which we already possess, or may possess-if this is to be the fixed policy of the Government, I ask what will be our situation hereaf-

Sir, there is ample space for twelve or fifteen of the largest description of States in the territories belonging to the United States. Already a law is in course of passage through the other House creating one north of Wisconsin.— There is ample room for another north of Io-wa; and another north of that; and then that large region extending on this side of the Rocky Mountains, from 49 degrees, down to the Texan line, which may be set down fairly as an area of twelve and a half degrees of latitude that extended region of itsell is susceptible of having six, seven, or eight large States. To this, add Oregon, which extends from 49 to 42 degrees, which will give four more, and I make a very moderate calculation when I say that, in addition to Iowa and Wisconsin, twelve more States upon the territory already ours— without reference to any acquisitions from Mexico—may be, and will be, shortly added to these United Statis. How will we then stand? There will be but fourteen on the part of the Jouth—we are to be fixed, limited. and lorever-and twenty-eight on the part of the non-slaveholding States! Twenty eight! Double our number! And with the same disproportion in the other House and in the electoral college! The Government, sir, will be entirely in the hands of the non-slaveholding sites—overwhelmingly.
Sir, if this state of things is to go on; if this

determination, so solemnly made, is to be persisted in, where shall we stand, as far as this Federal Government of ours is concerned ?-What, then, must we do? We must look to justice-to our own interests-to the Consti tution. We will have no longer a shield even in equality here. Now can we rely upon the sense of justice of this body? Ought we to rely upon this? These are the solemn queswhich I put on all sides.

Sir, look to the past. If we are to look to see from the beginning of this Government to the present day, as far as pecuniary resources are concerned-as far as the disbursement of revenue is involved, it will be found that we has substantially supported this Government without receiving anything like a tantamount support from it. But why should I go beyond this very measure itself? Why go beyond this determination on the part of the non-slaveholding States, that there can be no further addition to the slaveholding States, to prove what our condition is ?

Sir, what is the entire amount of this policy? I will not say that it is so designed. I will not say from what cause it originated. I will not sny whether blind fanaticism on one side, whether a hostile feeling to slavery entertained by many not fanatical on the other, has produced it; or whether it has been the work of men. who, looking to political power, have considered the agitation of this question as the most effectual mode of obtaining the spoils of this government. I look to the fact itself. It is a policy now openly avowed to be persisted in. It is a policy, Mr. President, which aims to to obtain sole possession of its patronage.

Now, I ask, is there any remedy? the Constitution afford any remedy? And if not, is there any hope? Those, Mr. President, are solemn questions-not only to us, but, let me say, to gentlemen from the nonslaveholding States, to them. Sir, the day that the balance between the two sections o the country—the slaveholding States and the non slaveholding States—r destroyed, is a day that will not be far removed-from political revolution, anarchy, civil war, and wide spread disaster. The balance of this system is in the slaveholding States. They are the conservative portion-always have been the conservative portion-always will be the conservative portion; and with a due balance on their part may, for generations to come, uphold this glo ous Union of ours. But if this p licy should be carried out-if we are to be reduced to a handfull-if we are to become a mere ball to play the Presidential game with-to count something in the Baltimore caucus-if this is to be the result-wo! wo! I say to this Union.

Now, sir, I put again the solemn question does the Constitution afford any remedy? Is there any provision in it by which this aggressive policy-boldly avowed, as if perfectly consistent with our institutions and the safety and prosperity of the United States, may be confronted? Is this a policy consistent with the Constitution? No. Mr. President, no!-It is, in all its features, daringly opposed to the Constitution. What is it? Cars is a federal Constitution. The States are its constituents, and not the people. The twenty-eight States—the twenty-nine States—(including Iowa.) stand under this government as twenty-nine power. It was not made for the mere individ-al prosperity of the States as individuals. No. eir, it was made for higher ends. It was formed that every State constituting a portion of this great inion of ours, should enjoy all its advantages, natural and acquired, with greater security, and enjoy them more perfectly. The system is based on justice and equality; perfect equality between the members of this republic. Nor can that be consistent with equality which will make this public domain a monopoly on one side-which, in its consequences, would place the whole power in one section of the Union to be wielded against the other portion of the Union? Is that equality ?

