging to veterans, who know a great deal more about the matter than ourselves, and we will not say any more on this head. The Journal presents quite a fair sheet, and on its pages will be found a variety of matter, original and selected. We welcome it to our exchange list.

John H. Pleasants, Esq.—This veteran editor and founder of the Richmond Whig, recently announced his intention of withdrawing from this paper, and of establishing another, to be called the Richmond Globe, in the city of Richmond.

Sandersville (Ga.) Telescope.—Mr. A. Hotchkiss, the author of the Codification of the Statutes of Georgia, is now the editor of the Sandersville Telescope.

Professor de Bonnevillle—Prof de Bonneville, formerly of Harvard University, Cambridge, announces in the Charleston papers that he will cure diseases by animal Magnetism. He gives notice to invalids that he will cure nervous affections for nothing. A short time since, the Professor created considerable excitement at Richmond, Virginia. We wonder if he ever cures the malady, commonly called emptiness of the pocket. If he can, we will welcome him amongst us.

A bill granting a charter to a Rail Road from West Point, Ga., by Montgomery, across the State of Alabama, in the direction of Jackson, Miss., has been passed by both branches of the Legislature of Alabama, and has been signed by the Governor.

Henry Inman.—Northern papers recently announced the death of Henry Inman, a celebrated American painter, in the forty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Inman was a native of New York, and was extensively known in this country, and in Europe, as one of our finest artists. Many of his paintings and sketches attained a high celebrity. He had been for some time laboring under ill-health and misfortune, and when he had completed a picture called "An October Afternoon," he remarked, it was his last. This was but too true a presenment of the fate of this child of genius.—Mr. Inman was some time since employed by Congress, to paint a picture for the Rotunda of the Capitol. Misfortunes of the heaviest kind, and his early death prevented the completion of this work.

Mr. Templeton the English Melodist.—This gentleman so celebrated for his musical powers, has been recently in Charleston, enlightening the citizens with his delicious bursts of song.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
ORDINATION.

The Presbytery invited to or-ain A. P. Norris, met on the 25th ult., at Cloud's Creek Church, Edgefield District, and set him apart to the work of an evangelist. The following order was observed.

The ordination sermon was delivered by Elder William Brooker, Interrogatories and ordination prayer by Elder W. Watkins, and the charge by Elder Z. Watkins. The right hand of fellowship was given, and the Christian Benediction.

CAMBRIDGE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In conformity to a Resolution passed at the last meeting of the Society, I announce the following "Standing Committees," who are expected to report at one of the regular meetings of the Society during the current year.

S. V. CAIN, Vice President.

On Cotton.—Messrs. F. W. Pickens, N. L. Griffin and P. S. Brooks.

On Corn.—Messrs. James Gilliam, John Holland and Henry Baird.

On Wheat.—Messrs. John P. Barret, W. B. Brooks and Henry Hill.

On Oats.—Messrs. W. Carter, A. P. Pool and Harry Clark.

On Hay and Barley.—Messrs. R. C. Griffin, R. C. Gilliam and Stannard Brooks.

On Horticulture.—Messrs. W. H. Griffin, E. R. Calhoun and John Logan.

On Manures.—Messrs. Z. W. Carville, R. Griffin and James F. Watson.

On Horses.—Messrs. James Eddins, Wm. Andrews and R. M. White.

On Hogs.—Messrs. Joel Smith, John McLean and D. P. Calhoun.

Cattle.—Messrs. John Holland, Thos. Nichols and L. G. Carter.

Sheep.—Messrs. N. L. Griffin, James Creswell and Vincent Griffin.

February 4

Mexico.—This critical state of our relations with Mexico, requires the utmost promptitude and energy of the Government. If it is permitted to that contemptible and non-descript government any longer to play fast and loose with the United States, we may have an account to settle with it when it would be inconvenient to do so. It is evident that the purpose of Mexico is to gain time until we become so embroiled with England as to give her, if not the benefit of a powerful ally, at least such advantage from procrastination as to place her in no worse position than she now occupies. It appears to us that a wise policy would dictate an immediate and decisive demonstration in diplomacy, backed by such an exhibition of naval force as would force a compliance with our just demands or a denial of them. Negotiation with a government so unsteady of purpose and so fluctuating in its character and councils is most effective when sustained by sword and cannon. Mr. Slidell should we think, be instructed to demand of Mexico an affirmative or negative to our requisitions on her justice, within a certain number of days, with such an array of force before Vera Cruz, as to satisfy her that we are in earnest. The United States have much to lose and Mexico every thing to gain by the policy of procrastination.

Emoluments of Collectors of Customs.—We learn by the Union that the following amounts have been respectively retained by the several Collectors, being their emoluments during the year ending June, 1845: The collectors of Boston, during four years, retained \$34,918; the collectors of New York, \$55,050; the collectors of Philadelphia, \$28,873; collector Williams, of Baltimore, for two years, eight months and twenty days, \$11,842; the collector of Savannah, for three years and nine months, \$8,134; the collector of Charleston, \$21,918; and the collector of New Orleans \$15,964. The total emoluments thus retained was \$174,712.

Purchase of California.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says that Mr. Slidell is furnished by this Government with a letter of credit for the sum of \$20,000,000, which amount he is instructed to pay to the de facto Government of Mexico, in consideration of the unconditional transfer to the United States of California, and the disputed territory between the Rio Grande and what some claim to be the Western frontier of Texas.

Edward Everett has been nominated, by the Committee appointed on the subject, for President of Harvard University.