How do we stand in reference to this territorial question—this public domain of ours? Why, sir. what is it? It is the common property of the States of this Union. They are called "the territories of the United States." And what are the 'United States' but the States united ? Sir, these territories are the property of the States united; held jointly for their com mon use And is it consistent with justice-is it consistent with equality, that any portion of the partners, outnumbering another portion shall oust them in this common property of theirs-shall pass any law which shall proscribe the citizens of other portions of the Union from emigrating with their property to the ter-litories of the United States? Would that be consistent-can it be consistent with the idea of a common property, held jointly for the common benefit of all? Would it be so considered in private life? Would it not be considered the greatest outrage in the world, and which any court on the face of the globe would

Mr. President, not only is that proposition grossly incon-istent with the constitution, but the other, which undertakes to say that no State shall be admitted into this Union, which shall not prohibit by its constitution the existence of slaves, is equally a great outrage against the constitution of the United States. Sir, I hold it to be a fundamental principle of our political y tem, that the people have a right to estab-Is what government they may think proper for memselves; that every State about to become a member of this Union has a right to form its own government as it pleases: and that, in order to be admitted there is but one qualifica ion, and that is, that the government shall be republican. It is not so expressly prescribed by the instrument itself, but by that great section which guarantees to every State in this Union a republican form of government Now, sir, what is proposed? It is proposed, from a vague, indefinite, erroneous, and most dangerous conception of private individual liberty, to overrule this great common liberty which have of framing th eir own constitution! Sir, the individual right of men is not nearly so easy to be established by any course of ren-

possibly bear what they call slavery in one sec. ion of the country—(and it is not so much slavery as an institution for the good of both ra ces)-men so queamish on this point, that they are ready to strike down the higher right of community to govern themselves in order to maintain the absolute right of individuals in all circumstances, to govern themselves!

Mr. President, the resolutions that I have proposed present, in exact terms, these great ruths. I propose to present them to the Senate; I propose to have a vote upon them; and I trust there is no gentleman here who will refuse a direct vote upon these propositions. I is manly that we shall know the state of things. It is due to our constituents that we should insist upon it; and I, as one, will insist upon i that the sense of this body shall be taken : the body which represents the States in their capacities as communities, and the members of which are to be their special guardians. is due to them, sir, that there should be a fair expression of what is the sense of this body Upon that expression much depends. It is the which we can have. It is the only position which we can take, which will uphold us with anything like independence-which will give us any chance at all to maintain an equality in this Union, on those great princi les to which I have had reference. Overrule these principles, and we are nothing! Preserve them, and we will ever be a respectable portion of the community.

Sir, here let me say a word as to the com-

promise line I have always considered it as a great error—highly injurious to the South because it surrendered, for mere temporary pur poses, those high principles of the Constitution upon which I think we ought to stand I am against any compromise line. Yet I would have been willing to continue the compromise One of the resolutions in the House, to that effect was offered at my suggestian, I said to a friend there, [Mr. Burt.] "Let us not be disturbers of this Union. As abborrent to my that-I will not go into the details-we will feelings as is that compromise line, let it be adhered to in good faith; and if the other portions of the Union are willing to stand by it, let us not refuse to stand by it. It has kept peace for some time, and in the circumstances, perhave been a portion of the community which haps it would be better to keep peace as it is." But, sir, it was voted down b in overwhelming majority. It was renewed by a gentleman from a non-slaveholding State, and again voted by an overwhelming majority.
Well, I see my way in the Constitution, I

cannot in the compromise. A compromise is but an act of Congress. It may be overruled at any time. It gives us no security. But the constitution is stable. It is a rock. On it I can stand. It is a principle on which we can neet our friends from the non slavenolding States. It is a firm ground, on which they can better stand in opposition to fanaticism, than on the shifting sands of compromise. Let us be done with compromise. Let us

go back and stand upon the Constitution!
Well, sir, what if the decision of this body shall deny to us this high constitutional right, which in my opinion is as clear as any in the instrument itself-the more defined and stable, indeed, because deduced from the entire body monopolize the powers of this government and of the instrument, and the nature of the subject to which it relates? What then? That is a question which I will not undertake to decide. It is a question for our constituents-the slaveholding States. A solemn and a great question, Mr. President. And if the decision should be adverse at this time. I trust and do believe that they will take under selemn consideration what they ought to do. I give no advice. It would be hazardous and dangerous for me to do so. But I may speak as an individual member of that section of the Union. There I drew my first breath. There are all my hopes. I am a planter-a cotton planter. I am a Southern man and a slaveholder—a kind and merciful one, I trust—and none the worst for being a slaveholder. I say, for one, I would rather meet any extremity apon earth than give up one inch of our equality-one inch of what belongs to as as members of this great republic! What! acknowledge inferiority! The surrender of life is nothing to sinking down into acknowledged inferiority! I have examined this subject largely-widely

I think I see the future if we do not stand up now; and in my humble opinion, the condition of Ireland is merciful and happy-the condi tion of Hindostan is peace and happiness-the condition of Jamaica is prosperous and happy to what the Southern States will be if now they yield!

Mr. President, I desire that the resolutions which I now send to the table be read. The resolutions were read as follows.

Resolved, That the territories of the United States belong to the several States composing bie Ilnian a nd are held by them as their and common property.

Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the States of this Union. has no right to make any law, or do any act whatever, that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territoy of the United States, acquired or to be ac quired.

Resolved. That the enactment of any law which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the territories of the States of this Union from emigrating with their property into any of the territories of the U. States will make such discrimination, and, would, therefore, be a violation of the constitu tion, and the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to their as members of this Union, and would tend direct

ly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That, as a fundamental principle in our political creed; that a people in forming a constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty prosperity and happiness; and that in conform y thereto, no other condition is imposed by he federal constitution on a State in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its onstitution shall be strictly republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the constituion, but in direct conflict with the principle on

which our political system rests.

I move that the resolutions be printed. I shall move that they be taken up to-morrow and I do trust that the Senate will give them early attention, and an early vote upon the

Mr. Benton then rose and said-Mr. President, we have some business to transact. I do not intend to avoid business for a string of abstractions.

Mr. Calhoun. The senator says he cannot take up abstraction. The constitution is an abstraction. Propriety is an abstraction. All the great rules of life are abstractions. The Declaration of Independence was made on an abstruction; and when I hear a man declare that he is against abstract truth in a case of this kind, I am prepared to know what his course will be! I certainly supposed that the senator from Missouri the representative of a slave-holding State, would have supported these res-olutions. I moved them in good faith, under a solemn'iconviction of what was due to those whom I represent; and due the whole South and the whole Union. I have as little desire as any Senator to obstruct public business. All I what is a decision, and a decision before the three million bill is decided. If the senator from

Missouri wants to morrow morning very well. The resolutions can be taken up on Monday. Mr. Benton. I will pursue my own course when the time comes. I know what are absoning as his common liberty. And yet, sir, here are men of such delicate feeling on the on with the business of the session; and I say,

to the exclusion of business. He says he calulated on my course. He is mistaken. He knows very well, rom my whole course in public life, that I never would leave public buiness to take up firebrands to set the world on

Mr. Calhoun. 'The senator does not at all comprehend me.

Mr. Benton. I am from the right place. I am on the side of my country and the Union. The resolutions were then ordered to be

From the N. O. Picagune of the 18th inst. LATER FROM TAMPICO-

The schooner St. Paul, Capt. Talbot, arrived yesterday afternoon from Tampi-cof having sailed on the 8th inst,-two days later than the Charron's advices.

We grieve to say that the news in regard to the volunteers on the Ondiaka is less favorable than we had reason to expect. The main body of them had not arrived at Tampico. On the contrary, at our latest accounts from them they were engaged in a conflict with a body of Mexicans far superior to them in numbers and equipment. From two letters of Mr. Lumsden, which we have before us, we extract those portions which relate to the wreck and present position of the volunteers. In writing his first letter he was evidently under no apprehension as to their fate. At bears date. TAMPICO, Feb. 6, 1847.

Yesterday an unpleasant rumor reached here relative to the unfortunate party who were wrecked. It is but a rumor, and one that I do not credit, and there are many others who also doubt it. The rumbr was brought by the captain of the schooner who started to the relief of the volunteers, but returned as I have stated. The captain says that he fell in with a boat, said to be from the wrock, with several of the crew, who informed him that a very large number of armed Mexicans had attacked and made prisoners of all the volunteers, as well as the party under Lieut. Miller who left here for their assistance. The men in the boat stated that they were trying to reach Tampico; but as yet they have not arrived, and I think their story altogether improbable. I do not know where a very large number of armed Mexicans" could be raised so near this place, and particularly on the sea-coast-in that direction. But be this as it may, I am just informed that another expedition -100 strong-under Capt. Magrader, is to start to morrow for the scene of the wreck, so that in a few days we shall know - F. A. L.

The following letter is the latest which has been received so far as we can learn. li is dated.

TAMPICO. Feb. 8. The plot thickens. Rumor is followed by rumor in quick succession. I begin to think there is something in the report about the Mexicans having attacked Col. De Russey, but I claim that I may be excused for my want of faith in the story as it first reached us. Mexican rumors, in the main, are worth just what importance people may be whimsteal enough to attuch to them. "Wolf, wolf !" is the commen cry; but it may be that the wolf has come. At all events, those in authority here have reached the city in the last twenty four hours, to order a whole brig ade-in addition Lieut. Miller's and Capt. Magruder's forces, mentioned in my letter of the 6th-to go at once to the relief of Col. De Rusey. This is what ought to have been done at first, if it were deemed necessary to do any thing at all. If Col. Do Russey need aid, it was aid beyond the power of a mere handful of men to render, and a sufficient force should at once have been despatched to his assistance. But the last "bulletin"-which may or

may not be true. A Mexican, said to be worthy of belief, has arrived here, and reports that Gen. Cos had arrived on Thursday last, the 4th inst., from Tuspan, from the wreck of the ship Ondiaka, with 480 troops, consisting of 280 of the bartal lion of Juspan, the rest National and eavalry; that on his way Gen. Cos was joined by 120 men from Tamiagua, 180 from Papantila, and 233 from Omelma-bis whole force amounting to 980 men, with four pieces of artillery; that after summoning Col. De Russey to surrender his force as prisoners of war, which summons was promitly rejected, an engagement took place which lasted till 10 o'clock P. M., after the Mexican left, and the result was not known. Gen. Cos had stationed an advance of 80 cavalry and 50 infantry at a pass to prevent re-inforcements arriving from this place.

The brigade which has been ordered to go to the relief of Col. De Russy is under the command of Brig. Gen. Pillow, consisting jof three regiments of Tennessee volunteers, two of foot and one of mounted and four companies of artillery. This force started last night. Success to them.

In great haste, F. A. L.
In addition to the foregoing, we learn from Mr. John C. Howard who came passenger on the St. Paul, that as the vessel was coming over the bar on the morning of the 9th inst., the propellor James Cage was seen returning from the wreck of the Ondiaka. The Cargo had no other person on board than her regular crew and as she took down Cap. Magru der and his command, it is certain that he effected a landing. We must remain in suspense in regard to the fate of the volunteers until another arrival. If they have two hundred guns and a tolerable supply of ammunition we have great faith that they will beat off the Mexicans, or at least hold them in check till Gen. Pillow

TAMPICO, Feb. 6, 1847 I wrote you last from the Brazos. On the 19th ult. I sailed from that place, and arrived here yesterday-just one week a most disagreeable and uncomfortable one. Only think of being at sea seven days in a small schooner with some seventy people on board first encountering a 'norther" and then becalmed for the rest of the time-drifting and beating about with the current, and going where no one have embarked to-day, on the Massachu no, board could tell. But that's all over, serts, for Tampico, if a heavy norther had and thanks to Providence, I am once more safe on terra firma.

Very great changes has taken, place since I was last here, occasioned principally by the large accession of forces from various points. We have now at Tampico about 7000 troops—regular and volunteers; about 75 miles from Vera Cruz. As hold on the land, that with only ninety boys last week.—The father is seventeen the whole under the command of Maj. Gen. Santa Anna know all about it I presume men an attempt by seven hundred Amery years old! They are all doing well.

force now here consist of the following brigades and commands, as nearly as I can ascertain, viz: Gen. Twigg's regular divi sion, being parts of the 1st, 21, 3d, and 7th Infantry, and two companies of Rifles-Gen. Smith sommanding the Rifles and 7th Infantry ; Gen. Pillow's brigade, being two regiments of foot and one of cavalry -Tennessee troops ; Gen. Quitman's brigade, the Alabama and Georgia regiments and Baltimore battalion : Gen. Shield's brigade, the 3d and 4th Regiment Illinois volunteers.

'It is supposed that the 1st and 21d Regi ments of Illinois troops, now with Gen. Wool, near Saltillo will be ordered down to fill General Shield's command.

In addition to the above forces, there are also four companies of the 1st Artillery, three of the 2d, three of the 3d, and one company of the 4th together with one company of the 6th Infantry, which garrison the lines of the defensive works of the place, under Col Gates. I assure you that we have quite a nice little army here at Tampico, and every thing seems to be moving along as regular as clock-work.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS. By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the schooner Sea, Capt. Flanders, we have dates from Brazos Santiago up to the 6th, from Matamoras to the 5th, and from Camargo up to the 1st inst. It will be seen, by the letters of our correspondects, that a party of our troops have been captured near Saltillo, and that Majors Borland and Gaines and Capt. Cassins M. Clay have been taken prisoners. It will also be seen that murders and outrages are constantly being committed on the roads by the Mexicans. As our letters contain all the more important part of the intelligence, we hasten to lay them before our readers: Camp on the Rio Grande. near Palo Alto, ?

January, 30 1847. Everything here betokens a sudden movement of the troops. Seventy days rations have been issued, and orders given to be in readiness at a moment's warning. Within a few days, if I am not greatly mistaken, Gen. Worth's division will be on ship-board, moving towards Vera Cruz. Gen. Worth is up again, and although lame, is beginning to look quite well.

Capt. Arnold, (formerly of the dragoons) of the Quartermaster's Department, has just arrived here and joined the command. It seems that the Mexican army at San Luis have been making some movement, as reports have several times reached Saltillo, since Worth's division left, that the enemy was marching against that place, and two regiments of volunteers were sent up from Monterey to strengthen Gen. Butler's command. No new's from Gen. Taylor since he left Victoria.

Mouth of the Rio Grande, February 3, 1847. I have plenty of bad news to give you. gentlemen, and very little that is pleasant. The fate of Col, May's rear guard and baggage you have already heard of-but intelligence has just reached this place,

too painfully true and well authenticated, which proves that the enemy have opened on us in earnest, and that their hatred is mortal.

On the 11th January I met Lieut. Ritchie of the 4th infantry, but then acting with the 2d Dragoons, on his way from Saltillo, with ten dragoons, to Victoria, bearing important despatches for General | done so. Senor Rejon, who so recently Taylor, from Gen. Scott and others. It is said these contained the whole plan of the operations in which we are about to engage. ardent fe eralist, and relied upon to carry While on the road between Monterey and through the confiscation of church pro-Victoria, but at what place I cannot learn perty. Neither our papers nor letters the party was attacked, young Ritchie was lassoed and dragged acros a cornfield, and the despatches carried off. The ten dragoons were either killed or taken prisoners. Lient. Ritchie was one of the most distinguished and excellent young officers accepting the present office. To add to in the army, His conduct at Palo Alto the general disorganization, the Mexican and Resaca won the admiration of the army and he was much esteemed for his talent, and the excellence of his heart. There is little or no doubt of his deathstill, whilst there is a shadow of doubt. there is a hone.

A few days ago an officer of the 2d Ohio Regiment, Lt. Miller is believed to be his name, was murdered, at Chichironi, and awfully mutilated. His heart was cut out and hung upon a shrub, to show us, I suppose how deeply scated was their hatred towards us. I would like to have command of two hundred mounted men. with unlimited power over the country between Cerralvo and Camargo. My first act would be to shoot every man in Mier; then go and burn every rancho on number. The Americans were at Dona the route, for ten miles right and left, and shoot every man, to Cerralvo-and then continue to shoot them, in that region, as but the evening he was to set forth on his fast as they made their appearance.

sensation in the States. The following command devolved upon Vidal, who pos letters reached Gen. Worth last evening. Of course there is no doubt about its cor- surround and destro; the Americans like rectness. It is from Capt. Chapman, of so many rabbits He pushed forward 500 the army:

SALTILLO, Jan. 25, 1847. I have only time to write a word. Mafor Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry, with denied, and the fight immediately com-50 men, and Maj. Gaines and Cassius M Clay, with 30 men, were surprised and captured at Encarnacion, [about 45 miles | ded in the first onset. Just then the Pasbeyond Saltillo] on the morning of the 23d, of the Gen. Minon. He heard that Borland was there and marched from without firing a gun. This is no stampede.

Yours truly, W. W. CHAPMAN.

The above is all that has reached us on the subject; in fact, it is clear enough. Between 80 and 90 of our men have been from the day of sailing. The passage was a most disagreeable and uncomfortable Sau Luis Potosi ere this. The hatred of of the Mexicans is so inveterate, however against our volunteers, that fears are entertained for the safety of the prisoners.

The troops are beginning to move down from Camp Palo Alto. Gen. Scott would not sprung up yesterday. He will be accompanied by two or three companies of the artillery battalion, Capts. C. F. Smith and Vinton's companies being of the num-

The destination of the troops is Lobos.

subject of liberty—there are men who cannot I shall not vote for abstractions, years ahead, Patterson, who succeeds Brig. General there is no impropriety in my telling you. cannot I shall not vote for abstractions, years ahead, Patterson, who succeeds Brig. General there is no impropriety in my telling you. Shield's in command of this station. The It is an island, 'very near the main land, and behind it is a safe harbor for vessels of considerable size. The shore is rocky and the pass very crooked, but not extremely dangerous. In the course of the week we shall be on the Gulf, and if the northers and southeasters do not send us to another world, you will soon receive a description of the battle and capture of V ra Cruz-

Mouth of the Rio Grande, February 4, 1847.

We have received further intelligence respecting the fate of Lieut. Ritchie. It seems that the ten dragoons reached Victoria in safety, but there is no longer any doubt about the death of this valuable young officer. The party halted at a town on the road, and Lieut. Ritchie left the men for a few moments to go with a guide and procure forage for the horses. They had proceeded but a short distance when a Mexican came dashing up on horseback threw a lasso suddenly over Ritchie's neck, and dragged him, full speed across a field, and then murdered and stripped him.

It is said now that the transports will assemble at Lobos Harbor, with all the troops, and then move together to a landing much nearer Vera Cruz.

CAMARGO, Jan. 25. To-morrow or next day all the forces composing Geu. Worth's division will have left here. New we must look out for outrages and murders, for war and rumors of war, in real earnest, as the Mexicans in this neighborhood are firmly impressed with the opinion that we are retreating from Santa Anna. The ranchero hordes of Canales, or I am much mistaken, will soon be on the roads on the lookout for straggling parties, and they will let no favorable opportunity to rob and murder pass. Mark my words for it, 'it won't be long before I'll have to tell you of some wagon train being captured, or some small party cut off. Yours, &c.,

The court martial recently held at the Brazos for the trial of Col. Harney has ordered him to be released from arrest and reprimanded. We learn that Gen. Scott has remitted the latter part of this sentence, but has reitrated his former order to Col. H. It was thought, however, that he would recall this order, and permit the Colouel to lead his regiment. have received a full account of the trial, but cannot possibly find room for it.
LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the bark St. Mary, from Havana, we are placed in possession of the advices by the British steamer from Mexico. Our letters and a portion our papers have elso come to hand. The Medway arrived at Havana the morning of the 6th inst., from Vera Cruz, with dates from that city to the evening of the 1st inst., one from the city of Mexico to the 29th of January. The Medway brought over \$600.000 in specce and fifty-two passengers.

The rumor of the assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also of his active position to the seizure of church property. At last accounts he was still at San Luis Potosi. Vera Critz papers of the 28th ult. aunounce that letere from San Luis speak of his immediate departure for Tula.

Our letters say that all the late Ministers have resigned. The Ministers of foreign affairs and of finances have certainly quarrelled with Santa Anna, has gone back to the State Department. He is an mention who now has charge of the War Department. Senor Francisco Suarez Iriarie has taken charge of the Finances He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and received their assent to his Congress is said to have determined to dissolve about the first of this present month.

The Mexicans appear to be particularly well informed of the movements and positions of our troops. They give, from time to time, the forces at Tumpico, Saltillo and Victoria and other places

We find no meution made of the capture of Chihuahua, but there has been an ac-tion in the immediate vicinity of El Paso del Norte, in which our troops were entirely successful. On the 24th of December Senor Cuylii

was at El Paso at the head of 480 regu-

lars, who added to the Pasenos, or troops raised near El Paso, exceeded 1000 in Ana 400 strong .- They advanced upon El Paso. Cuylti prepared to fight them. march he was seized with a violent brain But here is news that will create a deep fever, which rendered him helpless. The sessed little military skill, and expected to cavalry under Captain Antonio Ponce, of which one half were Pasenos .- The Americans demanded a parley, which was menced. Ponce charged at the head of his cavalry, but in vain, as he was wounnos ran, and threw such disorder into the whole that all took to flight, leaving a howitzer in the hands of the Americans,

Matehuala with 500 cavalry and took them | but carrying off three other pieces. Vidal returned with all speed to Carrizal, forty leagues from El Paso. The loss on each side was not known or is not stated. On the 27th the Americans took possession of E. El Paso with 600 cavalry and 400 infantry. The cavalry immediately started in pursuit of the runaways, and although it was not known at Chihuahua on the 2d January that they had overtaken them it was thought likely they would get possession of two wagons which were in the rear with the park, as well as of thirty men who escorted them. This seems probable to us, too, though we much doubt if the Americans ever got up the runa-

A letter from Mazarlan, dated the IIth or January, is published. Gov. Castro was then in that city. Both were asking men and money to recover the Californias. They boast indeed, that we have no foot-

A project has been started in Mazatlan of declaring Santa Anna dictator. This drew from him an immediate declaration that as he did not aspire to the Presidency, he would use all his force to put down any which should threaten to kindle political commotion. The latest dates from Sau Luis Potosi are to the 26th ult. The army had not then moved, but the Vera Cruz Indicator of the 31st ult. thinks that it had done so subsequently, being euabled to do so by the funds raised by the State of San Luis.

Gen. Valeucia is said by the same paper to meditate a descent upon Tampico From the N. O. Picayune, February 21.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

Safety of the Louisiana Volunteers. The brig Cayuga has arrived in the river having left Tampico on the morning of Saturday, the 13th instant. Mr. Wheler, who was a passenger in the brig, came up to town yesterday afternoon on a Balize boat, and very kindly furnished us with interesting information from Tampico, and a copy of the Sentinel of the 10th inst.

Our readers will rejoice to learn that the four companies of Louisiana volunteers, wrecked on the Ondiska, are all safe. with the exception of six whom the colonel was constrained to leave behind. There was no action between the volunteers and the Mexicans; they reached Tampico city the morning of the 9th instant, generally speaking in good health, but very much exhausted by their forced marches. Seven were 'abandoned a few miles from their first camp, being unable to march, and the men finding it impossible to carry them through the sand on litters. One of these overtook the main body before they reached Tampico; the remainder will probably fall into the hands of the enemy. The names of those left behind are, Sweeny, of company F; Colburn, of company G; Winn, Washburn and Serg't. Warner, of company I, and Dolke, of company E.

We subjoin the particulars of their adventures nearly in the words of the Senti-

It appears that early in the day on which the volunteers had taken refuge from a watery grave upon the sand nearly opposite the wreck, they received visite from several Mexicans, who came in the character of peasants, fishermen, &c., and were led to expect assistance, in the way of transportation, from the various promises unvoluntarily made by the scoundrels, who were doubtless busily employed at that time in informing the Mexican commander at Tuspan of the exact condition of the volunteers, their number, &c. In the afternoon a flag of truce presented iself, with a demand from Gen. Cos for an immediate and unconditional surrender; and it was represented to them that the country was swarming with armed men, cotting off all retreat unless by sea which of course was impossible. -Cos represented the forces un ler his command to amount to 1800 regular troops, whereas in reality he could only muster about 980, all told, of which at least three-fourths are said to have been raw recruits, who had entered into the scheme with the hope of gaio by plundering the wrecked ship and passengers. Cult DeRussey auswered through Lieut. Ozier, under cover of the enemy's flag of truce. He was met outside the enemy's lines by Gen. Cos, who refused him admission inside, but after some little reflection, upon the request of Col. DeRussey, granted him until 9 the next morning, at which time the Americans were to surrender or an action must be

hazarded At night-fall camp-fires were lighted, and orders immediately given to march, leaving knapsacks and all burthensome materials which could in the least impede and which were not wanted for the purpose of sustenance. The first twenty-four hours they are said to have made thirty-five miles, and instead of hard fighting or skirmishing not an armed Mexi on the way to Tampico.

Gen. Cos had so posted his men that he thought he had cut off the retreat of tho volunteers, as well as the advance of supplies or succor. It would seem that he did not pursue the retreating party. Most of the infantry under Gen. Cos came in canoes from Tuspan, and landed in front of the wrecked volunteers. He had four pieces of light artiflery, and when he received Licut. Ozier about one hundred and fifty troops were drawn up in column.

We learn verbally that there were ninety or one hundred servicable guns in possession of the wrecked volunteers, the others being either lost in getting ashore or readered unservicable-one reason for De-Russy's not waiting the twenty-four hours.

The same day the Cayuga left, the schooners Wm. Bryan, Knapp and Tioga also sailed for this port and some other vessels not recollected. A very heavy mail was put on board the Tioga.

Gen. Scott had not arrived at Tampico, but was still hourly expected.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. By the arrival at half past 2 o'clock, this morning of the schr. Wm. Bryan, Cant. Ryan, from Tampico, we have later accounts from Vera Cruz, brought to the former place by the prize schooner Belle, Lieut. M. C. Perry, Jr. commanding. Our letters from the squadron are to the 4th inst., and our Vera Cruz papers to the 2d

Gen. Valencia has been relieved of his command, and his place supplied by Gen. Vazquez.

The Mexicans having become convinced that Vera Cruz is to be the object of attack, have set about fortifying the passes on the road to Mexico. The merchants of Jalapa have been called upon for a loan of \$1000 to fortify the Puente Nacional.

Rejon and Iriarte have entered upon the discharge of their duties as Secretafies of Foreign Affairs and Finances. Guevara has resigned the post of Minister of Justice.

Senor Lemus had tendered his resignation to the Government, but it had been, refused. Eight days' leave of abscence was granted him, and Gen. La Vega app inted temporarily to his post.

More Volunteers .- The Newport Daily News says:-A married woman in Fall River, fifteen years old, had a pair of twin